

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

Part-X B

SERIES-3

ASSAM

TOWN SURVEY REPORT

GAURIPUR

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FORLWORD

Apart from the decennial enumeration of population, the Indian Census is steeped in the tradition of undertaking a variety of studies of topical interest. In fact, the publications brought out in connection with the earlier censuses contained veritable mines of information on racial, cultural, linguistic and a number of other aspects of life of the people of this country. With the advent of freedom, however, the scope and dimension of these special studies had to be restructured in a manner that would provide the basic feedbacks on the processes of development taking place in different spheres of life of the people especially under planned development.

Thus, in connection with the 1961 Census, a massive programme was launched *inter-alia* to conduct socio-economic survey of about 500 villages selected from different parts of the country. The main objective of this study was to know the way of life of the people living in Indian villages which accounted for 82 per cent of the total population as per the 1961 Census. There was, however, an imperative need to extend the area of the study to urban centres as well, to provide a complete coverage of the people living in diverse socio-economic conditions. It was with this objective in view ancillary studies on towns were launched as part of the social studies programme in connection with the 1971 Census.

The programme of social studies taken up in connection with the 1971 Census, was continued without any major change at the 1981 Census as well. A study on traditional rural based handicrafts was, however, added as a new item under the social study projects of the 1981 Census. For the conduct of urban study, 64 small and medium towns were selected from different parts of the country following the criteria such as (a) size, (b) demographic features, (c) functional characteristics, (d) specific industry or occupation dominating the economy, (e) location, (f) concentration of different castes and communities, and (g) other social and cultural phenomenon like temple town, health resort etc.

The research design, tools for data collection and formats for data tabulation and report writing required for urban studies were originally formulated by Dr. B.K. Roy Burman, the then Deputy Registrar General, Social Studies Division. His successor, Dr. N.G. Nag took considerable pains to revise all the formats to make them more comprehensive. Dr. K.P. Ittaman, the present Deputy Registrar General heading Social Studies Division, coordinates these studies at different levels as well as rendered necessary guidance to the Directorates of Census Operations for their successful consummation. Shri M.K. Jain, Senior Research Officer with the able assistance of Investigator, Shri R.K. Mehta did a commendable job in scrutinising the reports and communicating the comments thereon to the Directorates. I am grateful to all of them.

The present report is the out-come of a study on Gauripur town in Goalpara district of Assam undertaken by the Directorate of Census Operations, Assam. I am indebted to Shri J.C. Bhuyan, Deputy Director and his colleagues in the Census Directorate for their painstaking efforts in bringing out this report.

New Delhi,
1st June, 1988

V.S. VERMA
Registrar General, India

PREFACE

Gauripur a small town situated in Goalpara district in the west of Assam has the privelege of enjoying the status of an urban centre since 1921 Census. The history of Gauripur indicates that the architects of this little town were the Zamindars of the Estate Raj who, besides building the town in a planned manner, richly contributed towards all round development of art and culture in this town. The Sanskrit Tol established here in the year 1934 has under the patronage of the Zamindars grown into a famous institution attracting students and scholars alike from both in and outside the state. Though with the abolition of the Zamindary system the town has lost much of its past glory yet Gauripur still bears a pervasive and sumptuous testimony of the Estate Raj. Even to-day it is more popularly known as a Zamindars' town. The descendants of the Zamindars are respectfully called 'Rajas' by the inhabitants of the town. Gauripur has produced such illustrious persons as Pramethesh Chandra Baruah—who rose to eminence as a cine-actor during 1930s, Prokritish Chandra Baruah—the renowned hunter of elephants and Smti. Pratima Pandey (Baruah)—the famous exponent of Goalpariya Lokogeet (Folk song) and Bhatiali songs.

In Gauripur people professing different religious faith and belonging to different caste, creed and community live together in perfect peace and harmony. In this report an attempt has been made to depict the socio-cultural and demographic profile of the dwellers of the town since the days of its glorious past.

The report is based on data collected through a socio-economic survey conducted in selected households as also by contacting various educational, medical, religious and other institutions, trade and commercial establishments, government and semi-government offices as well as by meeting a few eminent persons in the town. We have also made extensive use of 1971 Census data – there being no census in Assam in 1981—pertaining to this town.

The field survey was done by Dr. S.K. Barua, Investigator, Shri J.N. Bordoloi, Statistical Assistant, Shri D.N. Barman, Statistical Assistant and Shri D.S. Bordoloi, Computer. Shri. S.K. Barua, Investigator and Shri T.D. Sinha, Statistical Assistant significantly contributed in compilation and tabulation of various data collected through field survey. In this work they were ably assisted by Shri D.N. Barman, Statistical Assistant and Shri D.S. Bordoloi, Shri B. Chetia and Shri C. Ojah, Computers. Dr. Baruah had prepared the first draft of the report which was corrected by Shri T.D. Sinha as per suggestions received from the Social Studies Division in Registrar General's Office. Shri N. Bhattacharjee, Assistant Director was overall in-charge of the project and edited the report.

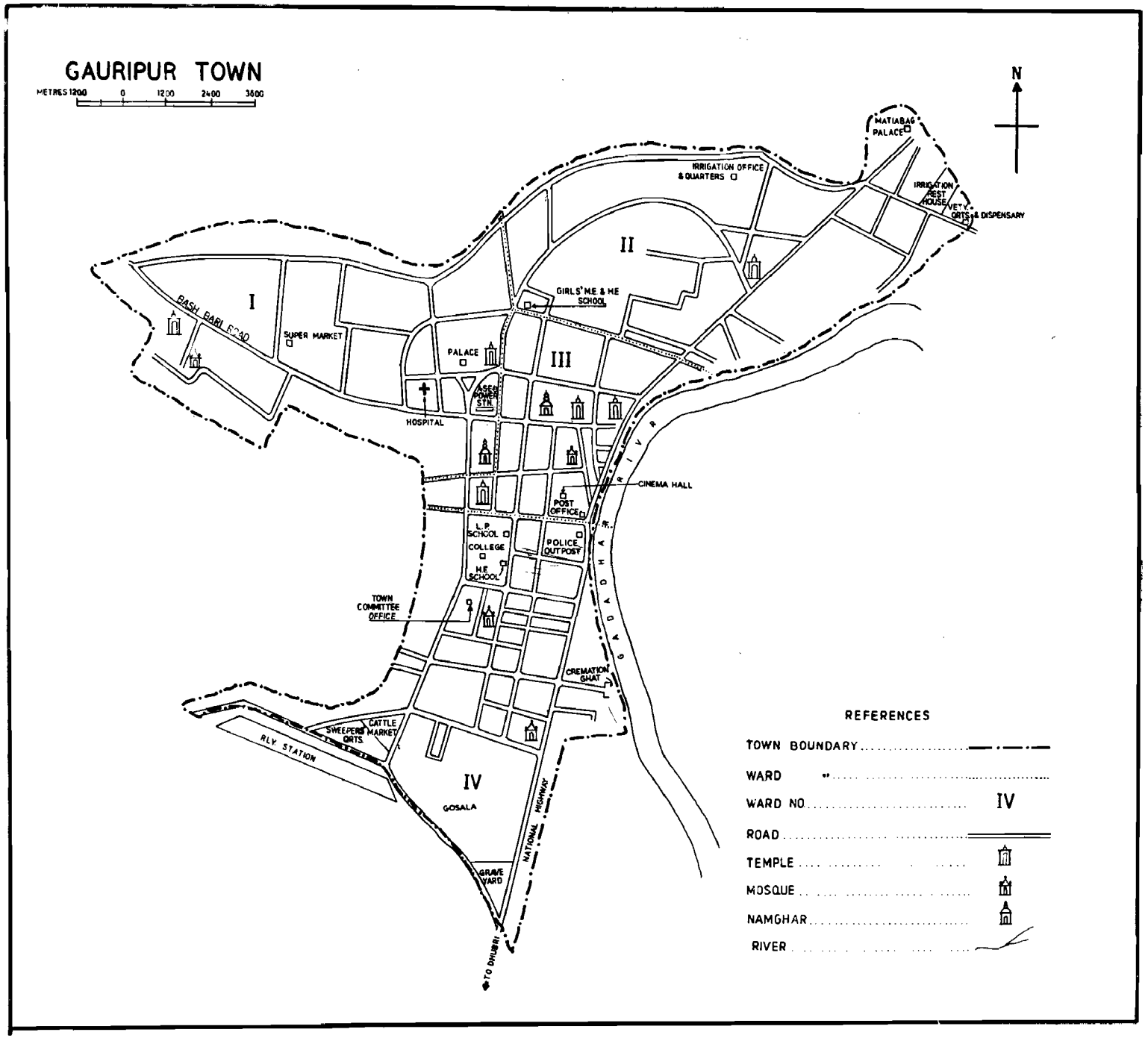
We are greatly indebted to Dr. K.P. Ittaman, Deputy Registrar General, Social Studies Division in the Registrar General's Office for providing us with most valuable technical guidance and suggestions in improving the draft. A word of thanks must be said of Shri B. P. Jain, Assistant Director in Registrar General's Office who took great pains in seeing the report

through the press. We are indeed grateful to the residents of Gauripur for the whole-hearted cooperation received from them in conduct of the study. The government and semi-government administrative machinery located in the town also deserve our sincere thanks for providing us with various useful data.

Above all, we place on record our deep sense of gratitude to Shri V. S. Verma, Registra General, India for his constant inspiration and unfailing guidance in all stages of preparation ofr this report.

Guwahati,
September 23, 1988

J.C. BHUYAN
Deputy Director of Census Operations, Assam


GAURIPUR TOWN
METRES 1200 0 1200 2400 3600
N
MATIABAG PALACE
IRRIGATION OFFICE & QUARTERS
IRRIGATION REST HOUSE
VET'Y. QRTS. & DISPENSARY
II
GIRLS' ME & HE SCHOOL
I
BASH BARI
SUPER MARKET
PALACE
III
ASSEM POWER STN.
HOSPITAL
CINEMA HALL
POST OFFICE
L.P. SCHOOL
COLLEGE
H.E. SCHOOL
POLICE OUTPOST
TOWN COMMITTEE OFFICE
CREMATION GHAT
CATTLE MARKET
SWEEPERS QRTS.
RLY. STATION
IV
GOSALA
GRAVE YARD
NATIONAL HIGHWAY
TO DHUBRI
REFERENCES
TOWN BOUNDARY
WARD
WARD NO. IV
ROAD
TEMPLE
MOSQUE
NAMGHAR
RIVER

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Location

Gauripur is a small town, situated in the west of Assam. It falls in the district of Goalpara. Gauripur is bounded, on the north by the Laokhowa Bundh Road; on the south by the grave yard Road and by an imaginary line upto the Bher Bheri * Beel excluding the Railway Station; on the east by the Gadadhar River and on the west by an imaginary line from the junction of Bash Bari Road and Laokhowa Bundh Road upto the end corner of Bher Bheri Beel in the south with the exclusion of Bher Bheri Beel.

Gauripur is one out of the 16 towns in the district of Goalpara and 80 towns in Assam. As per population of 1971 Census, it ranked 27th in Assam. Dhubri—the district headquarter is only 8 kms. away from Gauripur town towards south. National highway No. 31 passes through the town and touches Dhubri in the south, Cooch Bihar and Siliguri on the west, besides other trans-district connections on the north. On the east there is no such important road linkage with the villages and one has to cross the river Gadadhar by a tiny boat to make in-roads to those villages in the east.

Important characteristics of Gauripur town

The Zamindars of the Estate Raj were the architects of this small town. The town bears a pervasive testimony of the Zamindars' rule that flourished since 1850 A.D. This town is famously known as Zamindars' town in Assam. Even today there exists some of the buildings, tanks, temples, roads etc. which give the idea of the planned way the town was built.

Another characteristic of the town is that all the roads going in and outside the state must have to go through Gauripur town.

The district headquarter town Dhubri is expanding towards Gauripur town as there is no possibility to expand in other sides of the town which are surrounded by river Brahmaputra. In course of time, the rapid expansion of Dhubri town towards Gauripur town may possibly amalgamate both the towns.

The total population of the town

In 1921 Census Gauripur returned a total population of 4,311 persons. In 1971 Census it comprised of four wards with an area of 2.85 sq. kms. The total population as per 1971 Census was 12,850 comprising of 6,867 males and 5,983 females with a density of 4,509 persons per square kilometre. A total of 1,976 houses with equal number of households were recorded in 1971 Census. Out of the total population 5,660 persons were recorded as literate of which 3,614 were males and 2,046 females. The number of total workers in the town consisted of 3,718 persons of which 3,395 were males and 323 females. Thus the total non-workers stood at 9,132 of which 3,472 were males and 5,660 females. The total scheduled caste population was 1,331 persons with 699 males and 632 females.

Topography and physical environment including flora and fauna

Gauripur town stands on a level plain. The Gadadhar is the only river flowing from North to South towards Brahmaputra on the bank of which Dhubri—the district headquarter stands. The Gadadhar river emanates from the Dudh Kumar which is the result of combined streams of the river Sonkosh and Gangadhar. About 4 kms. south of Tamarhat, this combined stream throws off a channel to the east which is known as the Gadadhar. The eastern part is open to flood during rainy days and usually gets dry during winter.

The soil of the entire district is composed of sand and clay with varying proportions. The soil in and around Gauripur town is alluvial. It is not so stiff and is useful for cultivation. The nearby hills are of greissic origin and contain large rocks which make a good building material.

*Marsh/Lake

There is no big forest nearby. Some of the common trees that grows inside the town are Bat (Ficus benghalensis), Tamul (Areca catechulinn), Narikol (Cocos nuciferalinn), Aam (Mangiferaindica), Ahat (Ficus religiosa), Golmohur (Delonix Regia) and Acacia. Commonly found animals are jackals and monkeys from neighbouring areas. Different kinds of birds, snakes, ducks are not uncommon. Cow, buffalo, goat and dog are the common domestic animals.

Climate and rainfall

The climate of Gauripur has features that are intermediate between those of the North Bengal plains and Assam valley. The climate is moderately cold and foggy in winter and the summer is humid. The day temperature in April and May is nearly same in the monsoon months. Gauripur enjoys different climate during the year which can well be sub-divided into three seasons. The summer starts in the month of April and lasts till August. Then comes rainy season which comprises of four months i.e. June to September. After that winter commences from the month of October and lasts upto the end of March.

The temperature rises to as high as 37.7°C in summer season while it comes down to 9.3°C in winter season. The rainy season reduces the onslaught of summer and gives respite to the area. During 1979, average rainfall was recorded as 2132.00 mm as against 2525.2 mm during 1969. The rainfall during other months is scanty.

The air is highly humid throughout the year. However, during January to April the humidity is comparatively less. Sky is always clouded or overcast in the monsoon season. The rest of the year experiences moderately clouded sky with light wind. Northwesterly or easterly winds are common all the year round. Fog occurs in the winter months for a few days.

Communication

The growth of the town can be attributed to a large extent to its being located on the Grand Trunk Road which connects the neighbouring towns of Assam on the one hand, and Cooch Bihar and Siliguri in West Bengal on the other. Besides the Grand Trunk Road, a network of roads connecting the neighbouring villages and towns added adequate communication facilities to and from the town. The Metre Gauge railway line with its station on the Western fringe of the town connects Dhubri, the district headquarter and Guwahati, the only city in Assam via Bongaigaon. The river Gadadhar also plays an important role in navigation of tiny boats for carrying vegetables, jute, domestic articles from the remote villages. Boats carrying suitable soils for making earthen pots, tiles etc. are a common sight.

Morphology including streets, functional areas and land use pattern

Gauripur is a small town. The Zamindar of Gauripur was the chief architect of the town that dates as far back as 1850 A.D. This is a planned township with well planned roads and drainage system. Roads are all straight with small kutcha drains on both sides. There are two sluice gates, one at Laokhowa Bundh Road and the other at the Grand Trunk Road on the Gadadhar river. During estate Raj these were chiefly used to flush out spoils and garbages through the drains to the Gadadhar river. Most of the roads in the town are metalled. The total road length stands to be 24 kms. The vital role in communication and transportation is played by the Grand Trunk Road from which emanate the other roads. Due to strategic geographical location of the town all vehicles plying on roads to and from Dhubri cannot escape touching the town. The agricultural area of the outer fringes of the town on all the sides impart a rural look to the township.

Landuse

Gauripur is more or less a planned town with a distinct area for commercial, educational, administrative and residential purposes. The town received attention of the estate Raj at its inception. With the exception of a few educational institutions the old order has been still continuing. All these planned settings were the direct contribution of the estate Raj. Every area has been drawn with clear cut boundaries by way of straight and rectilineal roads. For operational and administrative purposes, the whole town can well be divided into four functional areas namely (i) Commercial (ii) Residential (iii) Administrative and (iv) Educational area.

Commercial area

Markets are usually held under permanent shades provided by the Town Committee that lie on rows on

either sides of the Main Bazar road known as Dhubri Bashbari road and the Chowrangeemore at the cross roads of National Highway No. 31 and college road. Trading establishments both wholesale and retail are functioning there. The number of retail sellers however, far outweighs the whole sellers. They mostly comprise grocery shops, dealers in cloths, medicine, hardware and a large number of stores selling sundry items. In addition, small shops dealing in articles of daily use are also found scattered throughout the town. Besides, tea-stalls, sweetmeat shops and small pan shops etc. are seen in large numbers in the bazar chowk.

Residential

The greater part of the town is covered by the residential houses. The main residential areas of the town are Baruah patty, Amala patty, College road, Rajbongshipara, Mallapatty, Dihidarpara, Subhaspally and Namasudrapara, which are inhabited by different communities and castes. There are only a few residential houses which are completely detached from the commercial purposes in the Bazar area and the Chowrangeemore. The settlement pattern of the town is very simple. Most of the houses in the town consists largely of Assam type houses with flat roofs of C.I. sheets, straws and tiles and walls usually built of burnt bricks, plastered with cement and sand. The wall of thatched houses are made of bamboo reeds and muds. Multistoried or double storied buidings are a rare sight. Houses are constructed in a lineal manner on both sides of the main road. Most of the houses have small compounds with a fencing on the boundary. Houses are generally open and well ventilated. Houses made of bamboo, reeds and straws with mud plasters are also no exception. Houses having facility of modern amenities like electricity, septic tanks etc. are predominantly seen in the College road, Amolapatty and Bazar chowk localities. A few houses with tiles are also seen in almost every locality of the town. In the recent past a few multi-storied buildings have been constructed in commercial area namely Bazar area on either side of the Dhubri Boxirhat road and Chowrangeemore. Practically, no open or un-used space on these two areas are available. It is found that in recent years many low lying areas of the town have been filled and dwelling houses constructed on them. Subhaspally which was once a Tiloni Beel (marsh) is now very much congested with dwelling houses. No open or vacant land is found in the locality.

Administrative

Government offices are a few in number. It is due to the location of the district Headquarter (Dhubri) at close proximity. Dhubri is only 8 km. away from Gauripur town towards south. But recently a few government offices are being erected in Gauripur town as a measure to expand Dhubri township towards north as the scope of expansion towards Dhubri east, south and west is not at all feasible due to the strategic location of the Brahmaputra river on all these three sides. Also erosion of the Dhubri town during rainy season has become a regular menance. The Gauripur town committee office is located in Ward No. IV. The Police Station is also in Ward No. IV facing the National Highway 31 and P and T office falls in Ward No. III also facing the National Highway No. 31. These two offices are adjacent to each other. The office of the General Manager of Industries is in Ward No. IV near Chowrangeemore. The Electricity Board office is in Ward No. IV with its branch in Ward No. I. Irrigation office is on the Laokhowa Bundh Road in Ward No. II, Veterinary office and Dispensary and Agriculture office are situated side by side on National Highway 31 in Ward No. II. Family welfare and clinics is in Ward No. I. Settlement office is located in Ward No. I. Thus most of the important offices are found to be scattered in Ward No. I, II, III, IV of the town.

Educational

During the Estate Raj the educational areas centred in and around P.C. Institution (Boys' High School). Now educational institutions are found scattered in every area of the town. The only college, Promothesh Baruah College is situated in Ward IV. Adjacent to the college compound there are one Boys' High School and two primary schools, one in Hindi medium and the other in Assamese medium. The Girls' High School is situated on the northern side of the Dhubri-Bashbari Road with Mahamaya tank in front. It falls in Ward II. One Primary and one M.E. (Govt.) School along with one Venture High School, imparting education to both boys and girls, located in the same premises fall in the Ward II. The only M.V. School is functioning in Dihidarpara in Ward II. Lower primary schools are located in each and every locality. One Industrial Training Institute running with limited seats falls in Ward I. The famous

Sanskrit Tol, one of the oldest institute, in Assam is located on the southern bank of the Mahamaya tank.

Not much of statistics is available about land use pattern in the town. From the above elaboration it is clear that the settlement pattern of the town is very simple. Most of the land within the town is used for residential, commercial and industrial purposes. Open spaces within the residential compounds are seen used for gardening of flowers and vegetables.

Important public places

Important public places of Gauripur town are, the Gauripur public library, the famous Mahamaya temple, the Mahamaya ground, the college ground and P.C. Institution play ground. Besides there is a children's park near Mahamaya temple.

Residential pattern

As per 1971 Census the town had 1,976 houses with equal number of households. All those houses are distributed in 4 (four) wards of the town. The residents of the town comprises of various linguistic groups. Assamese and Bengali from the largest linguistic groups of the town which is followed by Marwari and Bihari linguistic groups. Hindus and Muslims are two major religious groups in the town. But a small percentage of people belonging to Jain religion are also found. The Jains are mostly found among the Rajasthani community.

The following table shows the distribution of the inhabitants of Gauripur among different localities classified by religion and linguistic groups.

TABLE I.1

Distribution of Inhabitants among Different Localities by Religion and Linguistic Groups

Linguistic groups	Religion	Inhabiting predominantly in locality	Ward No. of the locality
1	2	3	4
Assamese	Hindu & Muslim	1. Rajbangshipara 2. Dihidarpara 3. Namasudrapara 4. College road 5. Baruah patty 6. Bepari patty	I II III & IV

TABLE I.1—Concld.

1	2	3	4
Bengali	Hindu & Muslim	Subhaspally	II
Marwari	Jain & Hindu	Bazar area	III
Bihari & Oriya	Hindu	Mallahpatty	IV

The table gives a clear picture of the residential pattern of the people of the town belonging to different linguistic groups.

Muslims are found mostly in Chowrangeemore and Bepari patty. Rest of the town is predominantly inhabited by the Hindus with the exception of Bazar area where some of the population are Marwaris of Jain religion.

The pattern of residential houses in the town is very simple. Assam type houses are predominant while multistoried buildings are almost rare or limited. Residential houses are found facing the main thoroughfare. Houses are constructed with a small compound in a lineal manner on both sides of the main road. A few houses with tiles are seen almost in every locality.

In the commercial area, namely Bazar area on either side of the Dhubri Boxirhat road and the Chowrangeemore a few multistoried buildings are recently constructed. Practically open unused space in these buildings are not available. Building located away from the main throughfare are jutted with a network of lanes and bylanes.

Slums

There is no slum area in the town. But the town has some areas with sub-standard buildings mainly inhabited by the Scheduled Caste community namely Namasudra. Mallahs who are inmigrants from Bihar are also to be found in this area. The word 'Mallah' probably is derived from the word 'Majhi' meaning—boatman. But it is to be noted that none of the Mallahs surveyed by us reported their occupation as a boatman. These areas are located in Ward No. II and IV and are known as Namasudrapara and Mallahpatty respectively.

A brief description of different localities of the town is given below :

Mallahpatty

This locality is situated on the southern side of the town in Ward No. IV and is inhabited by the Mallah community. These Mallahs originally came from Bihar. They were brought by the Zamindars—during the estate Raj. They were adept in rowing of boats. In the days of the estate Raj these Mallahs were engaged in collecting levies and estate duty against monthly remuneration. Originally they were only 25 families. But at present the number of families has increased four folds. After the abolition of the estate Raj, these Mallahs had also changed their vocations and mostly became fishermen. Some of them are also found to be engaged in other kinds of jobs like daily labourer, vendor etc. They are economically very poor. This locality is not clean. There is no drainage system in the locality. Houses are built without any marginal compound and without leaving any space between any two compounds. Houses are mostly Katcha built with mud plastered bamboo walls and roofs made of tiles and thatch. The entire locality presents a look of backwardness.

Namasudrapara

This is one of the oldest locality of the town. It lies in Ward No. II, just opposite to the "Dihidarpara". This locality is predominantly inhabited by the Namasudras—a Scheduled Caste Community of Assam. They claim to be the original settlers of Gauripur town. The Namasudras rank very low in the social hierarchy. They are generally known as a boating or fishing caste. They always live in a compact unit. Their social relation with the other castes is limited. Socially they are looked down upon by other communities of the town. Education has less impact on them. The Namasudras earn their livelihood from fishing. But of late an occupational change has taken place among them. It seems, that they have been compelled to leave their traditional occupation due to lack of fishing facilities. At present many of them have engaged themselves as daily labourer and some in petty business. Those who are still engaged in fishing are economically not sound and seem adhered to this profession half heartedly. In fact the economic condition of the Namasudras is dwindling day by day.

Their houses are made of split bamboos with mud plaster. The roofs are mostly made of tiles and thatch. All the houses in this area are without any marginal compound. Houses belonging to different families stand around a common courtyard which serves the purpose of entrance for all the families. Houses are constructed in a haphazard manner. The locality is very dirty as there are no drains or kutcha nullahs to drain out the stagnant water. Besides the area is very congested without any space in between any two houses. The entire locality presents a look of backwardness with typical rural characteristics and environment.

Namasudras profess Assamese as their mother tongue though they speak Goalparia dialect. Most of them are illiterate. They wear Assamese dresses i.e. Mekhala and Chaddar. Despite their contact with socially advanced communities of their neighbouring localities, the Namasudras have not undergone much transformation so far their traditional customs, habits and outlook are concerned. This may be due to the fact that education has made very little impact on them.

Hirapara

This locality is just adjacent to Dihidarpara on the extreme North. It lies in Ward No. II. It is predominantly inhabited by the Hiras, another Scheduled Caste community of Assam. The Hiras too claim themselves to be the original settlers of Gauripur town. Traditional occupation of the Hira community is making earthen pots. Hiras make earthen pots without the help of potters wheel locally known as "Sak" They use a wooden stick to shape the vessel. The significant difference from the potters of other castes is that the Hira women are engaged in making earthen pots while their menfolk supply soil and wood required for the purpose. Generally they have to travel a long distance to bring these articles. Men are to sell the finished products in the market. The economic condition of the Hiras is staggering as they cannot derive much profit from the sale of earthen pots. They usually have to sell their articles at a very cheap rate. Recently many of them have left this traditional occupation due to paucity of demand of their products and less return of profit. At present many males are found to be engaged as daily labourers and in other low paid jobs.

The locality is not clean. Houses are temporary in nature. They are mostly made of bamboo, mud, tiles and thatch. Houses are constructed without any marginal compound. They are built around a common courtyard for many families and with a common inlet. The locality is congested. There being no drain or nullah, water stagnates here during the monsoon days. Bathrooms and latrines are not commonly found. People generally defecate in the jungle or nearby open spaces. The standard of living of this locality is below average.

Hiras are Assamese by community. The women wear traditional Assamese dresses i.e. Mekhela and Chaddar on occasions of festivals only. Generally they prefer to wear saris in their day to day life.

Most of the people of this locality are illiterate. Only a few people of the locality send their children to schools. In fact education and social contact with other communities of the town have no impact on them.

Dihidarpara

This locality is situated in the north-east corner of Gauripur town. It lies in Ward No. II of the town. It is supposed to be the original colony of estate Raj. Dihidar is the title given by the Zamindars of Gauripur. "Dihi" means land extensive. The whole estate was divided into eight "dihis". Dihidars ware appointed by the Zamindars to collect land revenue and also to supervise the extent of the estate land under each.

Originally this locality belonged to one Dihidar family. But as a result of separation from the original family, there are five Dihidar families at present in the locality. With the abolition of Zamindari system, power and position of Dihidars are completely lost. At persent the economic condition of these Dihidars is not sound.

Cultivation is the main source of income of these families. With the spread of education some of the younger generation of these families are found to be engaged in teaching and other Government services.

Houses in this locality are of Assam type. Walls are made of spilt bamboo with mud plaster and roofs are made of C.I. sheets, tiles etc. Most of the houses are with small compound. Fencing of boundary with bamboo is common in this locality. The area is not so congested.

At present due to the poor economic condition these Dihidar families often sell or lease their land to the outsiders. In recent years many outsiders mainly belonging to Bengali linguistic group have purchased land from local people and constructed dwelling houses in this locality.

Chowrangee More

This locality is situated in Ward No. IV of the town. The name "Chowrangee More" is given because it is situated between the conjunction of National Highway and college road. It is a newly developed locality. During 1960's this area had developed into a commercial-cum-residential area. The locality is predominantly inhabited by Muslim community. However, a few households belonging to other communities are also there. Most of the households in this locality are found to be engaged in business.

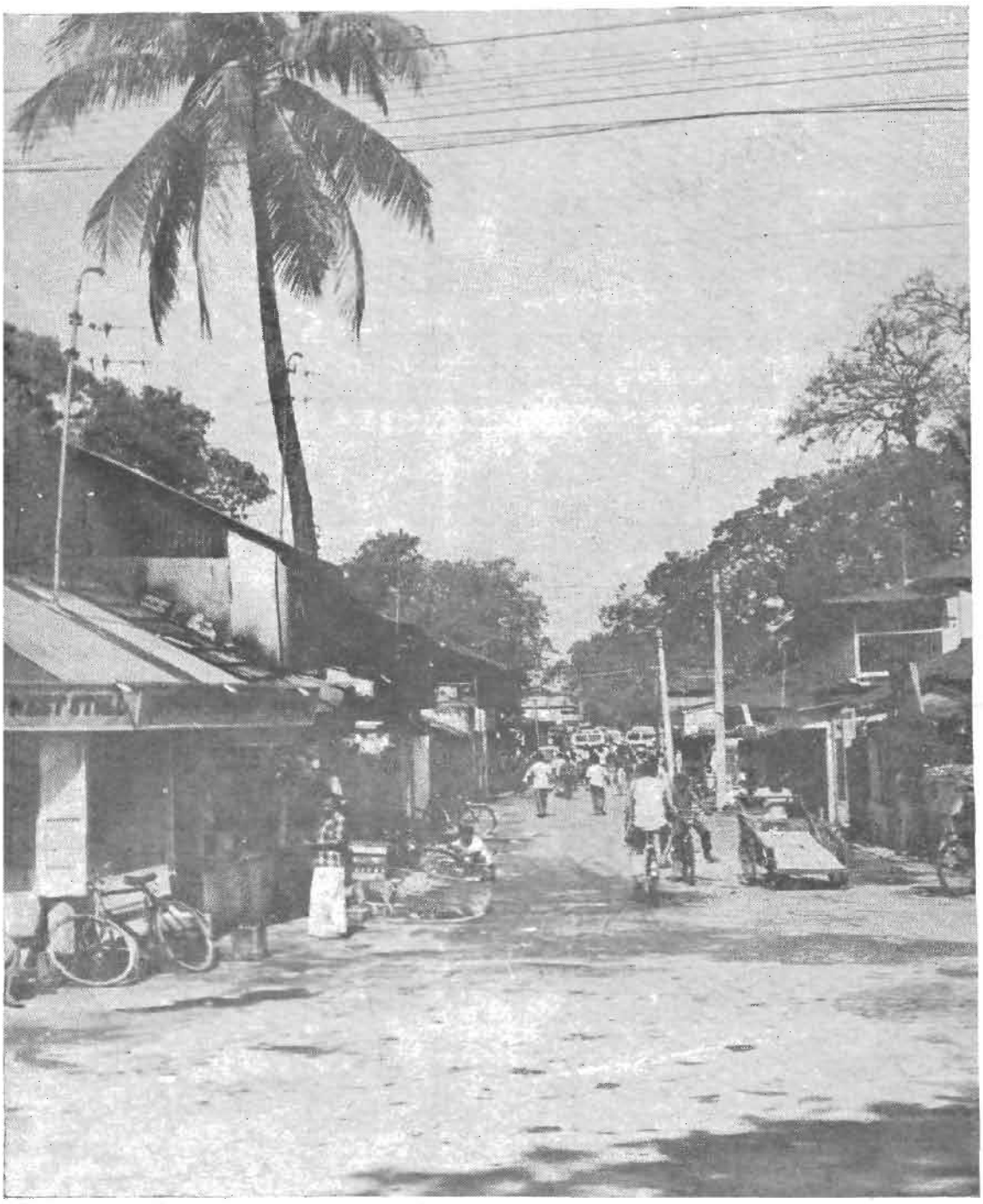
Houses with roofs made of C.I. sheets or tiles and walls made of brick and cement or mud plastered bamboos commonly known as Assam type houses are predominant in this area. Houses are not constructed in a planned manner. They are found to be without any compound. The area is not very clean. Pucca drains are not available.

Beparipatty

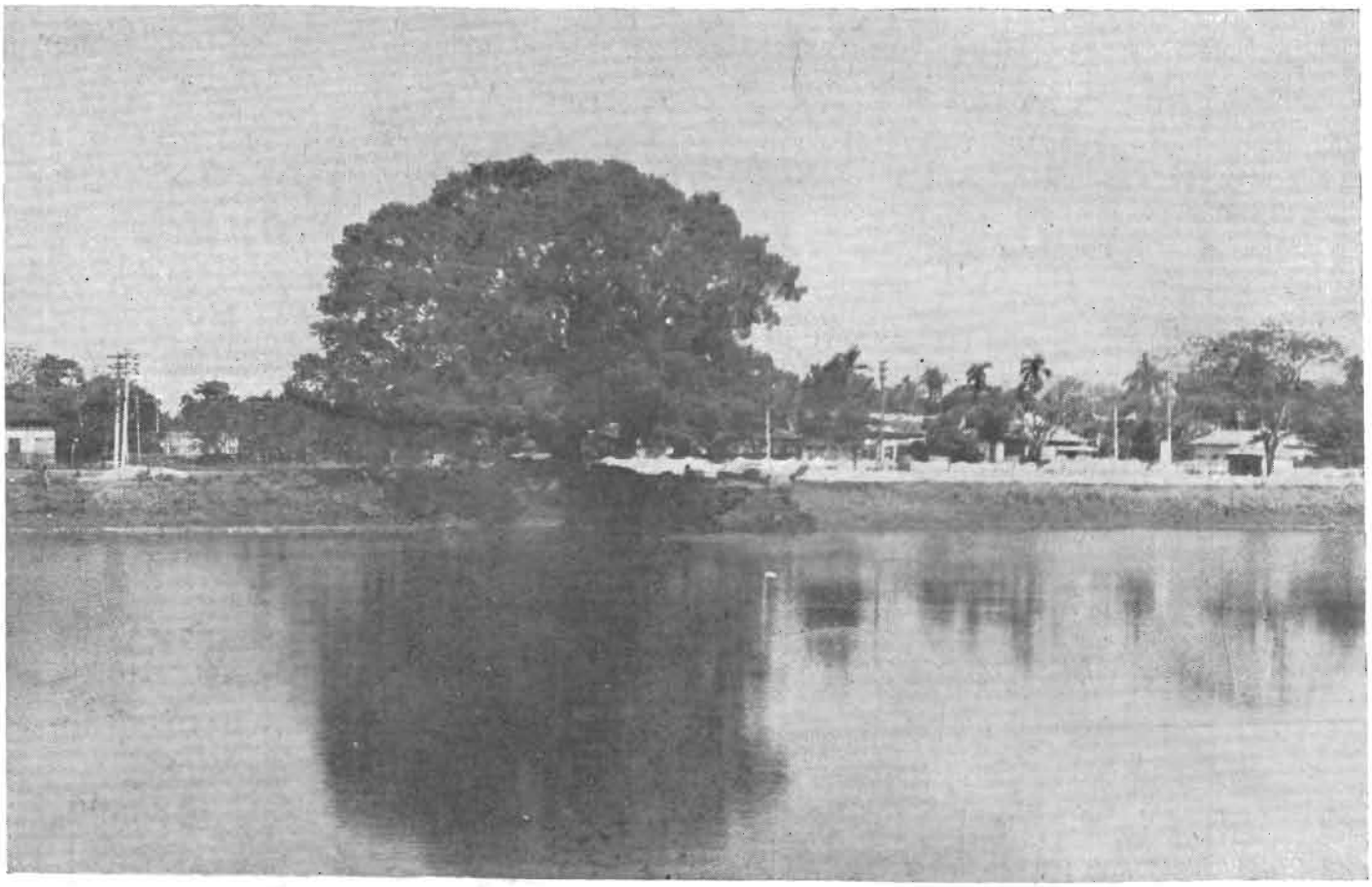
This is also one of the oldest locality of the town. It is situated in Ward No. IV, on the south-eastern side of the town. This locality too is predominanlty inhabited by the Muslim community since the days of the estate Raj. The "Jame Masjid" of this locality is one of the oldest Masjid in the district.

The economic condition of the inhabitants of this locality is not very sound. Most of the households of this area are engaged in various kinds of business. That is why the area is named as Beparipatty after its vocation. Some of the residents are engaged in shoe making business. A few households supply raw skins of animals.

The area is congested with dwelling houses. Roads are found to be full of dirts. No proper drainage is found in the locality. Houses are constructed in a haphazard manner. Most of the houses of this locality are of Assam type. Roofs are motly made of C.I. sheets or tiles, walls and floors are made of mud or cement. Houses are without any compound.



Bishnu Rabha Path



The Mahamaya Tank

Barnahpatty

During estate Raj this locality was known as "Pichla Basti" No. II. It is situated in Ward No. II, just opposite to zamindar's main house. Most of the relatives of zamindars families have constructed their dwelling houses in this locality. The famous "Mahamaya temple" is also situated here. The only library of the town is also located in this locality. Besides the zamindar families, many well-to-do and educated families have also constructed their dwelling houses in this locality recently. Main occupations of the people of this locality are teaching, government services and other white-collar jobs.

This locality is not congested. People have constructed their houses with sufficient space in between two houses. Most of the houses have small compounds in front of the house. Fencing of the boundary with bamboos or bricks is common. Assam type houses as described earlier, are commonly seen. Most of the houses have all the modern facilities. The area is more or less clean. Roads and drains are also constructed in a planned way.

College road locality

It is a newly developed extended residential area of the town. It lies in the Ward No. IV on the corner of the town. This locality is mostly inhabited by the educated as well as rich families belonging to Assamese and Bengali linguistic groups. The standard of living of the people of this locality is found to be much higher when compared with that in other localities of the town. Most of the houses of this locality are having modern facilities.

About 90% of the houses of this area is of Assam type having C.I. sheets, roofs and cemented floors. Here, the houses are found to be constructed in a planned manner. All the houses of this locality are having a small compound with a flower garden in front. The area is not congested. It is seen that sufficient space is left in between the adjoining houses. The area is more or less clean. Fencing of the boundary with bamboos and bricks are also very common. Roads and drains are found to be clean.

Residents of this area are mostly government servants, teachers, contractors etc. All the important buildings such as school, college etc., are located in this area. The only college of the town is also located in this area.

Bazar area

This is situated in Ward No. III of the town. It is mainly a commercial centre of the town. All kinds of business centres are located in this locality. It is packed with various kinds of wholesale and retail trade shops.

This is a cosmopolitan area and predominantly inhabited by people hailing from Rajasthan and Bihar. A small percentage of people belonging to Assamese and Bengali linguistic group who are businessmen by profession reside in this locality. This is the most congested area of the town. It is packed with various kinds of shops. Most of the houses of this locality are used as residence-cum-shops. Shops and houses of this area are of Assam type. Very recently a few R.C.C. buildings have been constructed by some of the businessmen of this locality.

The area is not clean. Proper drainage system is absent. Drains in this locality are not sufficient to clean the garbage or dirts. No empty spaces are seen anywhere in the locality. All the available lands are used for business purpose. Even the weekly 'hat' is held once a week in this locality. As a whole the area is congested and unclean.

Rajbangshipara

This is one of the oldest locality of the town. It lies in Ward No. I in one corner of the town. This locality is predominantly inhabited by the Rajbangshis (Koch). According to them they were the original inhabitants of this area. Rajbangshis belong to the great Bodo family of Assam. They are mostly found in Goalpara, Dhubri, Kamrup and Darrang districts of Assam. Rajbangshis or Koch of Gauripur were brought by the ex-zamindars for diffierent kinds of works during estate Raj. At present economic condition of these Rajbangshis are staggering. Most of them are very poor and many are compelled to sell their ancestral property (land) to outsiders. Inadequate education stands as a barrier for them to get better jobs. Only a few educated persons are found among the Rajbangshis of Gauripur. Cultivation is the main source of their income. But recently it is observed that a small percentage of them are also engaged in various kinds of low paid jobs such as peon, chowkidar etc.

Houses are mostly made of bamboo and mud. Roofs are made of thatch and C.I. sheets. Most of the houses have mud floor.

CHAPTER II

HISTORY OF GROWTH OF THE TOWN

In absence of any written records or any other types of sources, the origin of the town Gauripur still remains unexposed. Even there is no mythology or legends from which the history of the origin and growth of the town could be reconstructed. According to the belief of some people, the town was named after "Gauri" the wife of Lord Siva. But no convincing reference has so far been found in any mythological literature as to establish this belief. There prevails yet another belief that the word Gauripur might have come from the word "Gauri"—a kingdom south to Goalpara which was extended towards west. The ruler of Ganda (pronouced as gaura) Haren Shah in particular had attacked the kingdom of Kamatapur comprising of Goalpara and some parts of Kamrup district several times and probably had established an army camp in the area. And it might be that this place has thus come to be known as "Gauripara" or the town of Gauri.

The historical sources whatever is available make it clear that Gauripur never had a separate existence. In fact, it was an integral part of the present Goalpara district which was one of the important kingdoms of the different kings at different times. Thus the history of Goalpara may said to be more or less the history of Gauripur.

Goalpara district never had a separate political entity under its own king and its history has to be considered in connection with that of various kingdoms, which time to time formed it a part.

In the pre-historic times, Goalpara district formed a part of the kingdom of "Pragjyotisha" or "Kamarupa"—whose boundary extended south ward as far as to the Bay of Bengal and its western boundary was the Karataya river. The references in the Mahabharata, the Ramayana, Kalikapurana and Joginitantra indicate that the kingdom of Pragjyotisha included the whole of north Bengal. Thus the ancient history of Goalpara comes together with the history of Kamrupa.

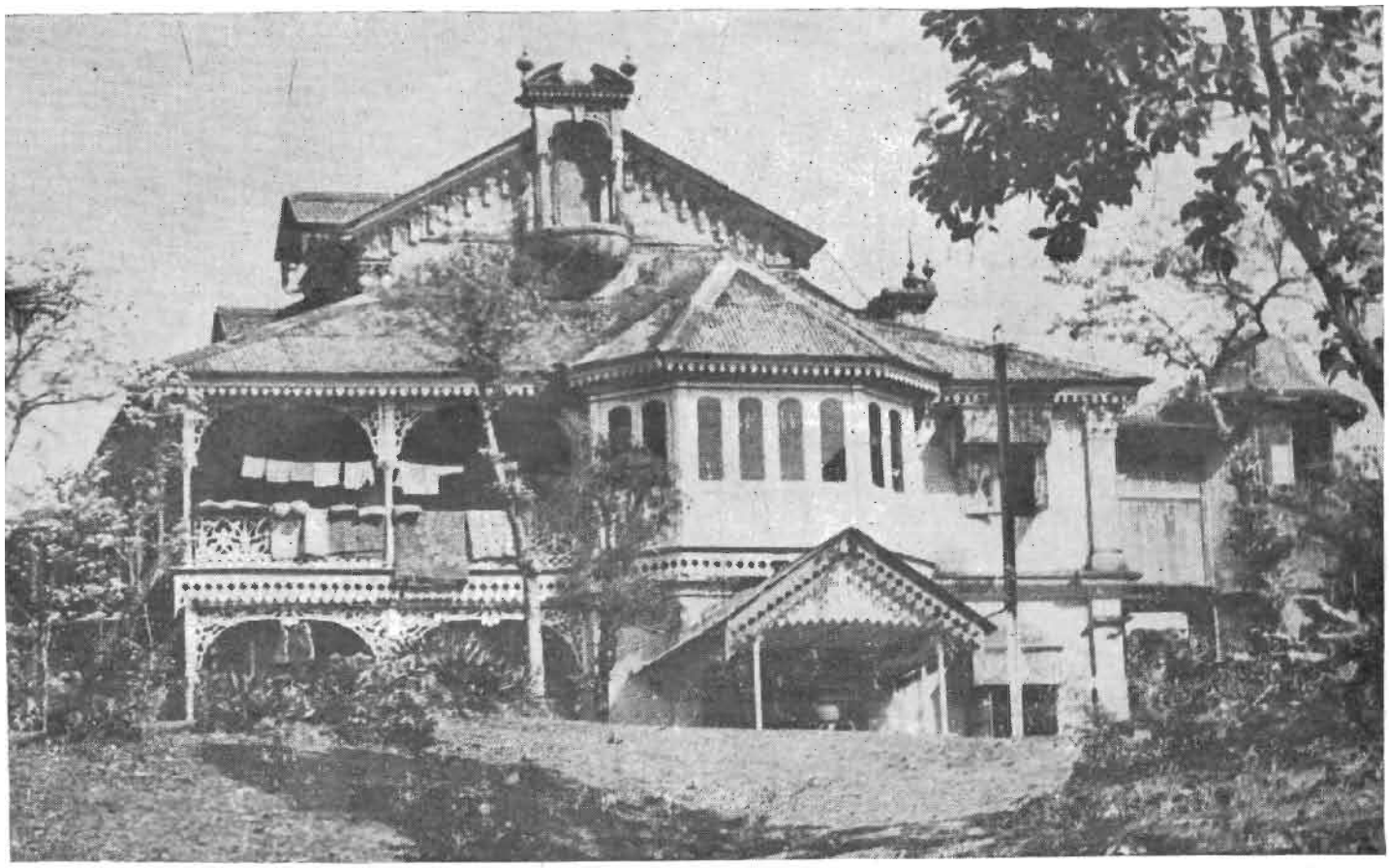
The history of Goalpara is doubtful, controvercial and incomplete till the 13th Century A.D., the Pal King Niladhawj took over the charge of Kamrupa and transferred his capital from Pragjyotishpura to Kamatapur. This period was referred as 1280 by K.L. Baruah, a noted historian of Assam.

During the reign of Pala dynasty, Mohammedans had attacked Kamatapur several times but did not succeed in all the times. In the 15th century, the kingdom was almost seized by the Mohammedans but a few years later it was recovered by the Koch king. In 1850 this kingdom was bifurcated. The eastern part i.e., east of the river Sankosh consisting Goalpara. Darrang and Kamrup together had gone under Raghu Rai, the nephew of great Koch king Narnarayan and the western bank of the river Sankosh was retained by the son of Narnarayan. The main reason behind this bifurcation of the kingdom was family disputes. However, these disputes did not come to an end even after this separation. Soon the war between the two families broke out and the Mohammedans were called on by Narnarayan's son to assit him and on the other side Ahoms were brought to the field to resist the Mohammedans.

But finally the Mohammedan conquered Goalpara. In the name of these two families the war between the Ahoms and the Mohammedans took place from time to time till the boundary between them settled permanently in 1637. But a few years later, the Ahoms occupied Goalpara again in 1658 and retained it for three long years. However, in 1661 A.D. they were compelled to retreat during the invasion of Mirjumla, the great Mughal General.

From then onwards, Goalpara formed an integral part of the Mohammedan dominion with rest of the Bengal till the later was annexed to the British territory in 1765.

At the time of surrender (cession) to the British East India Company in 1826, Goalpara was the eastern most part of the Mohammedan's province of Bengal. This territory which once formed a part of the Eastern Koch



MATIA BAG—House of Raja P.C. Baruah.

kingdom of Parikshit Narayan was added to Rongpur district of the Bengal province. The Eastern tract of the Rongpur district was divided into three thanas viz. Goalpara, Dhubri and Karaibari under a few Zamindars. The Karaibari thana (now defunct) which stretched southwards from Dhubri included a hilly tract of the Garo Hills inhabited by the Garos. These Garos had constant internecine warfare, raided the plains and took many captives. They also resorted to the markets in the border estates of the Zamindars who exacted levies on the hill produce. Zamindars also resorted to oppressions and exactions which provoked the Garos to commit frequent raids in the plains. Thus in the early part of the British rule there were constant troubles between the Zamindars and the Garos. With a view to promoting law and order, peace and civilisation among the tribes, these thanas together with Garo Hills frontier were exempted from operation of general laws and thus separated by Act X of 1822 to form a new district named North East Rongpur (afterwards Goalpara district) under the charge of a special civil commissioner. David Scott was the first officer to hold the charge of this district. But in 1869 the Garo hills frontier were separated from these thanas.

Goalpara district after separation of Garo hills (to form a new district) in 1869 had two distinct portions viz. (1) a permanently settled parts—comprising the three thanas of Goalpara, Dhubri and Karaibari. (2) the temporarily settled part called Eastern Duars to the North of the former part. Since then the district had been functioning with two civil subdivisions viz. the Dhubri Subdivision and Goalpara Subdivision till the Independence in 1947. The town Gauripur lies in the Dhubri Subdivision. According to 1971 Census there were three Subdivisions namely, Dhubri, Kokrajhar and Goalpara in Goalpara district with 13 thanas.

After cession of Assam by the Burmese to the East India Company in 1826, the Goalpara district was annexed to the new province then constituted for revenue purpose until the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation was passed. After passing of the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation of 1866 above hilly tracts were also brought under it.

There were altogether 19 permanently settled Estates covering an area of 2884 square miles. These estates were distributed amongst the six landlord families in (1) Bijni estate, (2) Gauripur estate, (3) Karaibari estate, (4) Parbatjoar estate, (5) Mechpara estate and (6) Chapar estate. Of the above mentioned estates Gauripur and Karaibari estates formerly consisted a part of Rongpur estate of Bengal and were later separated from that district by regulation in 1822.

The brief historical account of the settled estates indicate that before the British obtained possession of the Diwani in Bengal in 1765, the Mughal had annexed the lower portion of the Brahmaputra valley. The exact position of the boundary between their possession and that of Ahoms varied from time to time. But in 1662 A.D. after Mirjumla's expedition, the frontier was permanently fixed at the town of Goalpara. The administration of these tracts was then in the hands of the boarder chieftains who paid a nominal tribute only to the Mughal Emperor. When the British acquired the Dewani, this tribute was accepted as land revenue. No settlement in detail was over made at the decennial settlement. The permanent settlement practically fixed the old assessment in perpetuity. Twelve paraganas mentioned below so settled in perceptivity were held originally by the boarder chiefs. They were (1) Parbatjoar (2) Ghurla (3) Chapar (4) Jamira (5) Gola Alamganj (6) Taria (7) Aurangabad (8) Karaibari (9) Kalumalupara (10) Mechpara (11) Habraghat and (12) Khuntaghat. These parganas had subsequently been formed into 9 separate estates which were regarded as permanently settled. Afterwards these separate estates were further reduced to six estates viz. (1) Bijni (2) Mechpara (3) Gauripur (4) Karaibari (5) Parbatjoar and (6) Chapar.

These estates were functioning under their respective management till acquisition by the Government in 1956 under Assam State Acquisition of the Zamindaries Act 1951. Accordingly under this act the rights and interests of the properties and tenure holders in the permanently settled estates have been acquired by the Government. After acquisition of the Zamindaries estates by the Govt. during 1956-57, they were grouped into 4 units for administrative convenience.

(1) Gauripur-cum-Karaibari estate.

(2) Bijni Acquired estate.

(3) Parbatjoar-cum-Chapar estate.

(4) Mechpara Acquired estate.

For the purpose of revenue administration these acquired estates were placed incharge of Managers appointed by the Govt. under provision of the act, the Deputy Commissioner of Goalpara district was the competent authority on behalf of the state govt. to look after the activities of the Manager of the acquired estates.

Even after the formation of the revenue circles on 1.1.62 in the permanently settled areas, the Manager continued to collect land revenue till they were replaced by the Tahsildars, Circle Officers with effect from 3.6.63.

Gauripur-cum-Karaibari acquired estate

These two estates were formerly part of the permanently settled Bengal district of Rongpur and by Regulations of 1822 were separated from the district.

During pre-acquisition period the Gauripur Estate was managed by Dewan and the Karaibari estate by a manager. The Gauripur estates originally constituted by seven paraganas and later on by eleven paraganas namely Ghurla, Jamira, Gola, Alamganj, Aurangabad, Noabad, Fateri, Kalumalupara, Makrampur, Taria and Dhubri. Zamindars paid land revenue to the East India Company and thereafter to the government of India at a fixed rate in perpetuity.

They had rights over fishery, forests, quarries and all corporeal rights over the land. They used to lease the lands directly to the cultivators as well as to the intermediaries, permanent tenure holders, jotedars Ashidha and Lakhirajdars.

Dewan of Gauripur was the sole authority of the rent collection settlement of Khasland, sanctioning of mutation and partition cases. There was one Naib Dewan in the establishment with one Superintendent to assist the Dewan. The Naib Dewan got the power of sanctioning settlement of Khas land and was incharge of the estate with complete power to manage the Estate. The Superintendent supervised the work of Tahsildars and took all measures for improvement of collection.

Gauripur Estate was divided into several collection divisions known as "dihis" for rent collection. The officers incharge of "dihis" were called Tahsildars or Naibs. In each "dihi" there were one or tow Moharris and four to five Barkandazes (Dihi peon) under one officer. Tahsildars were the incharge of 'dihis'. They collected rent and remitted the money to Sadar treasury. They also submitted reports regarding mutation and partition cases and had to enquire into the matter of land disputes. In Gauripur there were four circles. Each circle was formed with 4 to 5 'dihis'. The officer incharge of circle was known as circle officer. Circle officer got the power of mutation, partition and dealt with miscellaneous cases. They also submitted supplementary proposal to the Dewan for approval. There were also one or two surveyors under the circle officer who supervised the Dihi's works.

Besides the above circle staff, there were also (1) Munshi Khana/General branch, (2) Jama sheresta (Revenue branch), (3) Sumar (Ace office), (4) Mahafesh Khana (Record), (5) Law Office, (6) Treasury, (7) P.W.D., (8) Forest, (9) Debarchana and (10) Nazarath in the Estate Headquarter.

The Zamindar family of Gauripur is traditionally called the royal family of a Kayastha who migrated from Tirhoot to Goalpara during the early part of 10th century A.D. But no written records has so far been found to support this fact. According to the people of Gauripur and members of Zamindar family, Kabindra Patra was the first person of this family line who administered the area. He was later followed by his son Kabi Shekhar who in course of time, with Mughal patronage, became very powerful. He first started his administrative career as a Kanongo of Koch Hazo in 1620. But during his time the land area of Zamindari increased significantly with a grant of 70,000 bighas Lekhiraj land from the Mughals. The Mughal emperor Aurangzeb gave him (Kabi Shekhar) the title "Raja". He was made Dewan by Mughal emperor for his intelligence and enterprise. It was in fact Kabi Shekhar who organised the effective system system of Management of Land. Later in 1778 one of his successor Boal Chandra Barua acquired the Zamindari of four paragana of Ghurla, Aurangabad, Mokranpur and Tamira and thus extended his territory of the Zamindari. His son Pratap Chandra Barua who was one of the powerful persons in the line made Gauripur as the Centre of activities of his Zamindari in the year 1850. Thus the Gauripur came into the lime light as the centre of Zamindari.

Its location and geographical condition also helped its growth with the passage of time. Pratap Chandra Barua himself was an experienced and energetic man



House of late Pramathesh Baruah—the famous Cine-actor and an Ex-Zamindar of Gauripur estate.

He established different educational and cultural institutions in the town. From then onwards Gauripur became one of the important places in Goalpara as well as in Assam.

According to some oldermen of the town Zamindar Pratap Chandra Barua and his family settled at Rangamati at a distance of 19 kms. from Gauripur town. At that time i.e. approximately 150 years age, Gauripur was not in existance. Shri P. Barua deputed one Hari Prasad, the main soldier in selecting a spot to construct his building as the Brahmaputra river changed its course away from Rangamati, Hari Prasad then with a band of helpers started making search of a place riding on royal elephants. Present Gauripur was then covered with dense forests. Incidentally Hari Prasad saw that a hawk was busy on eating his prey (a big fish) at the branch of a big tree. He then discovered Lowkhowa and the Godhadhar river. He selected this place for building of a new capital. This place is now known as Gauripur. Thus Gauripur came into existence.

GROWTH OF THE TOWN

Gauripur was treated as class VI Census town in 1921 Census. It became a class V Census town in 1931 and continued to remain as class V town for another three decades i.e. 1941, 1951 and 1961 Census. In 1971 Census Gauripur got the status of class IV town.

According to 1971 Census, there were 1,976 occupied residential houses in Gauripur with a total population of 12,850 persons of which 6,867 were males and 5,983 females. The density of population as recorded in 1971 Census was 4,509 persons per sq. km.

Out of the total population, 1,331 persons including 699 males and 632 females belonged to Scheduled Castes and only 19 person comprising of 12 males and 7 females belonged to Scheduled Tribe population.

As per 1971 Census the total literates of the town were 5,660 persons constituting 44.05 per cent of the total population as against 4,273 persons i.e. 43.00 per cent of total population in 1961 Census. Out of this total literates 3,614 (52.83 per cent) were males and 2,046 (34.20 per cent) were females. But in 1961 Census total males and females literates were 2,626 (50.11 per cent) and 1,647 (36.19 per cent) respectively.

The total working population of the town in 1971 Census was 3,718 persons constituting 28.93 per cent of the population. Sex wise, 3,395 males (49.44 per cent) and 323 females (5.40 per cent) reported to be workers.

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TOWN

Population growth during inter censal period

The table below shows the data on population for the last six censuses from 1921 to 1971 and percentage variation of population in the different decades.

TABLE II.1

Trends in population growth in Gauripur town since 1921

Census year	Status of the town Gauripur	Areain km²	Population			Decadial variation	Percentage variation	Remarks
			Persons	Males	Females			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1921	U	—	4,311	2,530	1,781	—	—	
1931	T.C.	—	5,592	3,165	2,427	+ 1,281	+ 29.71	
1941	T.C.	—	5,783	3,313	2,470	+ 191	+ 3.42	
1951	T.C.	—	7,650	4,107	3,543	+ 1,867	+ 32.28	
1961	T.C.	2.85	9,791	5,240	4,551	+ 2,141	+ 27.99	
1971	T.C.	2.85	12,850	6,867	5,983	+ 3,059	+ 31.24	

Note : U=Urban
T.C.=Town Committee

The table above depicts that Gauripur town had a very steady and slow growth of population during different decades except during the period between 1931 to 1941 Census—during which the population remained almost stagnant—but after that the increase in population has been again very steady.

The town has been divided into four wards by the local authority more or less representing conventional boundary for each ward.

The table below shows the wardwise distribution of the population of the town as per 1971 Census.

TABLE II.2

Wardwise Distributiou of Population

1971 Census

Ward	Occupied residential houses	Total population			SC population			ST population		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ward I	272	1,514	765	749	62	33	29	1	1	—
Ward II	578	4,299	2,215	2,084	817	419	398	6	3	3
Ward III	357	2,268	1,285	983	33	19	14	3	2	1
Ward IV	770	4,769	2,602	2,167	419	228	191	9	6	3
Total	1,976	12,850	6,867	5,983	1,331	699	632	19	12	7

The table above shows that the highest percentage of population is concentrated in Ward No. IV which is followed by Ward No. II, III and I respectively. The Scheduled Castes population is distributed in each ward but percentage is found highest in Ward No. II which is followed by Ward IV, I and III respectively. The wards have roads, lanes etc. which are maintained by the town committee. Each ward comprising of various localities is inhabited by more or less specific ethnic groups.

Size and boundary

There has been no change in the size and boundary of Gauripur town since 1971 (as mentioned in chapter I).

Land and Revenue Regulation and land utilisation pattern

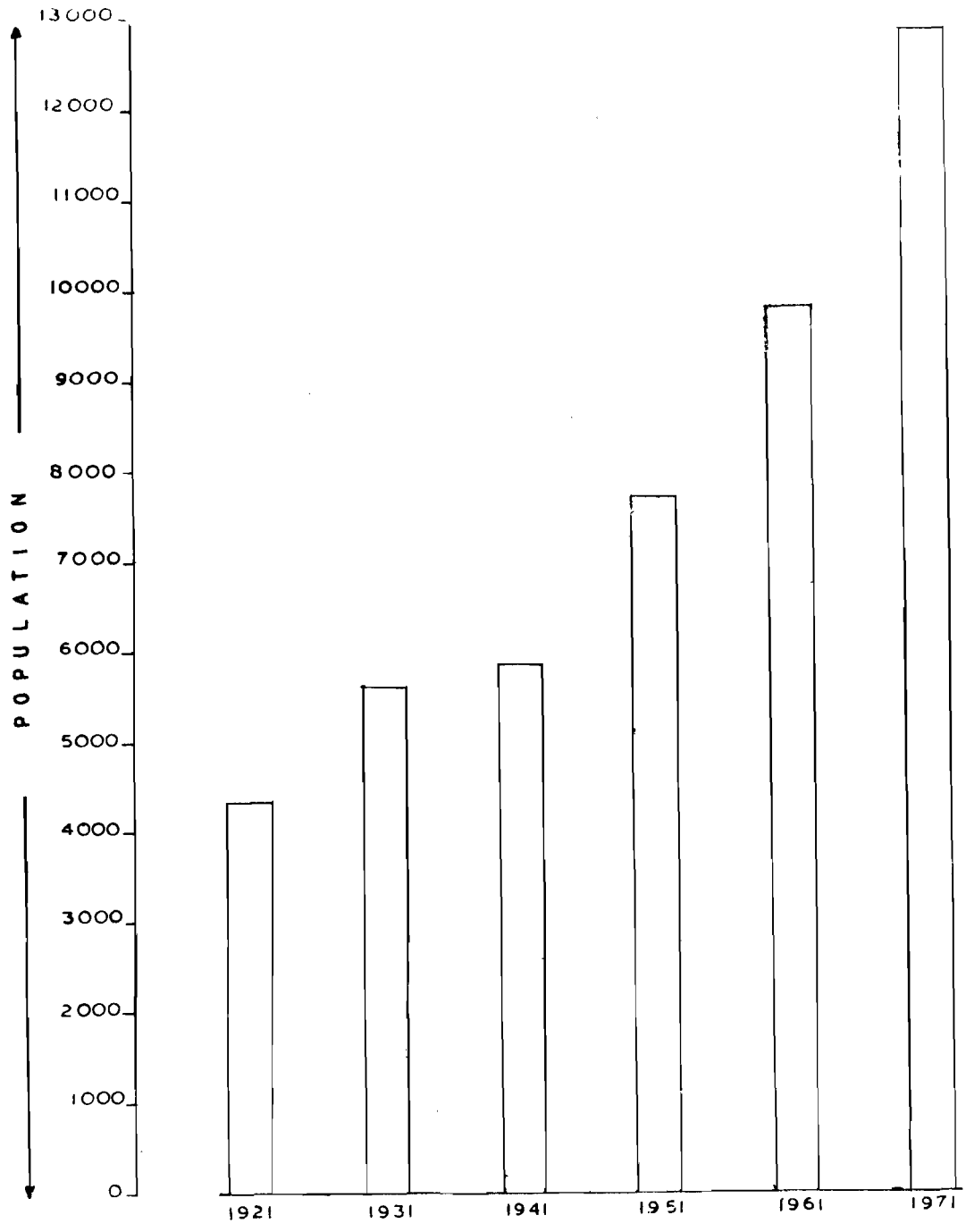
The various land settlement policies and other Land and Revenue Regulations framed by the State Govt. mostly related to interest of the actual tillers of the land and protection against their indiscriminate eviction. Though the acts and regulations adopted by the Govt. from time to time had its jurisdiction throughout the state; these had very little application in Gauripur town as it had not much land that could be brought under the plough and till abolition of Zamindary system all land whether cultivated or not belonged to the Zamindars.

Gauripur being a small town and most of its part being under occupation for specific purposes, since long, no speculative activities in land transaction could be observed. Moreover, during the Estate Raj land was generally donated by the Zamindars to settle people belonging to different social strata whom they invited for performing specific duties e.g., the Rajbangshis acting as body-guards to the Zamindars. Even though, the Hiras and Rajbangshis reportedly disposed off portion of land under their occupation for economic reasons. They could not give any reliable accounts about the price factor involved in such transactions.

The details of Rules and Regulations enacted by the State Govt. relating to tenancy of land and preservation of rights of cultivators are separately discussed in chapter IV.

In the days of Estate Raj land use pattern was to some extent systematic. The Zamindars had allotted specific areas for specific purposes such as establishment of educational institutions, parks and play grounds, market place, residential area etc. but with the growth of population, the system is no longer maintained and as a result an admixture of different functional characteristics can be observed in the localities.

GROWTH OF POPULATION IN GAURIPUR TOWN



Source–Census Data

During estate raj all the lands whether cultivated or not was the private property of the Zamindars. However, with the abolition of Zamindary system and coming into being of different land regulation and tenancy act etc. tenants and subtenants have got the right of ownership of the land. With the increase of the population during the last decade the local people started selling the lands to the outsiders owing mainly to augment their earnings. As a result a few new residential areas have come up in the towns. Moreover most of the waste lands available in the town are now being utilised for residential purpose.

History of inmigration and outmigration

It is difficult to analyse the complete migration history of the people of the town. However, the Zamindar family (Kayastha), Rajbangshis, Namasudras, Hiras and Kalitas are supposed to be the original inhabitants of the town. During the rule of Zamindar, some people like "Mallahs" were brought from Bihar to be assigned some special works and a few families of Brahmins were also brought to perform religious rites. With the partition, the pressure of migration from the erstwhile East Pakistan was very high in Goalpara district and it is quite natural that this town has also been bearing the burden of these refugees. It is found that some of the localities like Subhaspally are exclusively inhabited by inmigrants. In the event of Bangladesh War of 1971 also, a sizeable number of people came to Gauripur town as refugees and later many of them settled here permanently. Some of the communities like Marwaris and labourers from Bihar have come to the town at different times and settled permanently. The other castes and tribes who inmigrated into the town are the Hiras, Namasudras and the Rabhas.

Outmigration from Gauripur town can be attributed to reasons of marriage, services and business. The number of outmigrants due to marriage, service and business are very few in comparison to inmigrants.

CHAPTER III

AMENITIES AND SERVICES—HISTORY OF GROWTH AND THE PRESENT POSITION

Gauripur, the seat of former Zamindars was declared a town in 1918. The founder and the architects of this little town were the Zamindars of Gauripur estate. This town was built more or less in a planned manner with all kinds of facilities around it. In fact this town bears a pervasive and sumptuous testimony of the estate Raj. During the days of the estate Raj Gauripur flourished to a great extent. But after abolition of the Zamindari system by the Govt. a very slow and sluggish growth is noticed in the town of Gauripur. This may be due to its negligence and poor maintenance of whatever had been achieved earlier.

After adaptation of the Assam State Acquisition of Zamindary Act in 1951, Gauripur estate came directly under the control of the Govt. of Assam. Deputy Commissioner, Goalpara is the Chief Administrator of the Gauripur town. He plays a pivotal role in all developmental works of the town.

Gauripur was treated as town during 1921 Census. The civic administration of the town now rests with the town committee.

Govt. or other important offices in the town

There are only a few Govt. and semi Govt. offices located in Gauripur town. These offices are functioning in this town after Gauripur came under the Govt. control. Most of the important offices both Central and the State Govt. are situated in the Dhubri town—the district headquarter, which is only 8 kms. away from Gauripur. All the important Govt. offices located in the town are as follows : (1) Executive Engineer, Agriculture, (2) Executive Engineer, Irrigation, (3) Executive Engineer, Electricity Board, (4) Police Deptt., (5) Asstt. Settlement Office, (6) General Manager of Industry, (7) Election Office, (8) Forest Deptt., (9) Development Commissioner of Handicraft (Commerce Deptt.), (10) Post and Telegraphs, (11) Town Committee Office etc.

Table No. III.1 below shows all the important Govt., Semi Govt. offices located in the twon with their jurisdiction and nature of functions including number of employees.

TABLE III.1

Important offices with Jurisdiction and Nature of Functions

Name of the office	Location	Category	Yr. of Estt.	Nature of function	Juris-diction	No. of employees
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Office of the Executive Engineer, Irrigation	Ward No. II	Govt. of Assam	1976	Supply of water to agrl. land	Gauripur	120
2. Office of the Assistant Settlement Officer	Ward No. I	-do-	1982	Land aspects	Upto Bilasipara	35
3. Town Committee Office	Ward No. I	-do-	1918	Works related to all round development of the town	Gauripur	16
4. Office of the General Manager, Industry	Ward No. IV	-do-	1964	Expansion of industry	Whole district	58

TABLE III.1—Concld.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5. Office of the Executive Engineer, Agriculture	Ward No. II	Govt. of Assam	1983	To promote agriculture	Gauripur	12
6. Forest Beat Office	Ward No. II	-do-	1964	To deal with forest		3
7. Office of the Executive Engineer, Electricity	Ward No. IV	-do-	1976	Supply of electricity	Gauripur town	27
8. Office of the Supdt. Election	Ward No. I	-do-	1964	Works relating to election	Gauripur	50
9. Development Commissioner, Handicrafts (Deptt. of Commerce)	Ward No. I	Central Govt.	1976	Development of handicraft	District	6
10. Post and Telegraph Office	—	Assam Govt.	—	Communication		—
11. Police out-post	—	-do-	—	Law and Order	Gauripur	—
12. Rani Saroj Bala Nari Samiti Weaving Centre	Ward No. I	Quasi Govt.	1981	Weaving and selling of cloth by destitute women	Gauripur	41

Town Committee

The civil administration of the town is run by the Gauripur town committee. The committee has 4 elected members and 2 nominated members. An Executive Officer deputed by the Govt. of Assam is the incharge of the town committee.

The Gauripur town committee has its own office at Ward No. I. It has 16 working members (employees). The laws and bye-laws adopted by the town committee is formed by the Assam Municipal Act No. XV of 1957.

The committee at present performs the following functions :

1. Lighting of public street and lanes.
2. Survey and putting up of boundary works.
3. Sanitation.
4. Maintenance, construction and alteration of public streets, culverts and drains.
5. Registration of births and deaths.
6. Vaccination.
7. Protection, maintenance and development of property etc. etc.

Water Supply

The town has no reservior or any other protected water supply unit. Piped water supply is not available in Gauripur town. Tubewell, well, tank are the only source of drinking water in the town. There are about 32 tubewells and 72 wells dug by the Town Committee. Besides, some of the household have installed their own tubewells, wells and tanks.

Conservancy

There are about 22 regular sweepers working under Town Committee for cleaning night-soil, roads, drains and other public places of the town. These sweepers are distributed wardwise, out of total 22 regular sweepers, 10 sweepers are engaged in cleaning night-soils only and the remaining 12 sweepers are engaged in various cleaning purposes.

There are about 230 water-borne and 435 service latrines in the Gauripur town. Besides the above latrines, there are 7 public latrines in the town. Out of these 7 latrines 3 are water-borne and 4 are service latrines. Nightsoils is cleaned at night which is carried by bullock carts and tractors with tailor. Garbage are also carried by tractor and wheel barrows. There is also no sewerage system in the town. All the drains in the town are "Kutcha". The drains are in a very poor shape. During rainy season it is often clogged with silt.

The total length of drains is about 112 kms. These drains are cleaned monthly by the committee. In some of the localities even kutcha drains are also not available. During rainy seasons streets and lanes of those localities remain inundated under stagnant water. This makes the whole area dirty and unhygienic.

Roads

The total road length in the town is 35.03 kms. out of which 10.72 kms. is black topped and is maintained by the State P.W.D. and the rest is under the jurisdiction of the town committee. Out of this length of the roads 20.56 km. is kutcha road and the remaining 3.75 km. is pucca road.

Power

The town was electrified in 1965. The Assam State Electricity Board is responsible for providing electricity to the town. The distribution of electricity and realisation of tariff is the responsibility of the Sub-Divisional Officer of the Board posted at Gauripur.

The installed capacity of the distribution system is 500 K.W. It is connected with grid. About 95 per cent of the population of the area are served by the Board.

There are 450 street lights in the town which are looked after by the town committee. Distance between two alternate street lights is 50 metres. The total monthly consumption of electricity is 1200 units. There are altogether 945 domestic, 25 industrial and 335 commercial connections in the town.

TABLE III.2

Consumption of electricity in the town, (period December, 1983)

Type of establishment and nature of connection	No. of connections	Volume of consumption (unit)	Rate per unit	Charges realised (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
Lighting (Domestic)	945	72,499	0.60 p.	22,640.57
Industrial	25	19,237	0.55 p.	21,969.98
Commercial establishment	335	32,282	0.70 p.	11,003.73
Road lighting	450	1,200	0.34 p.	143.9

Source of Finance and Items of Expenditure for Gauripur Town Committee

Finance : The main source of income of the town committee is various kinds of taxes. These taxes are house tax, land tax, Rickshaw, Bicycle, Hand Cart tax, Latrine tax, taxes from market, profession and trade tax, etc. Besides, another important source of income of the committee is the deficit grants and loans from the Govt. of Assam.

During the financial years of 1982-83 and 1983-1984, the town committee had estimated income of Rs. 329,538.00 and Rs. 318,454.00 respectively as revenue from different available sources. Besides the revenue from various taxes, an amount of Rs. 2,000/- in 1982-83 and 4,000/- in 1983-84 was received from the Govt. of Assam as deficit loan.

The table Nos. III.3 and III.4 show the estimates of income and expenditure during the years 1982-83 and 1983-84.

TABLE III.3

Estimates of income for the year 1982-83 and 1983-84

Heads of income	Estimate for the year 1982-83	Percentage distribution	Estimate for the year 1983-84	Percentage distribution
1	2	3	4	5
Probable balance at the commencement of the year	26,340.00	7.99	21,000.00	6.59
(1) Taxes on house and land :				
Arrear collection for previous year	18,000.00	5.46	18,000.00	5.65
Collection for the current year	18,000.00	5.46	18,000.00	5.65
(2) Taxes on animals and vehicles :				
Vehicles, Cart Registration, Rickshaw, Cycle, Thelas	6,000.00	1.82	6,000.00	1.88
(3) Latrine tax :				
Arrear collection for the previous year	12,000.00	3.64	12,000.00	3.77
Collection for the current year	14,000.00	4.25	14,000.00	4.40
(4) Light tax :				
Arrear collection for the previous year	11,000.00	3.34	11,000.00	3.46
Collection for the current year	14,000.00	4.25	14,000.00	4.39
(5) Urban immovable property tax :				
Arrear collection for the previous year	19,000.00	5.77	19,000.00	5.97
Collection for the current year	11,000.00	3.34	11,000.00	3.45
(6) Library collection	600.00	0.18	600.00	0.19
(7) Fees and Revenue from the market Slaughter Houses	113,518.00	34.45	103,754.00	32.58
(8) Licence fees from all various trades	14,000.00	4.25	16.000.00	5.03
(9) Grant and contribution from Government :				
General purpose	30,000.00	9.10	30,000.00	9.42
Specific purpose	20,000.00	6.07	20,000.00	6.28
(10) Warrant Fees	80.00	0.02	100.00	0.03
(11) Miscellaneous collection	2,000.00	0.61	4,000.00	1.26
Grand Total	329,538.00	100.00	318,454.00	100.00

Source : Gauripur Town Committee Office.

TABLE III.4

Estimates of expenditure for the year 1982-83 and 1983-84

Heads of expenditure	Sanctioned estimate for the year 1982-83	Percentage distribution	Estimate for the year 1983-84	Percentage distribution
1	2	3	4	5
(1) General administration office establishment and contingencies	54,504.00	17.67	55,371.00	18.61
(2) Collection of taxes and licence fees including establishment, purchase of account books and paper etc.	39,872.00	12.92	42,381.00	14.25
(3) Public safety, purchase of potash and reward for destruction of wild animals and snakes	200.00	0.06	200.00	0.07
(4) Public health and convenience, construction and repair of wells and tube-wells	4,000.00	1.30	4,000.00	1.34
(5) Drainage repair etc.	200.00	0.06	200.00	0.07
(6) Conservancy	75,836.00	24.53	69,355.00	23.32
(7) Vaccination	6,487.00	2.10	6,948.00	2.34
(8) Public Works Department :				
(a) For improvement of markets	10,000.00	3.24	10,000.00	3.36
(b) Salary of establishment	7,245.00	2.35	7,605.00	2.56
(c) Repairing of buildings	2,000.00	0.65	2,000.00	0.67
(d) Maintenance of roads, bridges, culverts and wages of gang labourers	35,000.00	11.34	35,000.00	11.77
(9) Public Instruction :				
(a) Grant-in-aid to some schools	3,900.00	1.27	3,900.00	1.31
(b) Maintenance of library	2,660.00	0.86	2,660.00	0.89
(10) Repayment of Government loan	4,234.00	1.37	4,234.00	1.42
(11) Contribution to provident fund of staff	8,500.00	2.76	8,000.00	2.69
(12) Lighting expenditure for street and buildings	12,000.00	3.89	12,000.00	4.03
(13) Miscellaneous expenditure (Interest on Bank Loan)	41,900.00	13.58	33,600.00	11.30
Total expenditure	308,538.00	100.00	297,454.00	100.00
Probable surplus at the end of the year	21,000.00	—	21,000.00	—
Grand Total	329,538.00	—	318,454.00	—

Source : Gauripur Town Committee Office.

Income

It is found that the highest proportion of income is derived from the fees and revenue levied on the market, slaughter houses. Income from other sources are more or less evenly distributed during both the referent years.

Items of expenditures of the town committee are general administration, public safety, public health and convenience, conservancy, repairing, construction and maintenance of roads, bridges, culverts, lighting expenditure for the streets and buildings, vaccination, improvement of market area, annual grants to educational institutions etc. etc. Besides the above major expenditures, another important item of expenditure is the repayment of the govt. loan.

The table shows that the heaviest expenditure is on conservancy. Uniform pattern of expenditure is noticed in both the years except one or two items. Slight variation in amount of expenditure is noticed in case of collection of taxes, general administration, conservancy, vaccination, salary and miscellaneous expenditure.

Transport and Communication

Gauripur town lies on a most advantageous position so far as the road communication is concerned. It is well connected with other parts of the district and those outside the district by roads as well as railways. National Highway No. 31 passes through the heart of the town. It is well connected by motorable roads with most of the important towns of the state. Both private and public bus services are readily available from Gauripur to different rural and urban areas of the district. A regular transport service (run by the Transport Corporation of Assam) starting from Dhubri and passing through Gauripur town (with a stoppage) to different terminus places is also available. A few important routes starting from Dhubri and running to different terminus points through Gauripur town is shown in table No. III.5

TABLE III.5

Some of the important routes passing through Gauripur town in different terminus point

Name of route	Mode of service	Length (in Km.)	Frequency	No. of buses plying in the roads	Agency running the service	Number of passengers (Approx.)		Remark
						Incoming	Outgoing	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dhubri-Golokganj Boxirhat route	Daily	60	2 hrs.	27	Dhubri-Golokganj Bus Association	800	700	
Dhubri-Gauripur Bashbari etc. route	Daily	175	1 hr.	12	Dhubri-Gauripur Bashbari Bus Association	850	650	
Dhubri-Balajan-Tamarhat-Kachugaon etc. route	Daily	294	2 hrs.	31	Dhubri-Balajan-Tamarhat Bus Association.	800	700	
North Bank Contact Carriage route	Daily	350	1 hr.	43	North Bank Contact Carriage Association	800	700	No. is higher during hat and bazar days on Friday and Wednesday

There is also a regular bus service plying directly between Dhubri and Gauripur at an interval of half an hour.

Some of the important bus communications which originate at Dhubri and pass through Gauripur town to different rural areas of the state is also shown in table No. III.6 below :

TABLE III.6

Rural areas connected with Gauripur by bus service

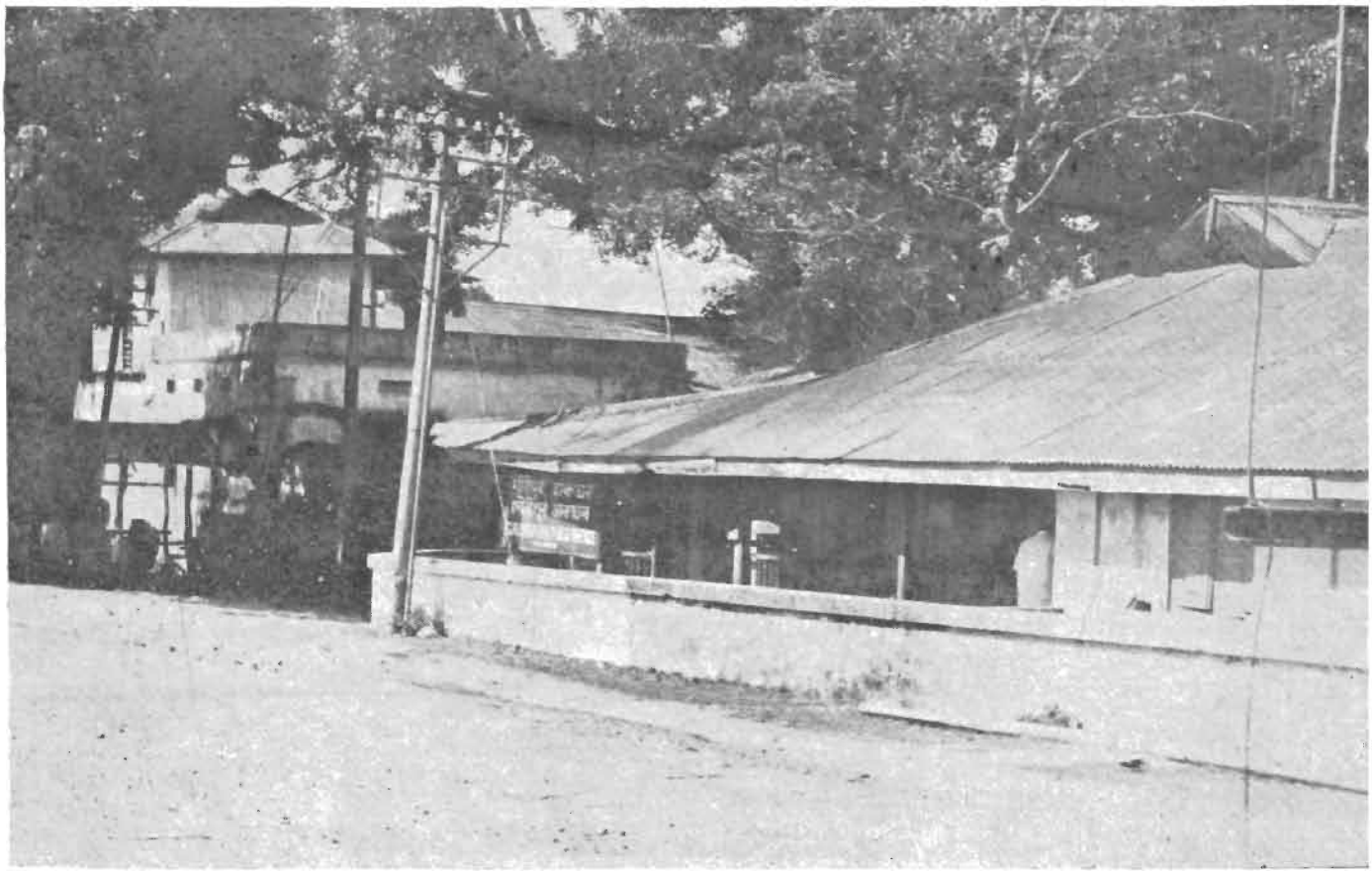
Name of the terminus of the route	Mode of service	Frequency of bus service	Distance from peripheri of the town	Approximate no. of outgoing passengers	Approximate no. of incoming passengers
1	2	3	4	5	6
Boxirhat	Daily	Every 1 hr.	50 Kms.	350	400
Dingdinga	Daily	Every 1 hr.	40 Kms.	350	400
Debitola	Daily	One trip only	29 Kms.	70	80
Raimona	Daily	Every 4 hrs.	95 Kms.	150	200
Gossaingaon	Daily	Every 4 hrs.	60 Kms.	150	200
Kachugaon	Daily	Every 4 hrs.	78 Kms.	150	200

Besides, a regular bus service from Gauripur to distant towns of the state and outside the state are also available. All these services start from Dhubri town and pass through Gauripur town regularly. Table No. III.7 shows the distant towns connected by bus service.

TABLE III.7

Various distant towns connected with Gauripur by bus service

Name of the terminus of the route	Frequency of bus service	Agency running the service	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1. Dhubri	Every ½ hr.	Public/Private Corporation	All these towns are connected by bus service which originate from Dhubri passing through Gauripur to various terminus points.
2. Bilasipara	Every ½ hr.	-do-	
3. Bijni	Every ½ hr.	-do-	
4. Sorbhog	Every 3 hrs. (Three times daily)	-do-	
5. Howly	-do-	-do-	
6. Pathsala	-do-	-do-	
7. Nalbari	-do-	-do-	
8. Rangia	-do-	-do-	
9. Guwahati	-do-	-do-	
10. Kokrajhar	-do-	-do-	
11. Bongaigaon	Every 1 hr.	-do-	
12. Coach Bihar (West Bengal)	Twice daily One in the morning and other in the evening	-do-	
13. Siliguri (West Bengal)	-do-	-do-	



Gauripur Post Office

Rails

There is a small railway station in the town with working strength of 12 members including Station Master.

There is a meter gauge rail line of N.F. Railway which passes through Gauripur town. But no trains originate from Gauripur town. Only 2 up and down trains of N.F. Railways pass through Gauripur town with a stoppage of 5 minutes. There are a few goods trains which run to and from Gauripur.

Means of transportation within the town are rickshaws, bicycles, private scooters, motor cars etc. etc. The total number of bicycles and rickshaws in the town are reportedly 450 and 330 respectively. For transporting goods and commodities within the town handcart (man pulled cart) and animal driven carts (usually horse carts) are generally used. The total number of hand carts and horse carts are 200 and 8 respectively.

Post and Telegraphs

The telegraph office is located in Ward No. 3. The following table shows the sale proceeds of the postal stationery in the town.

TABLE III.8

Sale of postal stationery in the town

Ref. year 1983

Postal stationery	Nos. sold	Total sale proceeds
1	2	3
1. Post card	28,737	Rs. 4,310.55
2. Inland card	72,002	Rs. 25,200.70
3. Envelope	22,182	Rs. 12,199.00
4. Stamps	95,063	Rs. 23,765.75
Total	217,984	Rs. 65,476.00

The total number of telegrams received during 1983 was 4,960 and the number of telegrams sent during the same year was 3,785. Number of Money Orders received during the year was 5,382 which amounts to Rs. 910,532.50 and total number of Money Orders issued by the office during the year was 4,118 amounting to Rs. 1,902,058.90.

Particulars about Telephone

At present, there is no telephone exchange operating at Gauripur town as there is no telephone connection open to the general public. But there is one public telephone booth attached to the post office for use of general public. The number of trunk calls during 1983 from this booth was 415 and the total revenue derived from this booth was Rs. 4,915.00.

Fire Fighting

There is no fire fighting brigade in Gauripur town. Fire brigades from Dhubri are, however, readily available in case of any outbreak of fire in this town.

Medical Facilities

Allopathic is the common method of treatment of various kinds of diseases among the people of Gauripur town. A small percentage of people also take Homeopathic and Unani treatment. At present there are 4 allopathic doctors of which 2 are govt. and remaining 2 are private practitioners; 5 homeopathic doctors, one unani Hakim in the town.

In case of common diseases people usually take allopathic treatment in Gauripur Hospital. Besides people from nearby villages also come to this hospital for treatment of various kinds of diseases. In case of serious diseases people usually go to Dhubri Civil Hospital where all kinds of facilities for treatment are available.

Gauripur state dispensary and hospital is the only medical institution in the town. At present there are only 2 doctors assisted by one nurse and 14 para medical staff in the hospital. Besides the above staff in the hospital, there are also 7 medical social workers.

The hospital has 13 beds for indoor patients. During 1983 the total number of indoor patients treated in the hospital were 1,851 out of which 726 were local and 1,125 came from nearby rural areas. The total number of outdoor patients who received treatment in the hospital during 1983 were 99,725 of which 39,385 were local patients and the remaining 60,340 came from nearby rural areas.

The Family Planning, Maternity and Child Welfare

The family planning, maternity and child welfare centre in the town is also attached to the govt. dispensary and hospital. The institution provides care and medical attention to mothers in both pre and post-natal stages and also to the infants. During 1983, this centre had conducted 671 delivery cases. It has also taken several welfare schemes for the children. This centre has immunised children against traditional killers namely diptheria, whooping cough, tetanus and polio.

The following table (No. III.9) shows the number of children immunised during 1983 by the Centre.

Besides the above services, the centre also renders all possible help in practice of family planning. It has carried out 29 vasectomy and 51 I.U.C.D. operations during 1983. It has also distributed contraceptives like condom, jelly oral pills etc. free of cost.

TABLE III.9

Number of children immunised with various types of vaccines

Type of service	No. of children who availed the service during 1983
1	2
1. D.P.T. (Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus)	1,415
2. D.T. (Diphtheria, Tetanus)	947
3. T.T. (Tetanus Toxoid)	894
4. Polio	198
Total	3,454

Almost all types of diseases are treated in the hospital. Following table (No. III.10) shows the various types of diseases treated in the hospital during 1983.

TABLE III.10

Various kinds of diseases treated in the hospital

Category of diseases	Number treated		
	Out-door	In-door	Total
1	2	3	4
1. Infective and parasitic disease	19,304	155	19,459
2. Neoplasms	—	—	—
3. Allergic, endocrine system, metabolic and nutritional disease	20,315	82	20,397
4. Disease of blood and blood forming	—	—	1,908
5. Mental psychoneurotic and personality disorders	—	—	4,099
6. Disease of nervous system and sense organs	—	—	898
7. Disease of the circulatory system	—	—	1,806
8. Disease of the respiratory system	—	—	20,224
9. Disease of the digestive system	—	—	21,339
10. Disease of the genitourinary system	—	—	2,023
11. Deliveries and complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	—	—	854
12. Disease of the skin and cellular tissue	—	—	6,298
13. Disease of the bone and organs of movement	—	—	1,224
14. Congenital malformations	—	—	1,123
15. Certain disease of early infancy	—	—	1,321
16. Senility and ill defined conditions	—	—	6,429
17. Accidents, poisoning and violence	—	—	8,172

Veterinary Dispensary

There is one veterinary dispensary in Gauripur town. This dispensary is situated in Ward No. II of the town. The dispensary is run by a veterinary doctor and live-stock supervisor. Animals from both inside the town and from the rural areas are brought for treatment. The following table (No. III.11) shows the number of animals for both rural and urban areas treated at the dispensary.

TABLE III.11

Number of animals treated at the dispensary

Name of the animal	Name of the disease	Number treated		
		Within the town	Outside the twon	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1. Bovine cattle and Buffalo	1. Gastro intestinal 2. Respiratory 3. Uro-genital 4. Skin disease 5. Other disease 6. Contagious disease	2,915	4,403	7,318
2. Poultry (Pigeon, duck and fowl)	1. Duck hepatitis 2. Ascaries and horms (Gastrointestinal) 3. Coccidiosis 4. Aspergillosis 5. Corzya 6. Duck Plague 7. Chronic Respiratory	1,060	2,504	3,564
3. Equine Horse, Pony Mules	Gastro intestinal diseases	6	—	6
4. Others (Pig, elephant, dog, cat, sheep etc.)	1. Gastro intestinal 2. Respiratory 3. Skin 4. Urogenita 5. Viral disease such as 6. rabia, swine, fever, canene, distemper	2,052	2,318	4,370
Total		6,033	9,225	15,258

Besides the normal treatment of animals, birds are also treated in this dispensary. Vaccination, castration, artificial insemination are also done regularly in the dispensary.

Besides the above mentioned medical institutions in the town, there are also 2 registered Allopathic and 5 Homeopathic doctors and one Hakim practising in the town. Ayurvedic practitioner is not available in the town.

Educational Facilities

Gauripur has good educational facilities from very old days. It was once a centre of learning Sanskrit. Many students from various parts of Assam and outside Assam used to come to Gauripur to study Sanskrit. During the estate Raj Zamindars took initiative to develop the Sanskrit language. They also spent enough money for its advancement. The Zamindars also rendered valuable service for the spread of education in the

area. It is due to the continuous efforts of Zamindars of Gauripur estate, a fairly good number of schools and other institutes developed in this little town. Zamindars always gave utmost importance for development and progress of education in the area.

It is observed that the town has not lagged behind in the field of education when compared with the other urban areas of the district or state. The percentage of literacy recorded during 1971 census was 44.05 per cent. The total number of educated and literate males and females in the town were 3,614 and 2,046 respectively.

At present Gauripur town also has one Degree College, 3 High Schools (one each for boys and girls and one co-education), 2 Middle English Schools, 1 Middle Vernacular School, 8 Primary Schools, 2 Pre-Primary Schools and 1 English Medium Nursery School. Besides the above institutions, one industrial training centre for boys, one old sanskrit tol, and a vocational training institute are functioning in the town.

History of growth and management of some of the important educational and other institutions of Gauripur town are given below :

Pramathesh Baruah College : This college serves as a feeder to many of the nearby High Schools of the district. As such this college is one of the very important institutions of the district. Students from various parts of district and outside the district come here for higher education.

Pramathesh Baruah College was established in 1964 by some of the enlightened and leading local people of the town. The college is named after the famous and noted artist Late Pramathesh Barush, an Ex-Zamindar of Gauripur estate. Zamindars of Gauripur estate have also great contribution in the establishment of this college.

This college is affiliated to Guwahati University. At present only Arts and Commerce courses are available. There are altogether 1,057 students of which 882 are boys and 175 girls. The teaching staff consists of 24 out of which 22 are male.

The college is situated in Ward No. IV. It has its own building (R.C.C. with C.I. Sheet roof). The site for the college is donated by the Zamindar family of Gauripur estate.

The college is managed by a governing body constituted as per Assam aided college management rule of 1965. The Principal who is also the Secretary of the governing body manages all the affairs of the college as advised by the governing body.

The students union of the college is formed by the elected students of the college. All the executive members of the college union are to be duly elected every year. The union has its own constitution. It performs both academic and cultural activities in the institute every year.

Gauripur Girls' H.E. School located in Ward III, this school was established in 1962. It is a Govt. aided school imparting education to girls only. The school has its own building. There are 217 students and 10 teachers—all female.

Pratap Chandra Institute (High School) : This school is one of the oldest schools in the district. The school was established in the year 1899 by the Zamindars of Gauripur estate to cater to the needs of education of the area. This institution was named to commemorate the contribution of Late Pratap Chandra Baruah, Ex-Zamindar of Gauripur estate.

The school has its own building. The school also receives grants from the Government of Assam under deficit system. The school is managed and controlled by the Managing Committee of the school.

The school is exclusively meant for boys. At present there are altogether 918 students with 30 teachers. Out of the 30 teachers 26 are male.

The students of the school have their own union. The main function of the union is to organise various cultural and educational activities. Besides, sports and games are also organised by the union. The members of the union are duly elected by the students each year.

Gauripur High English School : This is a private school. It was established by some local leading people in the year 1975. It is situated in Ward No. II. The school is financed through public fund and managed by a Managing Committee. At present, it functions in a temporary structure. The present strength of students in the school is 112 of which 33 are males and 79 females. The total number of teachers in the school is 7 of which 3 are male.

Gauripur Girls' Middle English School : This is one of the oldest schools in the district and was established in the year 1899. It is located in Ward No. III of the town and has its own building. It is meant exclusively for girls—their total number being 233. There are only 11 teachers—all of them female. Management of the school rests with the managing committee. The institution receives grant from the Govt. every year.

Gauripur Middle English School : This school is situated in Ward No. II of the town. It has 118 students of which 47 are male and 71 female. Total number of teachers in the school is 5 of which 3 are male.

Dihidarpara Middle Vernacular School : This school is situated in Ward No. II in Dihidarpara locality. The school was established in 1972 by some local people of the locality. The school is managed and controlled by the Govt. of Assam. The school is run in a temporary structure. Total number of students in the school is 248 out of which 139 are male and 109 female. Teaching staff consists of 10 of which 5 are male.

Primary School : There are altogether 8 Primary Schools in Gauripur town. Besides the Primary Schools, there are 2 Pre-primary and one English Medium Nursery School. All these schools except the English Medium School are managed and controlled by the Govt. of Assam.

Following table shows the Primary Schools in the town alongwith number of teachers and students.

TABLE III.12

Number of Primary Schools with students and teachers

Name of the school	Estd. year	Location	Number of students			Number of teachers		
			T	M	F	T	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Gauripur L.P. School	1975	Ward II	366	204	162	9	1	8
2. 1475 No. Girls' L.P. School	1899	Ward I	150	71	79	7	—	7
3. 677 Gauripur town Junior Basic School	1899	Ward IV	147	97	50	6	6	—
4. Gauri Sankar Hindi Vidyalaya	—	Ward IV	180	115	65	7	3	4
5. Beparipatty L.P. School	1964	Ward IV	190	80	110	4	4	—
6. Diju Pathsala	—	Ward IV	171	89	82	7	2	5
7. Hindi L.P. School	—	Ward IV	115	50	65	3	2	1
8. Loakhowa L.P. School	—	Ward II	110	61	49	4	3	1

The two oldest schools in the town are 1475 No. Girls' L.P. School and 677 Gauripur town Junior Basic School. Both the schools were established by the Zamindars of Gauripur estate.

There are also two pre-primary schools in the town, one at Diju Pathsala and another one at 1475 Girls' L.P. School. The Pre-Primary School functioning at Diju Pathsala has 21 male and 20 female students while the other school at 1475 L.P. School has 22 male and 18 female students. Both the schools have only one teacher each.

Besides the Pre-Primary school, there are also one English Medium Nursery School which is functioning at Gauri Sankar Hindi Vidyalaya. The total number of students in this nursery school is 58 out of which 30 are male. There are only 2 female teachers in the school.

Sanskrit Tol : This is one of the oldest and renowned Sanskrit Tol of the state. In this tol many students from in and outside the state come to study Sanskrit. This tol was established in 1934 by Zamindars of Gauripur estate. This tol during the estate Raj was managed and controlled by Tarinipriya Chatuspatty, the grand mother of the Late Raja Prabhat Ch. Baruah and thus was named after her. All expenditure of the tol were borne by the Zamindars. In this tol Sanskrit conferences were held twice in a year where Sanskrit scholars from all over India participated. The name of the first Adhypak was late Jajnapati Vidyabagish of Hakma. This famous tol had educated about 1,200 students upto 1918. In the year 1918 about 90 students had passed Assam Govt. Sanskrit examination and 47 students had passed the Calcutta Sanskrit Board Examination. From 1919 to 1958 about 280 students also passed the title examination in different subjects, 150 in Madhya and 130 in Anta examination. Since establishment of this institution, 414 students were awarded with different titles in Nyaya Sankhy Darshan, Smriti Kavya, Viyakaran and Vedanta.

At present there are 2 Adhypaks (namely Pandit Tarkasastra Vyakaran Tirtha Vedantantate and Pandit Girish Ch. Tarka Smriti Tirtha). They both were students of this tol.

The tol is functioning in its own building. But the building including the hostels of the tol is in a dilapidated condition. There are altogether 25 students in this tol at present. Students from neighbouring areas especially from North Kamrup, Sibsagar, Nowgong and also from northern part of West Bengal come here to study Sanskrit.

Gauripur is a small town and as such there are few recreational centres for the people. One public library, one cinema hall, one desolated park, two play grounds and three young stars sporting clubs are found to be the only recreational centres in the town. Except the above, the town has no other kind of entertainment. People usually go to nearby Dhubri town to see motion pictures and other cultural programme.

Gauripur Public Library

This is the only library in the town. It is situated in Ward No. II of the town. This library was established in the year 1947 by the Zamindar family of the Gauripur estate. It was a cherished desire of late Pranabesh Baruah, son of late P. C. Baruah to establish this library with the object of spreading knowledge and education to the people of the town. This library was once a meeting place of intellectuals of the area.

During the estate Raj this library served as a valuable cultural and educational centre because of its rich collection of books on various topics and subjects. Some of the world renowned books written by famous writers were collected in this library by late Pranabesh Baruah, but unfortunately most of the valuable and rare collections are now found missing from the library due to lack of proper maintenance of records.

At present the library is functioning in a small Assam type house which is donated by the Zamindars of Gauripur estate. It has about 600 regular members. The library is looked after by a librarian assisted by an Assistant. Besides books on various subjects, the library also provides important newspapers, weekly, fortnightly and monthly magazines to the readers.

Urbic Cinema

This is the only Cinema hall in the twon. It is situated in Ward No. III i.e. in the Bazar area. This Cinema hall was opened in the year 1971 by an Assamese business man. The total floor space of the hall is 3,300 sq. ft. The projection length is 84 ft. There are altogether 520 seats of which 50 seats are balcony, 140 seats special class, 290 rear stall class and remaining 70 seats are front stall class. The price of tickets are Rs. 1.50, Rs. 1.25, Re. 1.00 and Re. 0.75 respectively. There are two shows in a day.

Mahamaya Children Park : This park is situated on the western bank of the Mahamaya temple, in Ward No. III. The land of this park was donated by the Zamindar family. Unfortunately, this park is in a decaying condition due to the lack of proper maintenance.

Play Grounds : There are two play grounds in the town. One is situated in Ward No. II on the eastern side of the Mahamaya tank. It is used for sports and games.

The other ground is on the college road situated in Ward No. IV of the town. This ground belongs to the college authority. Most of the important sports e.g. foot ball, cricket and atheletics are held in this ground.

There are also three recreational clubs in the town, namely Vivekananda Club in Ward No. II and National Boys' Club in Ward No. I and Monoranjan Club in Ward No. III. All these are recreational clubs belong to youngsters of the town. These clubs are open only to the members.

Particulars about Banks (Saving)

Banking facilities in Gauripur town are limited. Only one branch office of a nationalised bank namely United Commercial Bank is functioning at present in the town. Besides Savings Unit of post office provides banking facility to the people of Gauripur.

CHAPTER IV

ECONOMIC LIFE OF THE TOWN

Economic life of the people of Gauripur town is very simple. It does not have any special features. The economy of the town remains dependent on the economic potential of the surrounding areas.

The economic activity of the people of the town is primarily service and business. It has been noticed that those engaged in service fall in the middle income-group and those engaged in business are a little higher than the middle income-groups. It is also noticed that the majority of the businessmen of the town belong to the Marwari community while service holders mostly belong to Assamese and Bengali linguistic groups.

It is also observed during the survey that the economic condition of the scheduled caste communities is staggering. They are found to be still adhered to their traditional occupation. The Namasudras, the major scheduled caste community of the town derive their livelihood from fishing. It is their traditional occupation. But very recently it has been noticed that a small percentage of Namasudras are changing their vocation to some other low paid jobs such as Agri. labourer, chowkidar, daily labourer etc. This may be due to lack of fishing facilities. The Hiras, another scheduled caste community of Gauripur also derive their livelihood from their traditional occupation i.e. pottery. Economic condition of this community is also not satisfactory. It is noticed from the survey that the occupational pattern of the scheduled caste community of the town is not at all lucrative. Lack of proper and higher education stand on their way to get better employment. The standard of living of the people belonging to scheduled caste is also consequentially far from satisfactory.

The economic condition of the "Rajbangshis" belonging to more other backward classes' (MOBC) of the town is also not satisfactory. Majority of the Rajbangshis derive livelihood from cultivation. But recently it has been found that a small percentage of them are engaged in various low paid jobs, such as peon, chowkidar, Agri. labourer, daily labourer etc. Lack of higher education has deprived them from getting high paid jobs.

Another economically backward caste of the town is the "Mallahs" who originally came from Bihar but are settled in this town for many decades. Traditional occupation of these Mallahs was 'boat making'. But at present they are engaged in various kinds of low paid jobs such as carpentry, blacksmithy, chowkidar, agri. labourer etc.

Worker and Non-Worker

The economic life in the town does not portray any special features. In this chapter an attempt has been made to study the economic life of the people of Gauripur town in details. According to 1971 Census a worker is a person whose main activity is participation in any economically productive work by his physical and mental activity. The work involves not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work. Accordingly the population of the town can be divided into workers and non-workers. The economically active persons are called workers and economically inactive persons are called non-workers. Workers include those who produce economic goods or economic services such as cultivators, factory workers, traders, office workers etc. etc. Non-worker include housewives, students, dependants, pensioners, rentiers, beggars etc. etc. Of the total population of 12,850 persons in Gauripur town, 3,718 persons were workers and the remaining 9,132 persons were non-workers during 1971 Census. The percentage of workers and non-workers to the total population were 28.93 and 71.07 respectively as against 30.11 per cent and 69.89 per cent respectively in 1961 Census.

In 1971 Census the percentage of male workers was much more than females workers. Of the total working population 3,395 were males and 323 were females. The percentage of male and female workers were 91.31 per

cent and 8.69 per cent respectively to the total working population of the town. Most of workers in the town were males, only a small percentage of workers were found among the female population. In other words 49.43 per cent of the total menfolk of the town were workers whereas only 5.40 per cent of the total female population were workers. Some of the womenfolk of the town were found to be engaged in other activities in addition to their household duties.

According to the survey data, out of total population of 1,348 of 200 households, 347 persons are returned as workers and 1,001 persons as non-workers. The working force thus constitute only 25.74 per cent of the total surveyed population. Out of the total 347 workers 307 are males and 40 are female workers. The percentage being 88.47 and 11.53 respectively to the total working population. Among the non-workers, 402 are males and 599 are females. The percentage being 40.16 and 59.84 respectively to the total non-workers.

Following table shows the sex-wise distribution of workers and non-workers as per survey data along with 1961 and 1971 Census data.

TABLE IV.1

Sexwise distribution of Workers and Non-workers

1961 Census

Workers			Non-Workers		
P	M	F	P	M	F
2,948	2,658	290	6,843	2,581	4,262
100.00%	90.16%	9.84%	100.00%	37.72%	62.28%

1971 Census

Workers			Non-Workers		
P	M	F	P	M	F
3,718	3,395	323	9,132	3,472	5,660
100.00%	91.31%	8.69%	100.00%	38.02%	61.98%

1984 Survey data

Workers			Non-Workers		
P	M	F	P	M	F
347	307	40	1,001	402	599
100.00%	88.47%	11.53%	100.00%	40.15%	59.85%

The table No. IV.1 depicts that majority of the workers in the town are males. Only a small percentage of female workers are found in 1961 and 1971 Census and during the present survey. The percentage of male workers in 1961 Census, 1971 Census and survey data are 90.16, 91.31 and 88.47 respectively. Similarly, the percentages of female workers in above 1961 and 1971 Census, survey data are 9.84, 8.69 and 11.53 per cent respectively. This disparity in the participation rates of male and female of this town is not a unique featur of Gauripur as the other towns of Assam also registers a similar proportion of male and female workers.

The main economic activities cover wide range of activities. In 1971 Census, workers were grouped into nine categories according to the type of work they did.

TABLE IV.2

Distribution of Working Population in different Industrial Categories

Industrial Category	1961 Census			1971 Census			Survey Data,1984			Remarks
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total Workers	2,948	2,658	290	3,718	3,395	323	347	307	40	
Category-I Cultivator	167 (5.66)	160 (6.02)	7 (2.41)	122 (3.28)	122 (3.59)	—	11 (3.17)	11 (3.58)	—	

TABLE IV.2—Concld.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Category-II Agricultural Labourer	17 (0.58)	17 (0.64)	—	81 (2.18)	81 (2.38)	—	1 (0.29)	1 (0.33)	—	
Category-III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Orchards and allied activities	4 (0.14)	4 (0.15)	—	103 (2.77)	98 (2.89)	5 (1.55)	12 (3.46)	12 (3.91)	—	
Category-IV Mining and Quarrying	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	In 1961 Census
Category-V(a) Household Industry	—	—	—	246 (6.62)	218 (6.42)	28 (8.67)	12 (2.88)	5 (1.63)	5 (12.50)	Mining and
Category-V(b) Other than Household Industry	507 (17.20)	420 (15.80)	87 (30.00)	792 (21.30)	682 (20.09)	110 (34.06)	42 (12.11)	39 (12.70)	3 (7.50)	Quarrying were in Category III
Category-VI Construction	33 (1.12)	30 (1.13)	3 (1.04)	90 (2.42)	88 (2.59)	2 (0.62)	9 (2.59)	9 (2.93)	—	
Category-VII Trade and Commerce	1,061 (35.99)	1,001 (37.66)	60 (20.69)	1,058 (28.46)	1,036 (30.52)	22 (6.81)	108 (31.12)	107 (34.85)	1 (2.50)	
Category-VIII Transport, Storage and Communication	174 (5.90)	172 (6.47)	2 (0.69)	285 (7.66)	284 (8.37)	1 (0.30)	33 (9.51)	33 (10.75)	—	
Category-IX Other Services	985 (33.41)	854 (32.13)	131 (45.17)	941 (25.31)	786 (23.15)	155 (47.99)	121 (34.87)	90 (29.32)	31 (77.50)	

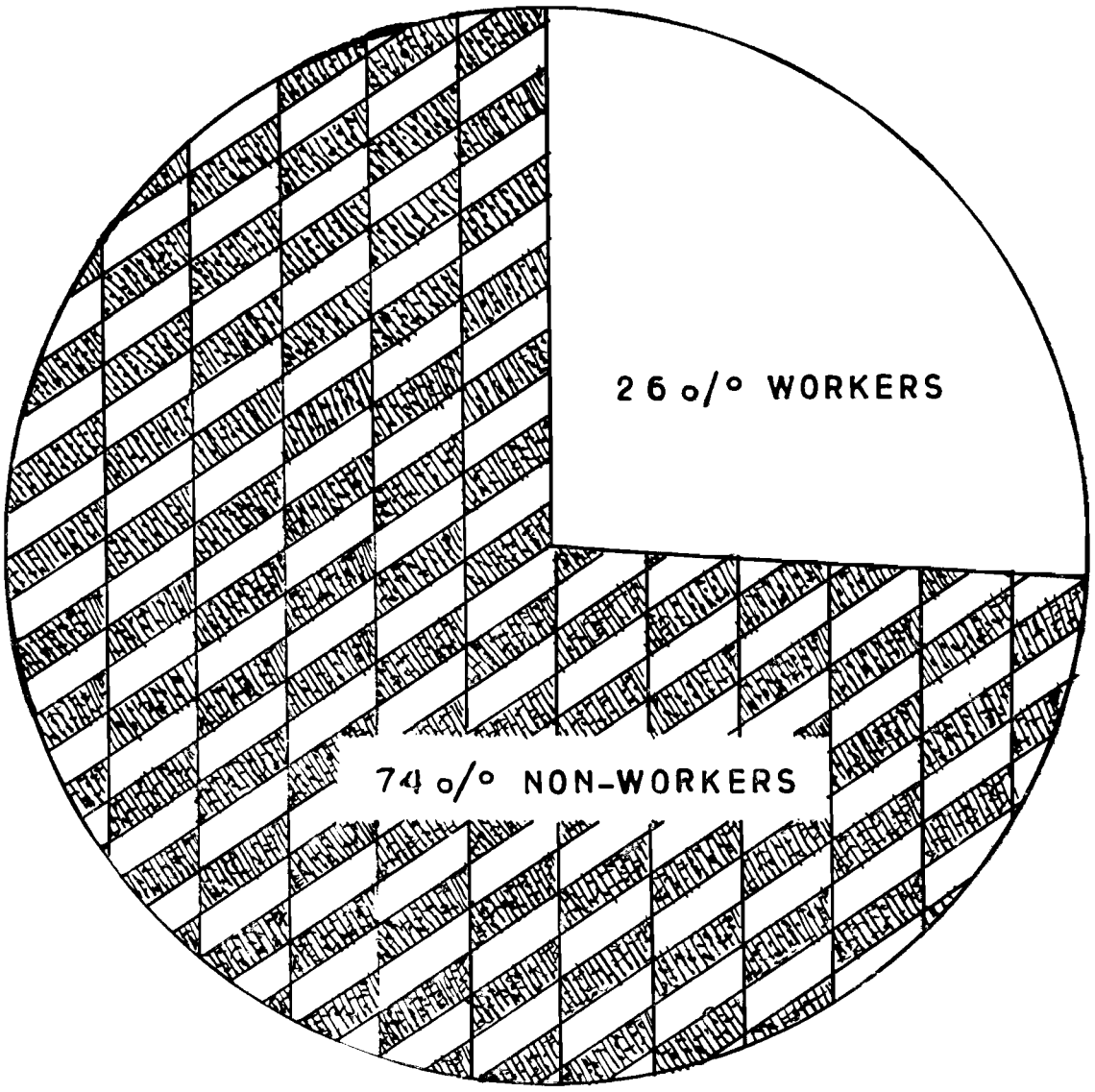
NOTE : Figures shown in brackets are percentages.

Table No. IV.2 shows that highest percentage of workers in both 1961 Census and 1971 Census are in Category VII i.e., trade and commerce. Next highest percentage in both the census are found to be in Category IX i.e. other services (other services included all kinds of employees, including Govt. employees, teachers, doctors, local bodies' employee and social workers etc.) which is followed by Category V(b)—other than household industry.

The survey data also give an idea of the strength of workers in different categories. Out of total workers of 347 persons, the highest number of 121 (34.87 per cent) workers are found to be engaged in other services (Category IX) whereas in 1961 and 1971 Census, the number of workers were highest in trade and commerce (Category VII). Among male workers, the sample data shows the highest number of 107 (34.85 per cent) in trade and commerce (Category VII) followed by 90 (29.32 per cent) workers in other services. The order was same in case of male workers in 1961 and 1971 Census. In case of female workers the survey data indicates highest no. of 31 (77.50 per cent) engaged in other services, while the lowest number of one female worker is found to be engaged in trade and commerce. The survey data indicates the functional category of the town as service-cum-trade and commerce-cum-industry.

The proportion represented by other categories in both the censuses are not at all significant.

WORKERS & NON WORKERS



SOURCE :- 1981 Survey Data

In view of the difference in the definition of workers from census to census, it is not possible to compare the figures of workers in details. In 1971 Census marginal economic activity did not entitle a person to be treated as worker, whereas in 1961 Census even such persons with only marginal contributions to economic activity were considered as workers. Activities in the above mentioned nine categories are re-grouped into following three sectors for the purpose of analysing the economic activities of inhabitants of the town.

1. Primary sector — I, II, III and IV
2. Secondary sector — V(a), V(b) and VI
3. Tertiary sector — VII, VIII and IX

Of the total workers in the town in 1971 Census 8.21 per cent falls in the primary sector, 30.38 per cent falls in secondary sector and 61.41 per cent falls in tertiary sector. The above analysis depicts that the functional category of the town Gauripur was Industry-cum-Trade and Commerce-cum-Service during 1971 Census*. When female working force of the town is considered, it is found that during 1971 Census 0.08 per cent falls in primary, 2.34 per cent in secondary and 2.98 per cent falls in tertiary sectors.

Only a marginal percentage of population depend on agricultural labour. The total economy of the town is based on business and service.

Table No. IV.3 prepared from the surveyed population shows the distribution of population by sex and age-group classified by workers and non-workers with percentage distribution. The table reveals that out

TABLE IV.3

Distribution of the surveyed population classified by workers and non-workers with percentages

	Workers			Non-workers			
Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Below 10 years	—	—	—	331 (33.07%)	185 (46.02%)	146 (24.37%)	
10—14	8 (2.31%)	5 (1.63%)	3 (7.50%)	173 (17.28%)	89 (22.14%)	84 (14.02%)	
15—19	24 (6.92%)	22 (7.17%)	2 (5.00%)	132 (13.19%)	58 (14.43%)	74 (12.36%)	
20—24	41 (11.82%)	35 (11.40%)	6 (15.00%)	85 (8.49%)	27 (6.71%)	58 (9.68%)	
25—29	48 (13.83%)	41 (13.36%)	7 (17.50%)	59 (5.89%)	14 (3.48%)	45 (7.51%)	
30—34	36 (10.37%)	32 (10.42%)	4 (10.00%)	52 (5.19%)	4 (1.00%)	48 (8.01%)	
35—39	50 (14.41%)	45 (14.66%)	5 (12.50%)	35 (3.50%)	2 (0.50%)	33 (5.51%)	
40—49	65 (18.73%)	58 (18.89%)	7 (17.50%)	41 (4.10%)	—	41 (6.85%)	
50—59	43 (12.39%)	39 (12.70%)	4 (10.00%)	41 (4.10%)	5 (1.24%)	36 (6.01%)	
60—64	18 (5.19%)	16 (5.21%)	2 (5.00%)	18 (1.80%)	3 (0.75%)	15 (2.51%)	
65+	14 (4.03%)	14 (4.56%)	—	34 (3.39%)	15 (3.73%)	19 (3.17%)	
Age not stated	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	347 (100%)	307 (88.48%)	40 (11.52%)	1,001 (100%)	402 (40.16%)	599 (59.84%)	
Total population	1,348 (25.74%)	22.79	2.97	74.26	29.82	44.44	

*As stated in page XIX according to the classification described in page VI of Town Directory 1971, Assam.

of total 1,348 persons only 347 persons or 25.74 per cent are workers. The majority of working force in the surveyed households are within the age-group 15—59 years. Small percentage of workers are also found in the age-group 10—14 years, which indicates the presence of child labourers in the town.

The highest percentage of workers are found in the age group 40—49 years which is followed by 35—39 years. The percentage being 18.73 and 14.41 respectively. A considerable number of workers are also found in the age groups 25—29 years, 50—59 years and 30—34 years, the percentage of workers of the above mentioned age groups are 13.83, 12.39 and 11.82 respectively. The lowest percentage of workers are found in the age group 10—14 years. The percentage of workers in this age group is 2.31. Below the age of 10 years, no workers are reported. It is observed from the table that the percentage of workers are gradually decreasing after 60 years of age. This is because majority of the workers retire from active life after 60 years of age.

Among the male workers, the highest percentage of workers is found in the age group 40—49 years, the percentage of workers in this age group is 18.89 of the total male workers. The lowest percentage of workers are found in the age group 10—14 years, the percentage in this age group is 1.63. Considerable number of male workers are also distributed in the age groups 35—39 years, 50—59 years, 25—29 years and 30—34 years. The percentages recorded in these age groups are 14.66, 12.70, 13.36. 11.40 and 10.42 respectively.

In case of females, the highest percentage of workers is found in the age groups 25—29 years and 40—49 years. The percentage in each of the age groups being 17.50 per cent to the total female workers. The distribution of female workers in other age groups are more or less similar. No female workers are found above 60 years of age.

An attempt is also made here to study the type of occupation of the workers of Gauripur town.

A classification of workers of the selected sample households by type of occupation is given below :

TABLE IV.4

Distribution of workers by type of occupation

Type of occupation	Workers		
	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4
Unskilled workers	87 (25.07)	65 (21.17)	22 (55.00)
Skilled workers	45 (12.97)	40 (13.03)	5 (12.50)
Lowest professional and administrative (primary teachers etc.)	35 (10.09)	30 (9.77)	5 (12.50)
Small business	81 (23.34)	80 (26.06)	1 (2.50)
Highly skilled and supervisory manual	5 (1.44)	4 (1.30)	1 (2.50)
Clerks and shop assistants	23 (6.63)	20 (6.52)	3 (7.50)
Intermediate profession and related post, e.g. secondary teachers etc.	10 (2.88)	7 (2.28)	3 (7.50)
Medium business	33 (9.51)	33 (10.75)	—
Higher professional	9 (3.64)	9 (2.93)	—
Owner of factories	8 (2.30)	8 (2.61)	—
Cultivators	11 (3.17)	11 (3.58)	—
	347	307	40

It is seen from the above table that the highest percentage of workers in the town are unskilled workers (25.07 per cent) closely followed by those in small business (23.34 per cent). Skilled workers (12.97 per cent), lowest professional and administrative (10.09 per cent) and medium business (9.51 per cent) are the other three important occupational group.

Among male workers, highest number of workers of 80 or 26.06 per cent are engaged in small business and in case of females, the maximum number of 22 or 55.00 per cent are engaged in unskilled manual type of occupation. The lowest number of male workers are engaged in highly skilled and supervisory manual numbering 4 or 1.30 per cent while among females, it is workers engaged in lowest professional and administrative and small business type of occupation with 1 worker in each category.

Type of occupation, age-group and educational level of workers

The data collected in household schedules canvassed in the town give an idea of the strength of workers in the households in different age-groups with different educational levels and different types of occupation.

The table No. IV.4(A) reveals that out of 347 workers 276 are literates and 71 are illiterates. The number of illiterate workers is the highest (61.97%) among those who are engaged in unskilled type of occupation and the lowest number is a lone cultivator. The highest number of literate workers of 76 or 27.54 per cent are with middle level of education. Again among workers with middle level of education, the highest percentage of 32.89 are engaged in small business which is highest among male literates also. The table also reveals that the maximum number of 5 female literate workers are located in lowest professional and administrative type of occupation.

Age-group-wise, the maximum number of workers numbering 158 or 45.53 per cent are found in the age-group of 35 - 59. But if the age-group is categorised according to type of occupations, the maximum concentration of total workers as well as male workers is found to be in the age-group of 15—34, with 36 workers who are engaged in small business. Among the age-groups of female workers, the highest number of workers (19) are concentrated in the age-group of 15—34. Out of this age-group, female workers engaged in unskilled manual type of occupation have the highest number of 9 workers.

Gauripur town has 4 allopathic, 5 homeopathic, 1 unani doctor and one veterinery doctor.

TABLE

Distribution of Population by Sex, Broad

Occupation	Broad age-group		Educatianal: Illiterate	Literate without educational level: Non-formal	Literate without educational level: Formal	Primary	Middle	Matriculation or secondary	Higher secondary and P.U.C.
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Unskilled manual	0—14	M	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15 - 34	M	13	5	6	6	4	...	...
		F	7	1	...	...	2	...	...
	35—59	M	7	5	5	4	3	...	...
		F	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	M	3	...	1	1	...	...	...
		F	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Skilled manual	0—14	M	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—34	M	4	2	1	3	2	...	1
		F	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	35—59	M	4	3	...	6	9	1	...
		F	1	...	...	...	2	...	...
	60+	M	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Lowest professional and administrative (e.g. Primary teacher)	0—14	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—34	M	...	1	...	1	3	3	2
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	35—59	M	...	...	...	1	4	7	3
		F	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	60+	M	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small business	0—14	M	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—34	M	7	9	2	5	10	3	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	35—59	M	3	9	1	6	13	...	...
		F	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	M	3	2	1	3	2	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

IV.4(A)

Age-group, Occupation and Educational Level

Level									
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Graduate degree other than technical degree	Post graduate degree other than technical degree	Engineering and technology	Agriculture	Veterinary	Medicine	Teaching	Remarks
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

TABLE

Distribution of Population by Sex, Broad

Occupation	Broad age-group		Educational: Illiterate	Literate without educational level: Non-formal	Literate without educational level: Formal	Primary	Middle	Matriculation or secondary	Higher secondary and P.U.C.
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Highly skilled and supervisory manual	0—14	M	—	...	...	—	..	—	...
		F	—	...	...	—	—	—	—
	15—34	M	...	—	...	—	2	1	—
		F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	35—39	M	—	...	—	...	...	...	1
		F	—	...	—	...	—	...	—
	60+	M	...	—	—	—	...	...	...
		F	—	...	—	—	—	—	—
Clerks and shop assistants	0—14	M	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
		F	—	—	—	—	...	—	—
	15—34	M	...	—	1	1	1	5	3
		F	—	—	—	...	—	—	1
	35—59	M	—	—	—	1	1	4	3
		F	...	—	—	—	...	—	—
	60+	M	—	—	—	—	—	...	—
		F	—	—	...	—	—	—	—
Intermediate professional and related posts, secondary teachers etc.	0—14	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		F	—	...	—	—	—	—	...
	15—34	M	...	—	...	—	—	—	—
		F	...	—	—	—	—	...	1
	35—59	M	—	—	—	...	—	—	—
		F	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
	60+	M	...	—	—	—	...	...	...
		F	...	...	—	—	...	—	...
Medium business	0—14	M	—	—	—	...	—	—	...
		F	—	...	—	...	...	...	...
	15—34	M	...	...	...	...	2	6	2
		F	...	—	...	...	...	—	...
	35—59	M	—	1	...	...	5	3	3
		F	...	...	...	—	—	...	...
	60+	M	...	...	...	...	3	1	1
		F	...	—	...	...	...	...	...

IV.4(A)

Age-group, Occupation and Educational Level

Level									
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Graduate degree other than technical degree	Post graduate degree other than technical degree	Engineering and technology	Agriculture	Veterinary	Medicine	Teaching	Remarks
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

TABLE

Distribution of Population by Sex, Broad

Occupation	Broad age-group		Educational						
			Illiterate	Literate without educational level		Primary	Middle	Matriculation or secondary	Higher secondary and P.U.C.
				Non-formal	Formal				
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Higher professional and salaried post	0—14	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		F	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	15—34	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	35—59	M	—	—	—		—	—	—
		F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	60+	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owners of factories, large shops etc.	0—14	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15—34	M	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
		F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	35—59	M	—	—	—	—	3	1	—
		F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	60+	M	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
		F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cultivation	0—14	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15—34	M	—	1	—	2	—	—	—
		F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	35—59	M	—	1	—	1	3	—	—
		F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	60+	M	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
		F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total workers	0—14	M	3	—	—	2	—	—	—
		F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15—34	M	24	18	10	18	25	18	8
		F	8	1	—	—	2	—	3
	35—59	M	14	19	6	19	41	16	10
		F	10	—	—	1	2	—	1
	60+	M	8	3	2	6	6	1	3
		F	1	—	—	1	—	—	—

IV.4(A)

Age-group, Occupation and Educational Level

Level									
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Graduate degree other than technical degree	Post graduate degree other than technical degree	Engineering and technology	Agriculture	Veterinary	Medicine	Teaching	Remarks
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	
—	...	...	2	—	...	1	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
—	...	...	4	...	—	...	1	...	
—	...	—	...	...	—	—	—	...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	—	...	—	
...	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	
...	...	...	—	...	...	—	...	...	
—	—	...	...	—	—	—	...	...	
—	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	
...	—	...	...	...	—	—	...	—	
—	—	1	...	...	...	...	—	...	
—	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	
...	...	...	...	...	—	—	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	...	
...	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	
—	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	
—	...	—	—	—	—	—	...	—	
—	—	1	...	—	—	—	—	...	
...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
—	...	—	...	...	—	—	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	
...	—	...	...	—	—	...	...	...	
—	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	
...	...	6	2	...	...	1	...	...	
—	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	—	9	4	...	...	...	1	2	
...	...	1	...	...	—	...	...	1	
...	1	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	
...	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	

An analysis of the households having more than one occupation shows that out of 200 households under survey 56 or 28.00 per cent households with 149 workers have more than one occupation. Such households are usually large sized and have as many as 5 to 15 members each in the family. This indicates that more than one occupation has been adopted to meet the requirements of the large family.

The following table gives the number of households with more than one occupation with number of workers locality-wise.

TABLE IV.4(B)

Distribution of households with more than one occupation and number of workers by locality

Localities	Total number of household	Number of households with more than one occupation		Number of workers
		Number	Percentage	
1	2	3	4	5
Mallahpatty	25	7	12.50	18
Beparipatty	25	2	3.57	5
Chowrangee-more	20	6	10.72	15
Baruapatty	15	4	7.14	10
Dihidarpara	15	6	10.71	15
College Road	15	5	8.93	12
Bazar Area	15	5	8.93	17
Namasudrapara	25	9	16.07	22
Subhaspally	20	5	8.93	15
Rajbangshipara	25	7	12.50	20
Total	200	56		149

Namasudrapara has the highest number of households of 9 or 16.07 per cent with more than one occupation followed by Mallpatty and Rajbangshipara, each with 7 or 12.50 per cent of households. The lowest number of households with more than one occupation is in the Beparipatty which has only 2 such households.

Non-workers

Most of the non-workers are found to be students, housewives, dependants, retired persons, disabled persons, beggars and vagrant etc. Out of the total surveyed population of 1,348, 1,001 are non-workers. In other words non-workers constitute 74.26 per cent of total population of which 29.82 per cent are males and 44.44 per cent are females. Table below shows the percentage distribution of male and female non-workers by their nature of activity.

TABLE IV.5

Percentage of non-workers by type of activity

Category of non-workers	Persons	Males	Females
Students	39.45%	21.27%	18.18%
Household duties	25.77%	0.19%	25.57%
Dependents	30.06%	15.38%	14.68%
Infants	1.89%	0.99%	0.89%
Disabled persons	0.59%	0.39%	0.19%
Retired persons	1.39%	1.29%	0.09%
Beggars/Vagrants	0.19%	0.19%	—
Others	0.59%	0.39%	0.19%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Table above depicts that the highest percentage of non-workers are found as students which is followed by dependents and those engaged in household duties. The highest percentage of non-workers among the males are students. The highest percentage of non-working females are those engaged in household duties.

Table below gives the detailed description of non-workers of the sample population by sex, age and nature of activity.

TABLE IV.6

Non-workers by Sex, Age-group and Type of Activity

Age-group	Number of non-workers			Full time students			Household duty		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Below 10	331	185	146	121	66	55	...	...	...
10—14	173	89	84	148	81	67	1	...	1
15—19	132	58	74	93	46	47	16	...	16
20—24	85	27	58	31	18	13	37	...	37
25—29	59	14	45	2	2	...	42	2	40
30—34	52	4	48	...	...	...	47	...	47
35—39	35	2	33	...	...	...	32	...	32
40—49	41	...	41	...	...	...	41	...	41
50—59	41	5	36	...	...	...	28		28
60—64	18	3	15	...	...	...	8	...	8
65+	34	15	19	...	...	...	6	...	6
Age not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,001	402	599	395	213	182	258	2	256

Dependent			Infant			Disabled			Age-group
T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1
191	109	82	19	10	9	...	..	...	Below 10
22	7	15	...	...	...	2	1	1	10—14
22	12	10	...	...	...	1	...	1	15—19
13	6	7	...	...	...		...	...	20—24
12	8	4	...	...	...	1	1	...	25—29
4	3	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	30—34
1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	35—39
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40—49
12	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	50 - 59
9	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	60 64
15	3	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	65+
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Age not stated
301	154	147	19	10	9	6	4	2	Total

TABLE IV.6

Non-workers by Sex, Age-group and Type of Activity

Age-group	Retired			Rentier having independent means			Beggar		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Below 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
15—19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20—24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25—29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30—34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35—39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40—49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50—59	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60—64	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65+	12	11	1	...	...	...	1	1	
Age not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...			...
Total	14	13	1	...	...		1	1	

Vagrant			Inmate of institution			Others			Remarks	Age-group
T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F		
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Below 10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		10—14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		15—19
...		...	...	...	...	4	3	1		20 - 24
	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1		25—29
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		30—34
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		35—39
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		40—49
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		50—59
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		60—64
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		65+
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Age not stated
1	1	...	...	...	...	6	4	2		Total

The table above depicts that the highest number of non-workers are in the age-group below 10 years followed by 10—14 years and 15—19 years. The highest number of non-workers are students followed by dependents and those engaged in household duties. Besides, there are a few non-workers of other categories such as infant, retired persons, beggars etc.

Table below shows the educational level of the non-workers by sex :

TABLE IV.7

Percentage distribution of Non-workers by Sex and Educational Level

Educational level	Percentage of non-workers		
	P	M	F
1	2	3	4
1. Illiterate	36.07%	33.33%	37.90%
2. Literate without educational level	18.48%	20.40%	17.19%
3. Primary	15.18%	15.67%	14.86%
4. Middle	20.68%	18.16%	22.37%
5. Matriculation/ P.U./Higher Secondary	8.29%	10.20%	7.01%
6. Graduates other than technical diploma	1.10%	1.74%	0.67%
7. Technical diploma not equal to degree	0.20%	0.50%	—
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

The table reveals that the percentage of non-workers are highest among the illiterates. Among the literate non-workers the percentage is highest among the persons whose educational level is middle standard which is followed by literates without educational level. Among the male non-workers, the highest is found among the illiterate males and followed by literate without educational level. Only a small percentage of non-workers are found among the males whose educational level is graduate or above. Among the non-worker females also the highest percentage is among the illiterate females followed by middle standard.

Following table shows the locality-wise distribution of population by workers and non-workers by age-group and sex.

TABLE IV.8

Distribution of Population by Workers and Non-workers by Age-group, Sex and Locality

	Workers and non-workers by locality and sex											
	Mallah Patty						Bepari Patty					
	Workers			Non-workers			Workers			Non-workers		
Age-group	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Below 10	...	...	..	48	25	23	...	...	...	39	27	12
10—14	1	...	1	29	13	16	1	1	...	12	8	4
15—19	4	3	1	14	6	8	2	2	...	8	2	6
20 - 24	6	6	...	5	1	4	6	5	1	6	1	5
25 - 29	6	5	1	7	1	6	2	2	...	6	1	5
30 - 34	3	3	...	7	1	6	3	2	1	4	1	3
35 - 39	7	7	...	6	...	6	6	4	2	4	...	4
40—49	10	7	3	3	...	3	5	4	1	6	...	6
50—59	7	7	...	3	..	3	2	1	1	1	1	...
60 - 64	1	1	...	5	1	4	2	1	1	1	...	1
65+	1	1	...	2	1	1	5	5	...	3	1	2
Age not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Total	46	40	6	129	49	80	34	27	7	90	42	48

TABLE IV.8

Distribution of Population by Workers and Non-workers by Age-group, Sex and Locality

Workers and non-workers by locality and sex												
Chowrangeemore						Baruah Patty						
Workers			Non-workers			Workers			Non-workers			
T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	Age-group
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	1
...	...	...	31	21	10	...	...	...	15	6	9	Below 10
2	1	1	17	8	9	...	...	...	19	7	12	10—14
2	2	...	13	8	5	1	...	1	16	8	8	15—19
1	...	1	7	5	2	1	1	...	10	4	6	20–24
6	5	1	4	2	2	2	2	...	4	3	1	25–29
2	2	...	5	...	5	3	2	1	4	1	3	30–34
1	1	...	4	...	4	7	6	1	2	...	2	35–39
7	7	...	4	...	4	3	2	1	5	...	5	40—49
3	3	...	5	1	4	6	5	1	2	...	2	50—59
2	2	...	4	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	60—64
1	1	...	4	2	2	...	...	...	5	3	2	65+
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Age not stated
27	24	3	98	49	49	23	18	5	83	32	51	Total

Workers and non-workers by locality and sex												
	Dihidarpara						College Road					
	Workers			Non-workers			Workers			Non-workers		
Age-group	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Below 10	...	...	...	29	16	13	...	...	...	15	9	6
10—14	...	...	...	9	4	5	...	...	...	12	8	4
15—19	3	3	...	12	6	6	...	...	...	11	4	7
20—24	4	3	1	6	1	5	3	1	2	8	1	7
25—29	3	2	1	3	2	1	4	4	...	9	3	6
30—34	1	...	1	5	1	4	4	3	1	3	...	3
35—39	2	2	...	1	1	...	3	2	1	4	1	3
40—49	7	6	1	3	...	3	6	6	...	4	...	4
50—59	5	4	1	3	2	1	2	2	...	2	...	2
60—64	1	...	1	2	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...
65+	1	1	...	1	...	1	2	2	...	6	2	4
Age not stated	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	27	21	6	74	33	41	26	22	4	74	28	46

TABLE IV.8

Distribution of Population by Workers and Non-workers by Age-group, Sex and Locality

Workers and non-workers by locality and sex												
Bazar Area						Namasudra para						
Workers			Non-workers			Workers			Non-workers			
T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	Age-group
38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	1
...	...	...	30	15	15	...	...	...	52	29	23	Below 10
...	...	...	20	10	10	2	2	...	16	11	5	10—14
...	...	...	15	10	5	6	6	...	10	2	8	15 – 19
5	5	...	4	1	3	5	4	1	13	1	12	20—24
4	4	...	5	...	5	3	2	1	11	1	10	25—29
5	5	...	6	...	6	9	9	...	6	...	6	30 - 34
8	8	...	5	...	5	11	10	1	...	...	...	35—39
3	3	...	1	...	1	7	7	...	6	...	6	40—49
6	6	...	10	...	10	4	3	1	6	...	6	50—59
6	6	...	1	...	1	2	2	...	1	...	1	60—64
1	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	65+
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Age not stated
38	38	...	98	36	62	50	46	4	122	44	78	Total

Workers and non-workers by locality and sex												
	Subhaspally						Rajbangsipara					
	Workers			Non-workers			Workers			Non-workers		
Age-group	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
Below 10	...	...	...	43	24	19	...	...	...	29	13	16
10—14	1	1	...	19	8	11	1	...	1	20	12	8
15—19	6	6	...	14	4	10	...	...	...	19	8	11
20—24	7	7	...	15	5	10	3	3	...	11	7	4
25—29	8	7	1	1	...	1	10	8	2	9	1	8
30—34	4	4	...	4	...	4	2	2	...	8	...	1
35—39	3	3	...	5	...	5	2	2	...	4	...	4
40—49	4	4	...	7	...	7	13	12	1	2	...	2
50—59	6	6	...	4	1	3	2	2	...	5	...	5
60—64	1	1	...	2	...	2	1	1	...	1	...	1
65+	1	1	...	5	4	1	1	1	...	6	2	4
Age not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	41	40	1	119	46	73	35	31	4	114	43	71

TABLE IV.8

Distribution of Population by Workers and Non-workers by Age group, Sex and Locality

Workers and non-workers by locality and sex							
All Localities							
Workers			Non-workers				
T	M	F	T	M	F	Remarks	Age-group
62	63	64	65	66	67	68	1
...	...	...	331	185	146		Below 10
8	5	3	173	89	84		10—14
24	22	2	132	58	74		15—19
41	35	6	85	27	58		20—24
48	41	7	59	14	45		25—29
36	32	4	52	4	48		30—34
50	45	5	35	2	33		35—39
65	58	7	41	...	41		40—49
43	39	4	41	5	36		50—59
18	16	2	18	3	15		60—64
14	14	...	34	15	19		65+
...	...	...	...	...	...		Age not stated
347	307	40	1,001	402	599		Total

The table No. IV.8 depicts the distribution of workers and non-workers of 2)0 sample surveyed households.

The table above shows that the highest percentage of workers (29.07) is in Namasudrapara followed by Bazar Area. The possible reason may be the fact that the traditional occupation of Namasudras is fishing. It is found from the surveyed households that more than half of the total male workers of this area are engaged in fish catching and fish selling business. As for Bazar area, the percentage is high (27.94 per cent) because it is the main trading centre of the town. Majority of the male members of the households are engaged in business. The percentage of workers in other localities shows more or less a uniform pattern. Except Bazar area, a small percentage of female workers are found in each surveyed localities.

The table again shows that the highest percentage of non-workers (78.40 per cent) is found in Chowrangeemore followed by Baruapatty (78.30 per cent) and Rajbangshipara (76.51 per cent). In rest of the localities, the percentage is more or less similar excepting Namasudrapara where the percentage is lowest (70.93 per cent).

Employment status

According to the Census the workers can be classified as employer, employee, single worker and family worker according to their employment status. An employer is one who besides working himself employs other persons to work for him, an employee is a person who works under some one in lieu of pay or wages, a single worker is a person who works for himself and neither works under anybody's supervision nor anybody under him, a family worker is one who is doing his work in a family enterprise alongwith other members without wages or slaary in cash or kind.

Following table shows the distribution of workers by employment status and sex.

TABLE IV.9

Employment status of workers by sex

Employment status	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Total Workers	347	307 (88.47)	40 (11.53)
Employer	9 (2.59)	9 (2.59)	—
Employee	120 (34.59)	97 (27.95)	23 (6.64)
Single workers	174 (50.14)	161 (46.40)	13 (3.74)
Family workers	32 (9.22)	28 (8.07)	4 (1.15)
Cultivators	11 (3.17)	11 (3.17)	—
Agricultural labourer	1 (0.29)	1 (0.29)	—

NOTE : Figures in the paranthesis are percentages.

The table shows that out of the total 347 workers 50.14 per cent are single workers which corroborates what has been stated earlier that a large chunk of workers are engaged in trade and commerce. Cultivators and agricultural labourers constitute 3.17 per cent and a most negligible 0.29 per cent respectively of total workers

The proportion of employers and family workers are not much high. It is observed that among the males, the highest percentage or workers belong to the category single workers followed by category employee. Among the females however the situation is just the reverse. It is interesting to note that no trade union is functioning in this town. No record of struggle between employees and employers could be found. Relation between the management and labour seems to be cordial.

Place of work

Among the 347 economically active persons found in the sample households, the distance of the place of work for 310 person (89.34%) are within the radius of 5 kilometre, 29 (8.36%) persons within 6—10 kilometres, 8 (2.30%) persons more than 10 kilometres.

The maximum distance of 55 kilometres is travelled by a businessman. He lives in Subhaspally locality. The next longest distance covered is 25 kms. by an unskilled manual labourer. Next comes skilled workers, highly skilled workers and cultivators. Cultivators have their fields away from the town and therefore cultivators travel a considerable distance.

Means of conveyance or transport

The main means of conveyance to the place of work are bicycle and city-buses. But most of the persons usually go on foot to their place of work.

Following table shows the distribution of workers according to the means of conveyance used by them and the time taken to reach the place of work.

TABLE IV.10

Mode of transport to place of work and time taken to reach

Name of transport	Total workers	Time taken (in minute) 30 min. or less	31 min. to 60 min.	60-90 min.	More than 90 min.
Foot	287	287	—	—	—
Bi-cycle	14	14	—	—	—
Bus	43	34	6	—	3
Car	2	—	—	2	—
Rickshaw	1	1	—	—	—
Total	347	336	6	2	3

Table No. IV.10 depicts that out of 347 workers, 287 workers constituting 82.71 per cent go to their place or work on foot and they take less than 30 minutes to reach the place of work. Another 14 workers or 4.03 per cent of workers go to their place of works by bi-cycle and they too take less than 30 minutes to reach their working place. Another group of 43 workers or 12.39 per cent go to their place of work by bus, and among them 34 workers (9.80 per cent) take less than 30 minutes, 6 workers (1.73 per cent) take 31 to 60

minutes and 3 or 0.86 per cent take more than 90 minutes to reach their place of work. Again 2 workers (0.58 per cent) go to their place of work by car and they take 60—90 minutes to reach their place of work. A lone worker (0.29 per cent) goes to his place of work by rickshaw and he takes less than 30 minutes to reach his place of work.

Unemployment

An unemployed may be briefly defined as a person who wants to work for economic gain but could not do so due to non-availability of jobs. In Gauripur town unemployment seems not at all a problem. Most of the eligible persons are found to be engaged in some sort of economic activity. The survey data reveals that out of the 200 sample households, only 33 households or 16.50 per cent have atleast one unemployed person in the household and is searching for employment. Among those households 25 households are having only one unemployed, 6 households are having two unemployed and 2 households are having 3 unemployed. There are altogether 43 unemployed persons in the sample households of which 31 are males and 12 are females. Out of these, 33 belong to the Hindu community and the rest 10 persons belong to Muslim community. All these unemployed persons are between the age-group 15 to 34 years. (28 persons are in the age-group 15—24 and 15 persons in 25—34 age-group.) Out of these 43 unemployed 26 persons have been residing in Gauripur for more than 20 years, 12 persons for 10—19 years, 3 persons for 4-5 years and 1 each for 1—3 years and less than 1 year. Again out of 43 persons, 39 are born in the state, 3 persons in Bihar state and the remaining one in Bangladesh. Two persons among the unemployed are illiterate, 3 are literates without level, 12 are primary, 20 are matriculates, 2 are diploma holders and 4 are graduates. Majority (36) of the unemployed persons are unmarried, 4 are married, 2 are separated and only 1 is a widow. 33 persons have registered their names in the employment exchange and the remaining 10 persons have not registered their names in the employment exchange. During the survey no person who is employed and seeking better employment was found.

Trade and commerce

The economy of the town is directly connected with the commercial and industrial establishments of the town. An attempt is made here to study the various kinds of commercial and industrial establishments of Gauripur town. The functional category of the town during 1971 Census was industry-cum-trade and commere-cum-service. The percentage of workers in industrial establishments in 1971 was 30.34 per cent as against 19.65 per cent in 1961 Census. This shows an increase of 20.69 per cent in this category of workers during 10 years. This certainly indicates that during that decade many new industrial establishments were set up in the town.

Analytical details of industrial and commercial establishments

For this purpose data were collected through the town schedule during the survey to throw light on various kinds of business activities in the town.

The following two tables No. IV.11 and No. IV.12 are prepared from the survey data to show the distribution of various kinds of establishments which deal with trade and commerce including factories and industrial establishments of the town.

TABLE IV.11

Number of factories and industrial establishment of different sizes in the town

Name of the establishment	Location	Type with reference to the main product	With power	Without power	Approximate number of workers	Approximate out put during 1983
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Papoo Flour Mill	Ward No. 3 on N. H. 31	Atta	20 H.P.	—	2	(a) 20 mounds daily= 240 mds annually
M/s Kailash Atta Mill	Ward No. 3	Atta	15 H.P.	—	1	(a) 40 mds per day

TABLE IV.11

Number of factories and industrial establishment of different sizes in the town

Name of the establishment	Location	Type with reference to the main product	With power	Without power	Approximate number of workers	Approximate out put during 1983
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
M/s Jagadamba Rice Mill	Ward No. 3 (Bazar)	Rice/Atta	15 H.P.	—	1	(a) 20 mds per day (Atta) (b) 50 ,, ,, ,, (Rice)
M/s Archana Rice and Atta Mill	Ward No. 3 (Bazar)	Rice/Atta	20 H.P.	—	2	(a) 300 mds per day (Atta) (b) 100 ,, ,, ,, (Rice)
M/s Bhai Bhai Rice Mill	Ward No. 3	Rice, Atta	20 H.P.	—	2	(a) 7,500 Qtls. Rice Annually (b) 3,000 Qtls. Atta Annually
M/s Assam Industries	Ward No. 3	Rice, Atta	15 H.P.	—	2	(a) 3,000 Qtls. Rice (b) 1,000 Qtls. Atta
M/s Sankar Saw Mill	Ward No. 3 on N.H. 31	Wood	20 H.P.	—	2	(a) 150 Qtls. per day
M/s Forida Saw Mill	Ward No. 2	Wood	20 H.P.	—	5	
M/s Omprakash Carpentry	Ward No. 3	Wooden Furniture	—	—	2	Rs. 6,500/-
M/s Sarma Furniture House	Ward No. 3	Wooden Furniture	—	—	2	Rs. 8,000/-
M/s Wood House	Ward No. 3	Wooden Furniture	—	—	2	Rs. 9,000/-
M/s Anand a Furniture House	Ward No. 4	Wooden Furniture	—	—	3	Rs. 18,000/-
M/s Cart Wheel Factory	Ward No. 3	Wood (Cart wheel)	—	—	2	Rs. 6,000/-
M/s Assam Handloom Accessories and Allied Products Ltd.	Ward No. 3	Wooden Handloom Accessories	—	—	4	Rs. 25,000/-
M/s Gauripur Candle Works	Ward No. 3 (Bazar)	Candle	—	—	10	(a) 400 Kgs. per day
M/s Hanuman Candle Factory	Ward No. 3	Candle	—	—	2	(a) 80 Kgs. per day
M/s Moon Light Candle Works	Ward No. 2	Candle	—	—	2	(a) 80 Kgs. per day
M/s Goswami Candle Industry	Ward No. 3	Candle	—	—	2	(a) 50 Kgs. per day

TABLE IV.11

Number of factories and industrial establishment of different sizes in the town

Name of the establishment	Location	Type with reference to the main product	With power	Without power	Approximate number of workers	Approximate out put during 1983
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
M/s Maa Sitala Doll Industry	Ward No. 2	Clay (Doll)	—	—	1	(a) 25 dolls per day
M/s Laxminarayan Rice Mill	Ward No. 3	Rice	15 H.P.	—	2	(a) 60 mds. per day
M/s Durga Tiles Factory	Ward No. 2	Tiles/Bricks	—	—	5	(a) 1 Lakh Bricks (b) 1 ,, Tiles
M/s New Gauripur Tiles and Brick Factory	Ward No. 2	Tiles/Bricks	—	—	5	(a) 1 Lakh Bricks (b) 1 ,, Tiles
M/s Gauripur Tiles Company	Ward No. 2	Tiles/Bricks	—	—	4	(a) 80,000 Bricks (b) 60,000 Tiles
M/s A. C. Brahma and Co. Bricks Factory	Ward No. 2	Tiles/Bricks	—	—	5	(a) 1½ Lakh Bricks (b) 1 ,, Tiles
M/s Mahalaxmi Tiles Factory	Ward No. 2	Tiles/Bricks	—	—	5	(a) 1 Lakh Bricks (b) 1 ,, Tiles
M/s B. C. Tiles Factory	Ward No. 2	Tiles/Bricks	—	—	5	(a) 1 ,, Bricks (b) 1 ,, Tiles
M/s Pal Auto Works	Ward No. 3	Spare Parts of Truck, Bus, Motor etc.	—	—	2	Rs. 250/- daily sale
M/s Sarma Motor Garage	Ward No. 4	Motor Repairing	—	—	5	
M/s Joyguru Engineer	Ward No. 2	Vehicle Repairing, Welding	—	—	5	Rs. 220,000 investment
M/s Gauri Engineering Works	Ward No. 3	Welding, Repairing	—	—	8	Rs. 25,000 inv. capacity
M/s Khan Electric Welding House	Ward No. 4	Welding, Repairing	one	—	4	
M/s Jay Maa Kamakhya	Ward No. 4	Repair and Welding of Vehicles	—	—	4	Rs. 50,000 inv. capacity
M/s Janata Tyre, Tube Repairing Works	Ward No. 4	Repair, Volcanising Tyre, Tubes	—	—	3	
M/s Sarma Radio House	Ward No. 3	Radio Repairing	—	—	2	
M/s Telesonic	Ward No. 3	Radio assembling and repairing	—	—	4	(a) Assembling 300 nos. (b) Repairing 3,000 nos.

TABLE IV.11

Number of factories and industrial establishment of different sizes in the town

Name of the establishment	Location	Type with reference to the main product	With power	Without power	Approximate number of workers	Approximate out put during 1983
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
M/s Pradip Watch and Radio House	Ward No. 3	Watch and Radio assembling and repairing	—	—	3	(a) Assembling 1,200 nos. combined (b) Repairing 1,500 nos. combined
M/s Pranta Bhai Ptg. Press	Ward No. 3	Printing.	One machine	—	4	Rs. 300/- daily sale
M/s Pal Trunk Factory	Ward No. 2	Trunk	—	—	3	
M/s Assam Bakery	Ward No. 4	Biscuits	—	—	5	
M/s Barma Bakery	Ward No. 3	Biscuits	—	—	8	Bread 492,000 Rs. 159,000/- Biscuit 46,888— 23,400/-
M/s Annapurna Bakery	Ward No. 3	Bakery	—	—	6	
M/s Kamal Bidi Factory	Ward No. 3	Bidi	—	—	10	
M/s S. K. Saha and Co.	Ward No. 3	Bidi	—	—	158	420,000 capacity
M/s Central Bidi Works	Ward No. 3	Bidi	—	—	60	
M/s Gauri Brass and Bell-metal Industry	Ward No. 2	Utensils	—	—	4	
M/s Nirmal Chitralaya	Ward No. 3	Photo Binding	—	—	2	
M/s Battery House	Ward No. 3	Battery	—	—	3	Assembling 30 nos. monthly Repairing-servicing 80 nos. monthly
M/s Ladies Enterprise (Tailoring)	Ward No. 4	Garments	—	—	3	
M/s Amar Tailoring	Ward No. 3	Making of Shirt, Pent, Frock etc.	—	—	3	
M/s Sankar Bidi Works	Ward No. 1	Bidi	—	—	28	150,000
M/s Jayguru Industries (now extinct)	Ward No. 1	R.C.C. Ring Ventilator etc.	—	—	7	160 matric tonnes— 112,000/-
M/s Gauri R.C.C. Ring Factory	Ward No. 4	-do-	—	—	4	100 matric tonnes— 145,000/-
M/s Frontier Engineering (Matiabas)	Ward No. 2	R.C.C. Poles	—	—	9	11,000 nos.
M/s Gandheswari Jewellery	Ward No. 3	Jewellery	—	—	3	
M/s Aruna Perfumery	Ward No. 1	Tooth Powder	—	—	5	20,000 Bottles
Ayurvadic Tooth Powder Ltd.						

TABLE IV.12

Statement showing the distribution of establishments dealing with trade and commerce of the town in general

Level (Distribution agencies whole-sale/ retail)	Type of establishment in broad categories with reference to commodities dealt with	Area where mainly concentrated	Approximate number	Religious, linguistic, caste group mainly asssociated with the trade or commerce	Remarks including average number of persons engaged
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Food and grocery articles :					
Retail	Foodgrains This includes co-operative consumer's store	Bazar (Ward III)	8 nos.	All	4
Retail	Vegetables and fruits	Ward III	20 nos.	Muslim, Bengali	2
Whole-sale	-do-	Ward III	3 ,,	Muslim	2
Retail	Fish, meat, eggs	Ward III & IV	8 ,,	Muslim, Bengali, Bihari	2
	Milk	Nil			
Retail	Bakery	Ward II, III, IV	5	Bengali	3
Retail	Grocery	Ward II, III, IV	70	Marwari, Bengali	4
Whole-sale	-do-		2	Muslim	
2. Cloth :					
Retail	(1) Miscellaneous	Ward II, III, IV	32	Marwari	2
	(2) Readymade		10	Bengali	
	(3) Tailoring, embroidery etc.		29 (Tailoring) 1 (Embroidery)	Muslim ,,	
	(4) Others		10	,,	
3. Construction :					
Retail	(1) Building materials	Ward III	3	Marwari	2
	(2) Water supply, sanitary goods	,,	3	,,	
	(3) Others	,,			
4. Household goods :					
Retail	(1) Mettalic utensils	Ward III	7	Bengali, Marwari	2
	(2) Earthen pots	,, III	2	Assamese, Bengali	1
	(3) Crockery & glass wares	Ward III, IV	39	Hindu, Muslim, Marwari	2
	(4) Furniture/Carpentry	Ward I, III	5	Assamese+Bengali	3
	(5) Sheet metal articles				
	(6) Plastic, rubber goods	Ward III	3	Bengali, Marwari	1
	(7) Ornaments jwellery and goldsmith	Ward II, III	7	Bengali	3

TABLE IV.12

Statement showing the distribution of establishments dealing with trade and commerce of the town in general

Level (Distribution agencies whole-sale/ retail)	Type of establishment in broad categories with reference to commodities dealt with	Area where mainly concentrated	Approximate number	Religious, linguistic, caste group mainly associated with the trade or commerce	Remarks including average number of persons engaged
1	2	3	4	5	6
5. Other consumer goods :					
Retail	(1) Stationery, umbrella, buttons, cosmetics etc.	Ward III	3	Marwari, Bengali	2
	(2) Shoes	No such shop dealing in individual articles.			
6. Medical :					
Retail	Medicinal goods	Ward III	6	Assamese, Bengali, Marwari	3
7. Educational :					
Retail	(1) Books, publications	Ward III	4	Bengali	2
8. Recreation and Hobby :					
Retail	(1) Light refreshments like pan, biri, cigarettes etc.	Ward I, II, III, IV	55 nos.	Mixed	1
	(2) Sports goods	Nil	Nil	Nil	
	(3) Photographers materials	Ward III	3	Bengali, Assamese	2
9. Transport :					
Retail	(1) Cycles and repairs	Ward II, III	Cycle-3	Marwari	2
			Repairs-10	Bengali, Assamese	2
	(2) Automobile parts, repairs	Ward III, IV	Parts-2	Bengali	1
		II	Repairs-2	Bengali, Marwari	4
	(3) Petrol pumps & other oils	Ward II, IV	3	Marwari	3
10. Tools, equipments, electric goods and machinery :					
Retail	(1) Agricultural tools and implements	Ward III	2	Assamese, Bengali	2
	(2) Air conditioning, refrigeration	Nil	Nil	Nil	—
	(3) Watches and repairs	Ward III	2	Bengali	2
11. Others (Specify by broad headings) :					
	(1) Hair dressing saloon	Ward III	6	Behari	4
	(2) Washing, dyeing and dry cleaners	Ward II, III	3	Behari	3

Eating houses, tea stalls, restaurants, sweetmeat shops

There are a few tea-stalls, hotels and restaurants, eating houses and sweetmeat shops in the town. Eleven such establishments are covered during the survey out of which 6 are hotels and restaurants and 5 are tea-stalls. These establishments are run on a small budget and although their service is not up to the standard quite a few of them offer delicious eatables. Most of them are not clean. They do not care to maintain the minimum hygeinic conditions. Following table (No. IV.13) shows the number of hotels and restaurants with their specialities and average daily customers.

TABLE IV.13

Eating Houses (without lodging facilities), Tea-stalls and Restaurants, Sweet-meat Shops

Type	Location and number	Average number of customers per day	Specialities of the establishments, if any	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
Hotel and restaurants	(1) M/s Baba Cabin Ward III	200-250	Rosogolla	Rosogolla prepared in this Cabin has high demand.
	(2) M/s Apsara Hotel and Restaurants Ward III	300-500	Puri-Paratha	Over and above puri-paratha, rice is cheap and delicacy in preparation of fish and meat in this shop is popular.
	(3) M/s Ranjeet Hotel Ward III	300-500	Paratha	Paratha prepared in this hotel is much sought for by its customers.
	(4) M/s Janata Hotel Ward II	250-400	Fish fry & meat	Rice is cheap. Fried fish and preparation of meat is in great demand.
	(5) M/s Sankar Hotel and Restaurants Ward I	100	Tea	Tea served in this restaurant is of very good quality and tasty.
	(6) M/s Maniram Bhandar Ward III	500-600	Kachchagolla	This restaurant is famous for "Kachchagolla" sweet.
Tea-stall	(7) M/s Bidit Ram Kalita Ward III	400-600	Rosogolla and Tea	
	(8) M/s Sudhir Ch. Ghose Ward III	200-300	Rosogolla	
	(9) M/s Kasem Ali Sheikh Ward IV	100-150	Tea	
	(10) M/s Md. Sadulla Bepari Ward IV	150-200	Tea	
	(11) M/s Wayside Tea Stall Ward II	200-400	Tea & Paratha	

The town has no hotel having both lodging and boarding facilities. There are no circuit house and inspection bunglow except the two guest houses and one Dharamsala in the town. One guest house belongs to Irrigation Deptt. (Govt. of Assam) and the another belongs to a co-operative society. The only Dharamsala in the town is run by a Marwari. This Dharamsala is attached to Shyam Sundar Mandir.

The table No. IV.14 shows the distribution of guest house and Dharamsala in the town :

TABLE IV.14

Distribution of Hotels, Dharamsala and Guest Houses

Type	Location & name	Number of rooms/beds	Rent per room/bed per day	Average number of customers per day	Remarks including details of normal amenities available, status and any thing else worth mention
1	2	3	4	5	6
Cooperative Guest House	Bazar area—Ward-III, Cooperative Guest House	Rooms-2 Beds 8	Per bed per night Rs. 3/-	2	Availability of all modern facilities and sanitation
Irrigation Guest House	Matiabag—Ward-II, Irrigation Guest House	Rooms-3 Beds-4	Rent per bed per night Rs. 2/- night Rs. 2/-	3	All necessary comforts, sanitation available
Shyam Sundar Dharamsala	Bus Station—Ward-III, Dharamsala Shyam Sundar Mandir	Hall type	—	4	All minimum facilities

Financial Institutions

Banking and other financial institutions are very limited in number in Gauripur town. A branch of United Commercial Bank is the only bank at present functioning in the town. Besides this branch, people also utilise the services of the Savings Bank of the Gauripur Post Office. People and business communities mostly make use of the other banks situated at Dhubri town.

Following statement shows the particulars of United Commercial Bank and Saving Bank of the Gauripur post office :

Particulars about United Commercial Bank and Post Office Saving Bank of Gauripur

Year : 1983

Type	Number of Account		Amount Involved	
	Bank	Post office	Bank (Rs.)	Post office (Rs.)
Saving Account	3,469	9,343	3,925,000.00	1,658,573.60
Cumulative Time Deposit	—	2,107	—	22,170.00
Recurring Deposit	—	4,916	—	63,900.00
National Saving Certificate	—	624	—	5,431,000.00
Fixed Deposit	145	—	474,700.00	—
Others	1,394	105	2,641,500.00	12,790.00

The branch of United Commercial Bank is established very recently. In addition to banking facilities, this bank provides loans and advances for promotion of cultivation, agricultural marketing and also commercial and other manufacturing industries. Gauripur Post Office also provides facilities for current saving and other saving accounts like C.T.D.

There are no registered money lenders found in the town. But a few unregistered money lenders are there who lend their money at a high rate of interest.

Import and export

The major items of import include cloth, sugar, salt, metal and metallic things, jewellery, medicines, scientific gadgets and modern appliances, paper, cigerattes, soap, other luxury articles, leather goods, cycle and its parts etc. The most important articles of export are jute, timber, vegetables, medicinal herbs, banana etc.

Land reform

In the permanently settled estates, the land lords were the sole owner of the land and were at liberty in respect of survey, settlement, assessment and collection of land rent subject to enhancement. The tenants, particularly, under tenants had no permanent heritable and transferable right in land they cultivated and therefore could not avail the opportunity of loans from the Government and banks for want of security. This state of the affair in the Gauripur estate continued on their own way till 1929 when the Goalpara Tenancy Act 1929 applicable to the permanently settled areas came into force.

This Goalpara Tenancy Act 1929 is the land mark in the history of land reforms in Assam. It governs the relations between the land-lords and tenants in the permanently settled areas of the district. This act improved the conditions of the tenants by conferring upon the occupancy raiyats, permanent heritable and transferable rights and the right to use occupancy and some rights to sub-tenants and under tenants. Protection was accorded to the tenants against illegal ejectment and enhancement of land rent.

This act was in force even after abolition of the Zamindary system in 1956-57 and was amended in 1970 to include new development in the concept of tenancy namely the provision of the Assam Adhiars Protection and Regulation Act 1948. It was finally repealed in 1974 when the Assam (Temporarily settled Areas) Tenancy Act 1971 was extended to the acquired Zamindary estates of the district by an Act viz. the Assam Land Holdings (Adoption of Relationship under the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation 1886 in the acquired permanently settled estate) Act, 1974.

The next tenancy legislation was the Assam Tenancy Act 1935 applicable to temporarily settled areas in the Goalpara district. This Act recognised 4 classes of tenants namely, previleged raiyat, occupation raiyat, non-occupancy and under raiyat. This act was amended in 1953 and thereby superior rights of use and occupancy, permanent heritable and transferable rights were conferred upon the first two classes of tenants while subordinate rights of use and occupancy with suitable protection against illegal ejectment upon the last two classes. Thus the Act regulated the rights and liabilities of the agricultural tenants and their landlords.

For the landless tenants having their houses on the lease land, there is an enabling provision on this Tenancy Act 1971 for them to acquire ownership rights by depositing compensation at the rate of 50 times of the land revenue payable for the land held by them.

To regulate share of crop rent payable by a cultivator to the land lord and to give him protection against indiscriminate eviction the Assam Adhiars Protection and Regulation Act 1948 was passed, under the Act the cultivator was entitled to get three-fourths of the total crop if the land lord supplied plough, cattle or else four-fifths.

The Assam Non-Agricultural Urban Areas Tenancy Act 1955 was passed to regulate relations between the land lord and tenants of non-agricultural land in urban areas. The Assam Urban Rent Control Act 1961 as amended from time to time aims at fixation of fair rent of house in urban area including cantonment areas.

Besides the above mentioned Acts, there are also other Land Reform Acts in the district. All these Acts aim to confer virtual ownership of the agricultural land on the actual cultivators and reduce the waste holdings of owners and land lords. Following are the few important Acts enforced in the district.

The Assam Land (Requisition and Acquisition) Act 1948 (Assam Act XXV of 1948). This Act provides for requisitioning and acquiring surplus waste lands of Grant holders to provide land to the landless, flood affected or displaced persons or co-operative societies formed for the purpose of cultivation. This Act is more useful for the purpose of acquiring surplus lands fit for cultivation and alloting these to the landless, flood affected and displaced persons.

The Assam Management of Estates Act 1949 (Assam Act XVII of 1949). This measure was adopted by the government as a step preliminary to the abolition of Zamindary system in Assam. This Act empowers Government to take possession of any estate of over 4,000 bighas whether permanently settled or temporarily settled and to manage it as a Court of Wards Estate. The primary object of this Act was to prevent mischief by proprietors or Zamindars of their estates.

Another important Act was the Assam State Acquisition of Zamindaries Act 1951 (Assam Act XVIII of 1951). This Act aims at abolition of Zamindaries in the permanently settled portion of the state on payment of compensation to the owners. This measures has been enacted with a view to remove the intermediaries and bring the tenants directly under the state and thus to give them better rights on their lands.. The Act was subsequently amended in 1953, 1954 and 1955 for removing certain anomilies in the implementation of this Act.

CHAPTER V

ETHNIC AND SELECTED SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

As per 1971 Census the Hindus and Muslims are the two major religious groups which constitute the population of Gauripur town. Besides the above two religions, people of other religions such as Jains, Christians and Buddhist live together in peace despite maintaining their respective distinct identities. People belonging to the Islam religion are mainly concentrated in certain pockets of the town, while the Hindus are scattered all over the town.

Following table shows the distribution of population of Gauripur town according to different religious groups in 1971 Census.

TABLE V.1

Distribution of population according to religion

	Total population			Hindus			Muslim or Islam			Christian			Jains			Buddhism		
Source	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Census 1971	12,850	6,867	5,983	10,522	5,612	4,910	2,132	1,150	982	14	7	7	179	96	83	3	2	1

From the above table it is seen that Hindus constitute 81.88 per cent of the total population which is followed by Islam constituting about 16.59 per cent of total population of the town. Jains, Christians and Buddhists form a negligible percentage.

In Gauripur town people possessing different religious faiths live together in peace and harmony and respect each other's feelings and beliefs. The Hindus are found inhabited in all the four wards of the town, while Muslims, as stated above, are found inhabiting in the particular pockets of the town. The Marwaris mostly belonging to Jain religion reside in the Bazar or business areas of the town.

Ethnic composition of the population of the town

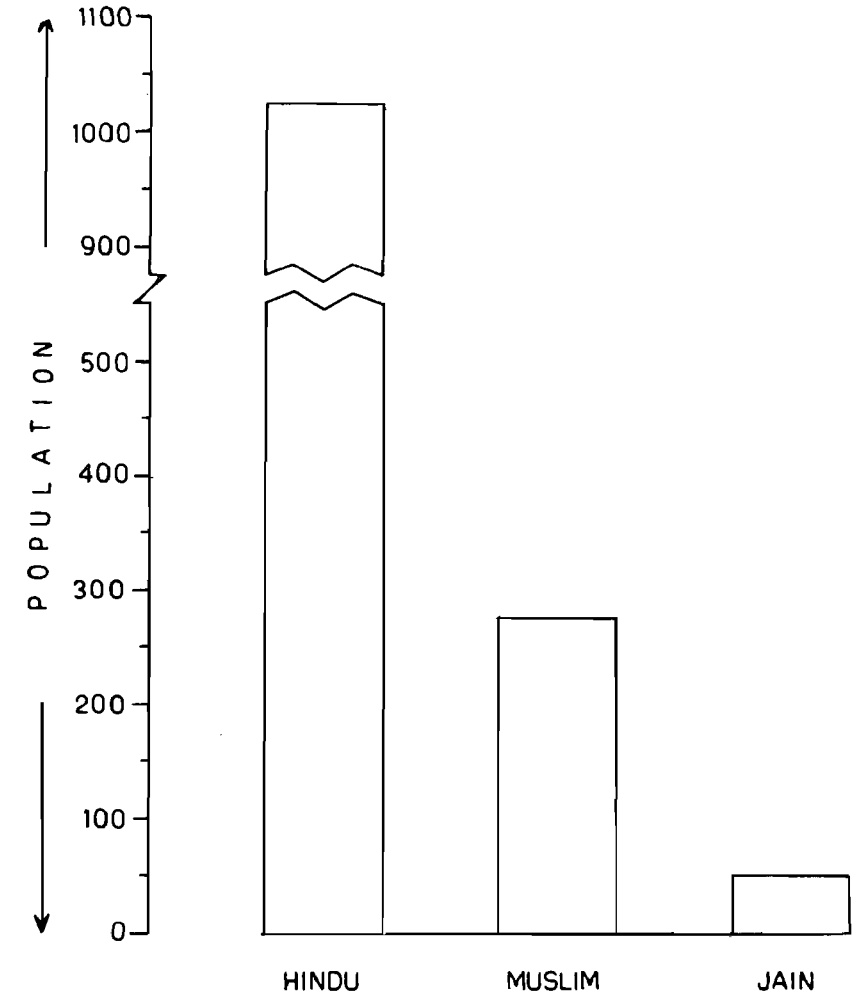
By and large Gauripur town is inhabited by a mixed population of different ethnic groups. It is observed that members of each ethnic group have a general tendency to live together in certain pockets of the town. It is observed that certain areas of the town have been named after a particular caste owing to its pre-dominance in that area.

The table No. V.2 shows the distribution of surveyed households and population in each locality by religion and sex.

The table reveals that out of 200 sample households 145 representing 72.5 per cent of the total households belong to Hindu community. Next major community of the town is Muslim community with 49 households or 24.5 per cent of the total households. Besides the above two communities, 6 households or 3.0 per cent belong to Jain community.

The table also depicts that the Hindus are distributed in 9 (nine) localities out of the total 10 localities surveyed, Muslims are found predominantly in Beparipatty and Chowrangeemore. Besides, a few households of this community are also found in College Road locality. People belonging to Jain community are found distributed only in one locality of the town i.e. Bazar area locality. All the households belonging to Jain religion belong to Rajasthan. They are mostly engaged in various kinds of business in the town.

RELIGIONWISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION



SOURCE -- 1981 SURVEY

TABLE V.2

Distribution of households and population by locality, religion and sex

Locality	Religion and sex												Remarks
	Hindu			Muslim			Jain			Total			
	House-hold	Male	Fe-male	House-hold	Male	Fe-male	House-hold	Male	Fe-male	House-hold	Male	Fe-male	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Mallah patty	25	89	86	..	..	...	...	...	...	25	89	86	Religion of
2. Bepari patty	...	...	...	25	69	55	...	...	...	25	69	55	the Head of
3. Chowrangeemore	4	15	14	16	58	38	...	...	...	20	73	52	a household
4. Baruah patty	15	50	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	50	56	is considered to be the
5. Dihidar para	15	54	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	54	47	
6. College Road	7	20	22	8	30	27	...	...	...	15	50	50	religion of
7. Bazar Area	9	44	45	...	...	...	6	30	17	15	74	62	the house-
8. Namasudra para	25	90	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	90	82	hold.
9. Subhas pally	20	86	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	86	74	
10. Rajbangshi para	25	74	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	74	75	
Total	145	522	502	49	157	120	6	30	17	200	709	639	

TABLE V.3

Linguistic composition of the population of Gauripur town

Year	Assamese			Bengali			Hindi		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1971 Census households=1976	5,166 (40.20%)	2,714	2,452	4,657 (36.24%)	2,357	2,300	2,930 (22.80%)	2,726	1,204
Survey data households=200	741 (54.97%)	389	352	325 (24.11%)	172	153	282 (20.92%)	148	134

The table No. V.3 above indicates that as per 1971 Census (1981 Census could not be conducted in Assam) the Assamese (40.20 per cent) and the Bengali (36.24 per cent) were the two major languages of the town. The third major language of the town was Hindi (22.80 per cent). Among the surveyed households Assamese constitutes 54.97 per cent followed by Bengali 24.11 per cent and Hindi 20.92 per cent. All the Hindi speaking persons of the town are people hailed from Bihar and Rajasthan.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes etc.

As per 1971 Census, 1,331 persons of the town were recorded as belonging to different Scheduled Castes. It is observed during the survey that most of the Scheduled Caste population is concentrated in certain localities of the town. These Scheduled Castes population seems to be in a vulnerable position in the socio-economic and political set-up when compared to the status of people belonging to higher castes. Apparently they keep themselves aloof from the main stream of the society. The Scheduled Caste population in the town is found to be backward both socially and economically in comparision to the rest of the population. The Namasudras and the Hiras are the two major Scheduled Caste people of the town. Owing to their predominance in particular pockets in the town, these have been named after the castes inhabited such as Namasudra para and Hira para. Besides the above mentioned castes, there are also other Scheduled Castes namely Sutradhar, Muchi, Mali, Jhalo, Malo or Jhalo-Malo, Bania etc., scattered in various localities of the town.

Scheduled Tribes

According to 1971 Census there were only 19 persons belonging to the Scheduled Tribe population in the town. All these 19 persons belonged to Bodo community. Among the surveyed population also the percentage of the Scheduled Tribe population is very negligible.

Following table shows the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes population of the Gauripur town.

TABLE V.4

Distribution of Scheduled Caste/Tribe Households and Population by Sex and Locality

Locality	Name of Scheduled Castes and Tribes											
	Scheduled Castes											
	Sutradhar			Namasudra			Mali			Hira		
	H/H	M	F	H/H	M	F	H/H	M	F	H/H	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Mallah patty	1	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bepari patty	—	—	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chowrangeemore	—	...	—	—	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baruah patty	—	...	...	...	—	—	...	...	—	—	...	—
Dihidar para	—	—	—	5	18	17	—	—	...	2	6	7
College Road	—	—	...	...	...	—	...	...	—	...	...	—
Bazar Area	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...
Namasudra para	—	—	—	17	53	55	...	...	...	1	7	1
Subhas pally	3	14	14	...	...	...	1	5	2	...	...	—
Rajbangshi para	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Total	4	18	18	22	71	72	1	5	2	3	13	8

Locality	Name of Scheduled Castes and Tribes											
	Scheduled Castes									Scheduled Tribe		
	Jhalo, Malo or Jhalo-Malo			Muchi			Bania			Bodo		
	H/H	M	F	H/H	M	F	H/H	M	F	H/H	M	F
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Mallah patty	...	...	—	5	14	13	1	4	3	—	...	—
Bepari patty	...	...	—	—	...	—	...	—	—	...	—	—
Chowrangeemore	—	...	—	...	—	—	—	...	—	—	—	—
Baruah patty	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	3	5
Dihidar para	—	—	—	...	...	—	...	...	...	—	...	...
College Road	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	—
Bazar Area	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Namasudra para	2	7	7	...	—	—	—	—	—	...	—	—
Subhas pally	—	—	—	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	—	...
Rajbangshi para	—	...	...	...	—	...	—	—	...	1	2	2
Total	2	7	7	5	14	13	1	4	3	2	5	7

Table No. V.4 shows that the highest number of households are among the Namasudras followed by other scheduled caste communities. The table also reveals that Namasudras and Hiras are found only in two localities namely Dihidhar para and Namasudra para. Jhalo and Malo are also found in Namasudra para. Other scheduled castes communities such as Muchi and Bania are found in Mallah patty, Sutradhar caste is found in both Mallah patty and Subhas pally. There are only two scheduled tribe households one each in Baruah patty and Rajbangshi para belonging to the Bodo community.

Some of the important castes (Other than Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes)

Among the 200 surveyed households, there are different castes and communities other than SC and ST, in various localities of the town. The most important Castes are Kayasthya, Brahmin, Kalita, Kumar, Mallah, Rajbangshi, Seal, Guwala and Turaha.

Table number V.5 shows the distribution of different castes (other than S/C and S/T) found in the various localities of the town.

TABLE V.5

Distribution of Households and Population of various Castes/(Other than Scheduled Caste/Tribe) Community

	Different castes and community in various locality in the Gauripur town																				
	Brahmin			Kayastha			Seal (Napit)			Mallah			Guwala			Juraha			Shah		
Locality	H/h	M	F	H/h	M	F	H/h	M	F	H/h	M	F	H/h	M	F	H/h	M	F	H/h	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Mallah patty	1	4	3	2	11	8	—	—	—	9	28	30	—	—	...	1	5	5	3	9	7
Bepari patty	—	...	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	—	—	...	—	...	...
Chowrangeemore	1	3	2	1	6	4	...	—	...	—	...	—	2	6	8	...	...	...	..	..	—
Baruah patty	...	—	—	6	18	22	—	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	...	—	—	...	...	—	—
Dihidar para	...	—	—	...	..	...	...	...	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	...	—	...	...	—	—
College Road	...	—	—	6	16	20	...	...	—	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	...	—	...	...
Bazar Area	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	...	...	...	—	—
Namasudra para	1	4	4	3	15	13	1	4	2	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	...	—	...
Subhas pally	3	8	9	13	59	49	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	...	...	...
Rajbangshi para	6	18	16	2	8	7	...	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	...
Total	12	37	34	33	133	123	1	4	2	9	28	30	2	6	8	1	5	5	3	9	7

	Different castes and community in various locality in the Gauripur town																				
																Marwari					
	Rajbangsi			Rajput			Kalita			Kumar			Muslim			Hindu			Jain		
	H h	M	F	H/h	M	F	H/h	M	F	H/h	M	F	H/h	M	F	H/h	M	F	H/h	M	F
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
Mallah patty	1	3	4	1	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	...	—	—	—
Bepari patty	...	..	—	—	...	—	...	...	...	...	—	—	25	69	55	—	—	...	...	—	—
Chowrangeemore	...	...	...	—	...	—	...	...	..	—	—	...	16	58	38	...	...	...	...	—	—
Baruah patty	6	23	20	—	—	—	2	6	9	—	...	—	—	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	—
Dihidar para	—	...	...	...	—	...	7	27	20	1	3	3	...	...	—	...	—	...	...	—	—
College Road	1	4	3	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	30	27	—	—	...	—	...	—
Bazar Area	...	...	—	—	...	...	—	—	...	—	—	—	...	—	...	9	44	45	6	30	17
Namasudra para	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	—	—	...	—	...	—	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—
Subhas pally	...	—	—	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...
Rajbangshi para	16	46	50	—	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	—		...	—	...	—
Total	24	76	77	1	7	9	9	33	29	1	3	3	49	157	120	9	44	45	6	30	17

Table No. V.5 shows the distribution of households and population of different castes and communities living in various localities of the town. This shows that highest number of households are of the Muslims and Kayasthas followed by Rajbangshi and Brahmin castes. Kalita, Mallah and Marwari (Hindu and Jain) rank next. The other castes namely Seal, Guwala, Turaha, Shah, Kumar are found scattered in small numbers in various localities of the town. It is seen from this table that Muslims are in three localities namely Bapari patty, Chowrangeemore and Dihidar para while Marwaris are found only in Bazar Area of the town.

Age, Sex and Marital Status

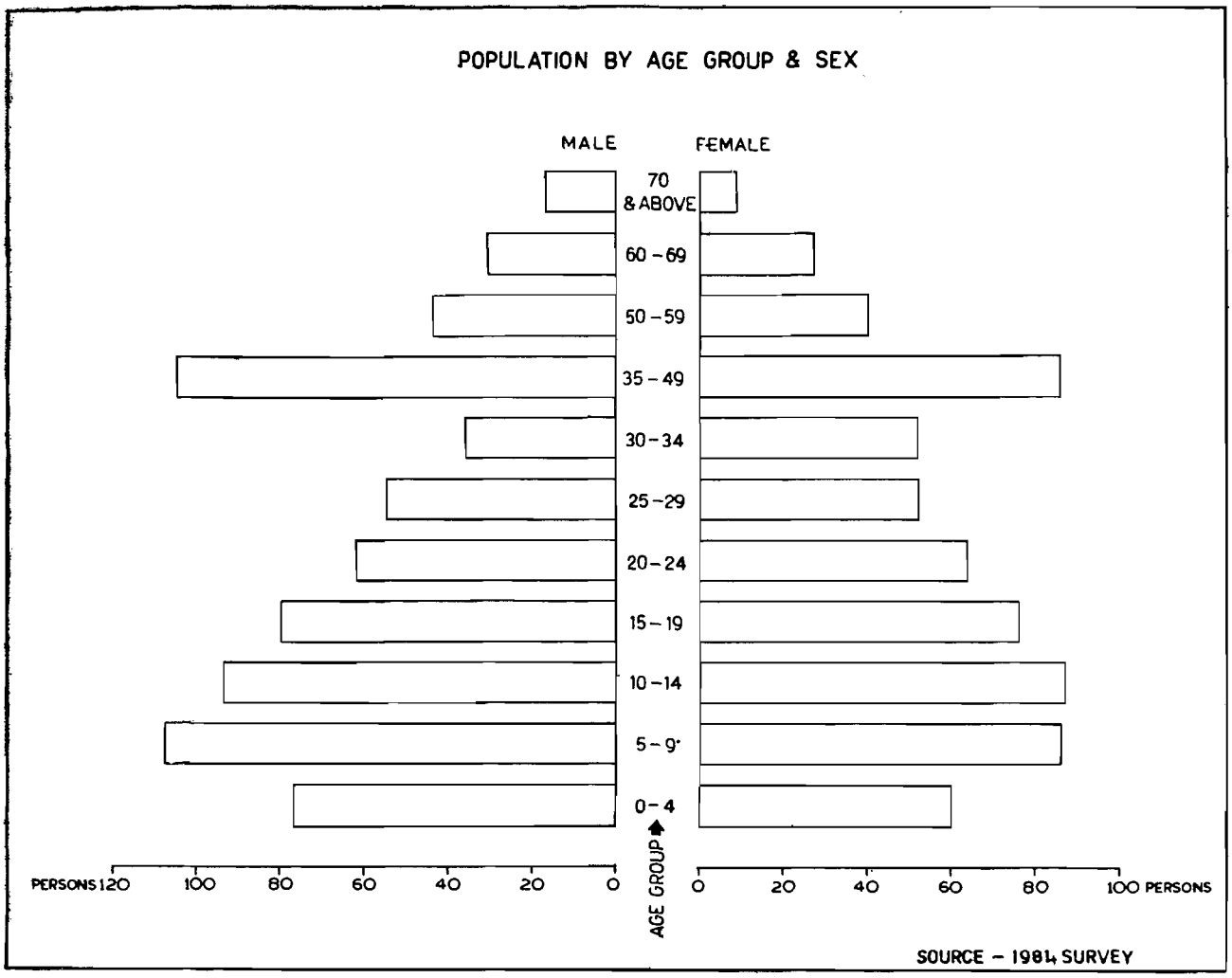
The age and sex structure, that is proportion of men and women and their proportions in different age-groups is the most important factor which influences the growth of population. The sex ratio i.e., the number of females per 1,000 males in Gauripur town was 871 according 1971 Census. The corresponding figure for 1961 Census was 868 which shows an increase of 3 females per 1,000 males in 1971 Census. The sex ratio of the Hindus of the town was 874 females per 1,000 males whereas the sex ratio of the Muslims was 853 females per 1,000 males during 1971 Census.

Alongwith age and sex the marital status is also an important characteristic of a population. These characteristic play a dominant role in studying the socio-economic condition of the people. Distribution of population of Gauripur town by age, sex and marital status prepared from 200 sample households is presented below in table number V.6.

TABLE V.6

Distribution of Population by Age, Sex and Marital Status

	Marital Status and Sex														
	Never-Married		Married		Widowed		Separated		Divorced		Unspecified		Total		
Age-group	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
0—4	77	60	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	—	—	...	77	60	
5—9	108	86	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	108	86	
10—14	94	86	—	1	...	—	...	...	...	—	—	...	94	87	
15—19	79	65	1	11	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	80	76	
20—24	56	27	6	33	...	1	...	3	—	—	—	—	62	64	
25—29	40	9	15	40	—	1	—	2	...	...	...	—	55	52	
30—34	9	2	27	45	—	5	...	—	—	...	—	...	36	52	
35—49	8	3	96	71	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	86	
50—59	1	—	41	26	2	14	...	—	—	—	...	...	44	40	
60—69	...	—	28	8	3	19	...	...	—	...	—	...	31	27	
70+	—	—	15	2	2	7	—	—	—	—	...	...	17	9	
Age not stated	—	—	—	...	...	—	...	—	—	—	...	...	—	...	
Total	472	338	229	237	8	59	—	5	—	—	—	—	709	639	


POPULATION BY AGE GROUP & SEX
MALE
FEMALE
70 & ABOVE
60 - 69
50 - 59
35 - 49
30 - 34
25 - 29
20 - 24
15 - 19
10 - 14
5 - 9
0 - 4
AGE GROUP
PERSONS 120 100 80 60 40 20 0
0 20 40 60 80 100 PERSONS
SOURCE - 1984 SURVEY

The table shows the highest concentration of population in the age groups 5—9 and 35—49. The number of persons in the different age groups beyond 49 years is found tapering. No married person except one female is found below the age group of 15 years. This certainly indicates that the prevalence of child marriage is almost absent. It is also observed that the number of married females slowly increases from the age group 15—19 years and reaches its peak at the age group 35—49 years and abruptly starts decreasing after that.

The state of widowhood is found to be much higher among the females than the males. There are 59 widows as against only 8 widower.

It is seen that no. of both widows and widowers starts slowly increasing from the age group 30—34 years till it reaches the maximum in the age group 60—69 years. The table also depicts that out of the total 709 males, 472 (66.58%) are never married, 229 (32.27%) are married and 8 (1.59%) are widower. There is not a single separated or divorced male in the population. Similarly out of the total 639 females, 338 (52.89%) are never married, 237 (37.08%) are married, 59 (9.23%) are widowed. Though 0.8% or 5 females are registered as separated but no divorced cases are found among the female population.

This table also depicts that the population in the age group 0—14 years constitute a substantial proportion in both male and female population. The highest percentages of children are distributed in the age group 5—9 years which is followed by the age group 10—14 years in both the male and female population. Further a considerable number of unmarried males are found between the ages 20 and 29 years. In case of females however the number of unmarried abruptly decreases beyond the age group 15—19 years.

Married persons

Most of the married males are found in between the ages of 30 and 59 years. No married males are found below the age group 15—19 years. The highest number of married males are found in the age group 35—49 years, followed by the age group 50—59 years and 60—69 years. Married females are found mostly to be in between the ages of 20 and 49.

Age, Sex and Education

Literacy is one of the most important social characteristics of a population. All round development of a population depends on it. According to 1971 Census a person is considered as literate if he can read and write a simple sentence with understanding in any language. The percentage of literates is calculated from the proportion of literates to the total population. This is known as general literacy rate. According to 1971 Census the percentage of literates in Gauripur town was 44.05 of which 28.11 per cent were males and 15.95 per cent females. The percentage of literacy of the town according to 1961 Census was 43.64 of which 26.82 per cent were males and 16.82 per cent females. This shows very negligible increase during the decade.

From both the censuses it is observed that menfolk are comparatively much more literate than the females in the town. Following table shows the literate and educated persons by educational level in Gauripur town (wardwise) as per 1971 Census.

TABLE V.7

Literate and educated persons in Gauripur town, 1971

Town/Ward	Total population			Literate and educated		Percentage Literacy
	P	M	F	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gauripur town	12,850	6,867	5,983	3,614	2,046	44.05%
Ward No. I	1,514	765	749	478	330	53.37%
Ward No. II	4,299	2,215	2,085	1,251	613	43.36%
Ward No. III	2,268	1,285	983	717	560	56.31%
Ward No. IV	4,769	20,602	2,167	1,168	543	35.88%

The table shows that out of the 4 wards in the town, ward number III is the most literate ward with 56.34 per cent followed by ward No. I with 53.37 per cent and ward No. IV found to be least literate with only 35.88 per cent.

The percentage of literates of the surveyed 200 sample households is 67 95 per cent of which 39.02 per cent are males and 28.93 per cent are females. The effective literacy rate calculated by excluding the children of under 5 years of age of the sample households is

TABLE

Distribution of Population by Age,

(Excluding age group 0—4)

Educational level	Age-group 5—9 M	5—9 F	10—14 M	10—14 F	15—19 M	15—19 F	20—24 M	20—24 F	25—34 M	25—34 F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Illiterate	40	32	10	14	13	16	6	18	10	33
Literate without educational level — Non-formal	...	...	...	1	5	3	9	4	8	3
Literate without educational level — Formal	44	40	32	27	5	3	2	2	4	2
Primary	22	13	28	23	11	7	9	7	6	15
Middle	2	1	24	22	32	34	9	17	28	33
Matriculation/secondary	...	...	...	...	7	6	14	4	13	10
Higher secondary/intermediate/pre-university	...	...	...	...	7	7	9	8	12	5
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Graduate degree other than technical degree	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	7	3
Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree :										
(i) Engineering and technology	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(ii) Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(iii) Agriculture and dairying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(iv) Veterinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
(v) Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(vi) Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	108	86	94	87	80	76	62	64	91	104

Figures shown in parenthesis are percentages.

75.63 per cent of which 43.43 per cent are males and 32.20 per cent are females. The sample households also shows that male literates are more than the female literates.

Following table prepared from 200 sample households shows the distribution of population by age, sex and educational level.

V.8

Sex and Educational Level

and sex								
35—49		50+		Total				
M	F	M	F	M	F	Percentage	Educational level	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	1	
12	33	15	43	106 (16.77)	189 (32.64)	24.36	Illiterate	
11	6	11	8	44 (6.90)	25 (4.32)	20.15	Literate without educational level	Non-formal
5	5	4	...	96 (15.19)	79 (13.64)			Formal
15	12	17	14	108 (17.09)	91 (15.72)	16.43	Primary	
26	22	24	9	145 (22.94)	138 (23.83)	23.37	Middle	
15	2	7	2	56 (8.86)	24 (4.15)	6.61	Matriculation/secondary	
7	2	6	...	41 (6.49)	22 (3.80)	5.20	Higher secondary/intermediate/ pre-university	
...	...	1	...	1 (0.16)	...	0.08	Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	
...	...	1	...	3 (0.47)	...	0.25	Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	
8	3	5	...	22 (3.48)	10 (1.73)	2.64	Graduate degree other than technical degree	
4	...	...	...	6 (0.95)	...	0.50	Post-graduate degree other than techninal degree	
							Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree:	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(i) Engineering and technology	
1	...	...	...	1 (0.16)	...	0.08	(ii) Medicine	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(iii) Agriculture and Dairying	
...	...	...	...	1 (0.16)	...	0.08	(iv) Veterinary	
1	1	1	...	2 (0.32)	1 (0.17)	0.25	(v) Teaching	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(vi) Others	
105	86	92	76	632	579	...	Total	

The table V.8 depicts that there are about 16.01 per cent population in the age group 5—9 years and of them 62.88 per cent are literates. Similarly, amongst about 14.95 per cent population in the age group 10-14 years, 12.88 per cent in the age group 15—19 years, 10.40 per cent in the age group 20—24 years, 16.10 per cent in the age group 25—34 years, 15.77 per cent in the age group 35—49 years and 13.87 per cent in the age group 50+ and above years, the percentage of literates are 86.74, 81.41, 80.95, 77.94, 76.43 and 65.47 respectively. It is observed from the above that the literacy rate is highest in the age group 10—14 years and found to decrease gradually.

Among the illiterates, the highest percentage is found in the age group 5—9 years followed by age group 50 years and above. This shows the non impact of education on the older people.

The table depicts that among the literate 20.15 per cent are reportedly without any educational level. This percentages includes both the formal and non-formal education. The percentages of literates in the primary and middle standards are 16.43 and 23.37 respectively. Similarly 6.61 per cent are reported as matriculates and 5.20 per cent as Higher Secondary, Intermediate or Pre-University pass. It is seen that percentage of Higher Education beyond Matriculates or Pre-University is not very high. The percentages of graduates and post-graduates are 2.64 and 0.50 respectively.

Proportion of higher qualified persons in both the sexes if low in the town. At every level, the literacy rate among females is less than males in the same age groups except in the middle standard where literacy rate of females is slightly higher than that among the males. It is seen that only a few females go for higher studies beyond middle standard. Only 10 females or 1.73 per cent of the total female population are registered as graduates. The females in the post-graduates standard are found to be nil. The higher percentage of illiteracy among the females and also women leaving studies at the middle stage of education may be due to the social and economic factors. Among the males the percentage of higher education is also not high, only 3.48 per cent of the total males are registered as graduates and 0.95 per cent as post-graduates. There are only two males each having degree in Medicine and Veterinary science.

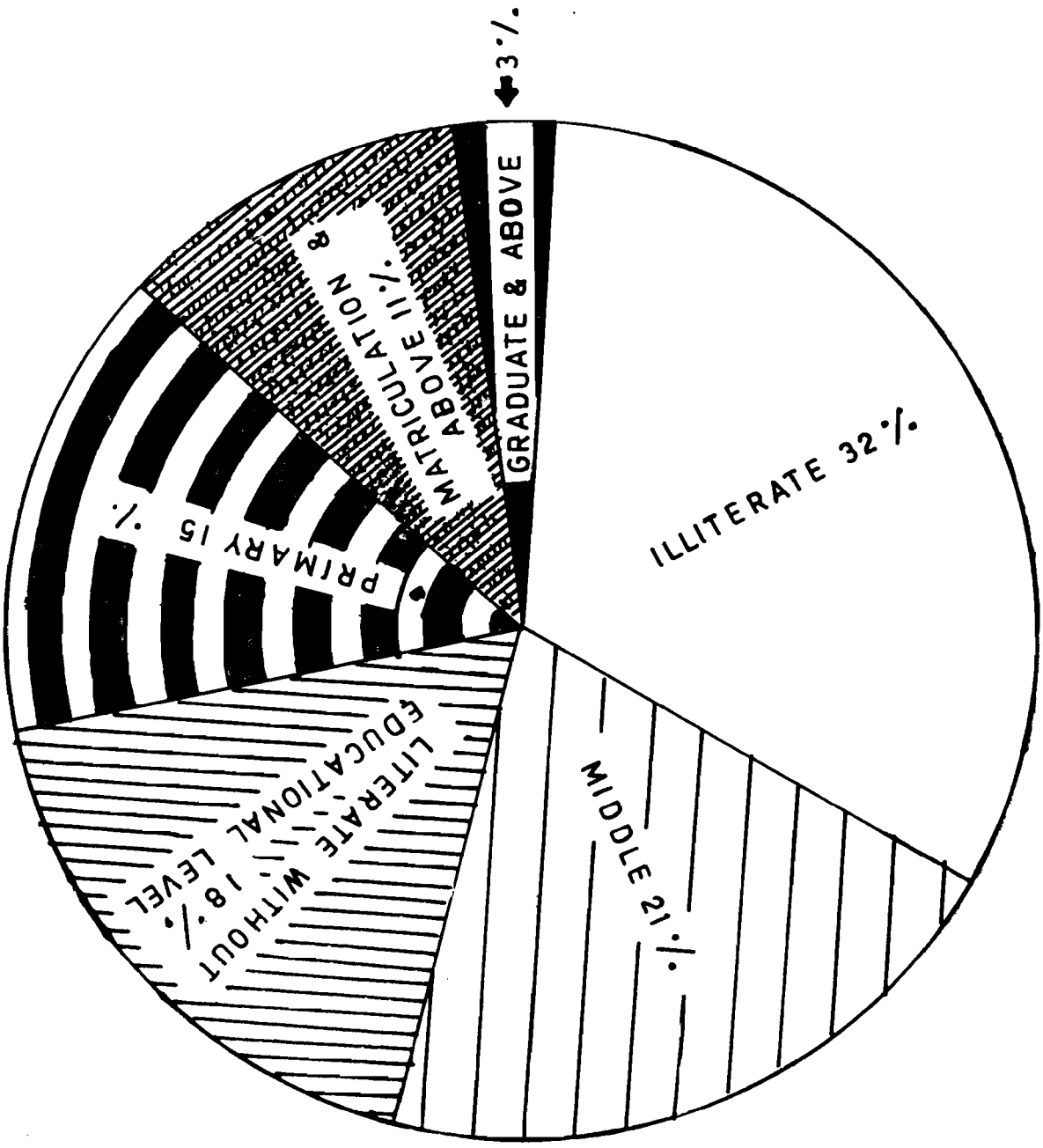
Education by Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes

The growth of literacy rate of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population in the state during the decade 1961—1971 is well. The growth rates for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are 5.6 per cent and 6.9 per cent respectively against rate of 4.86 per cent in general population during 1971 Census. Male population of both scheduled castes and scheduled tribes registered an improvement in the literacy rates. Proportion of literates among females in the scheduled tribes has slightly increased whereas among the scheduled castes the percentage has slightly gone down.

In Gauripur town scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population are not high. According to 1971 Census there were about 1,338 scheduled castes and only 19 scheduled tribes in the town. In this town percentage of literacy among the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes is not high. Most of the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population are poor and they cannot afford to send their children to the school. Besides, social customs and poor economy may have prevented these people from acquiring higher education. It is observed during the survey that most of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population in the town is engaged in low paid jobs obviously due to lack of proper education.

Following table shows the educational level of scheduled castes among the 200 surveyed households who belong to the age group 5 and above.

DISTRIBUTION
OF POPULATION BY LITERACY



Source :- 1981 SURVEY DATA

TABLE V.9

Distribution of Scheduled Caste Population by Sex and Educational Level

Educational Level	Population		
	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4
Illiterate	93 (42 66)	39 (33.91)	54 (52.43)
Literate (Total)	125 (57.34)	76 (66.09)	49 (47.57)
Literate without educational level — Non-formal	17 (13.60)	12 (15.79)	5 (10.20)
Literate without educational level — Formal	51 (40.80)	29 (38.16)	22 (44.90)
Primary	37 (29.60)	22 (28.95)	15 (30.61)
Middle	18 (14.40)	11 (14.47)	7 (14.29)
Matriculation/secondary	...	...	...
Higher secondary/intermediate/pre-university	1 (0.80)	1 (1.32)	...
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	...	...	...
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	—	...	...
Graduate degree other than technical degree	1 (0.80)	1 (1.31)	...
Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	...	...	...
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree :			
(i) Engineering and technology	...	...	...
(ii) Medicine	...	...	...
(iii) Agriculture and diarying	...	...	...
(iv) Vetcrinary	...	...	...
(v) Teaching	...	...	...
(vi) Others	...	...	...
Total	*218	115	103

*Excluding population of age-group 0—4.
Figures shown in the parenthesis are percentages.
Percentages shown against different type of literates are in relation to total literates only.

The percentage of literates among the surveyed scheduled castes population is 49.02 of which 29.80 per cent are males and 19.22 per cent are females. However the effective literacy rate among the scheduled castes population is 57.34 per cent. The males and females register percentages of literates as 66.09 and 47.57 respectively. The table No. V.9 shows that the percentage of literacy in every level is higher among the males than that of females. Among the literates the highest percentage of 54.40 is reported for literates without educational lavel, which includes both formal and non-formal education. Next comes primary standard with 29.60 per cent followed by middle standard with 14.40 per cent. The table shows that the percentage of literates is negligible in case of higher level of education. Only one matriculate and one graduate are found among the literates of the scheduled castes population.

Scheduled tribes

There are only 2 households belonging to scheduled tribes among the 200 sample survey households. The total population of the two households is 12 of which 5 are males.

Following table shows the distribution of scheduled tribe population of the surveyed households by sex and educational level.

TABLE V.10

Distribution of Scheduled Tribe Population by Sex and Educational Level

Educational Level		Population		
		Total	Male	Female
1		2	3	4
Illiterate		1 (8.33)	...	1 (14.29)
Literate (Total)		11 (91.67)	5 (100.00)	6 (85.71)
Literate without educational level	Non-formal	...	...	...
	Formal	2 (18.18)	...	2 (33.33)
Primary		...	...	...
Middle		6 (54.55)	3 (60.00)	3 (50.00)
Matriculation/secondary		...	...	...
Higher secondary/intermediate/pre-university		1 (9.09)	1 (20.00)	...
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		...	...	...
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		...	...	...
Graduate degree other than technical degree		...	...	...
Post-graduate degree other than technical degree		1 (9.09)	1 (20.00)	...
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree :				
(i) Engineering and technology		...	...	...
(ii) Medicine		...	...	...
(iii) Agriculture and diarying		...	...	...
(iv) Veterinary		...	...	...
(v) Teaching		1 (9.09)	...	1 (16.67)
(vi) Others		...	...	...
Total		*12	5	7

Figures shown in the parenthesis are percentages.

*Excluding population of 0—4 age-group.

Percentages shown against different type of literates are in relation to totai literates only.

The table shows that all the 5 male members of the households are literates. Among the 5 male literates 3 are of middle standard, one in higher secondary/pre-university and remaining one is found to be post-graduate degree holder. Similarly, out of 7 females in the households only 1 female is found to be illterate, the remaining 6 are distributed with 2 in without educational level and 4 in middle standard.

Education and religion

An attempt is made here to co-relate religion with education. As mentioned earlier that inhabitants of Gauripur town mostly belong to three religions namely Hindus, Muslims and Jains. Hindus form the major component of the population followed by Muslim and Jain religion. Out of the total 200 sample households surveyed, Hindus constitute 145 households, Islam and Jain religion, constitute 49 and 6 households respectively.

Following statement prepared from 200 sample households shows the distribution of population by religion, sex, age and educational level.

The effective literacy rates of the population of surveyed households are 79.06 per cent, 60.32 per cent and 92.86 per cent for Hindus, Muslims and Jains respectively to their respective total population. The effective literacy rates of males among the Hindus, Muslims and Jains are 43.84 per cent, 39.29 per cent and 59.53 per cent respectively to the total population in each religion. Similarly, in case of females, effective literacy rates among the Hindus, Muslims and Jains are 35.22 per cent, 21.03 per cent and 33.33 per cent respectively. The following data shows that the percentage of literates is higher among the males in all the three religious groups.

TABLE

Distribution of Population by Broad Age-group,

Religion	Broad age-group		Illiterate	Literate without educational level		Educational					
				Non-formal	Formal	Primary	Middle	Matriculation or secondary	Higher secondary/ intermediate/pre-university	Non-technical diploma	Technical diploma	Graduate and above other than technical degree
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Hindu	5—14	M	26	...	68	25	18	...	...	...	...	...
		F	35	1	64	26	18	...	...	...	...	...
	15—59	M	35	32	17	37	90	40	26	...	1	15
		F	78	17	10	40	87	19	18	...	...	9
	60+	M	4	1	3	6	6	2	4	...	1	2
		F	14	4	...	5	3	1	...	...	...	...
Islam	5—14	M	24	...	8	22	4	...	...	...	...	...
		F	11	...	3	8	4	...	...	...	...	...
	15—59	M	12	8	...	10	15	8	6	...	1	4
		F	41	2	2	9	17	4	2	...	...	1
	60+	M	4	3	...	5	1	1	1	...	...	...
		F	8	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jain	5—14	M	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
	15—59	M	...	...	...	...	5	4	4	1	...	1
		F	2	1	...	...	8	...	2	...	...	...
	60+	M	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

V.11

Sex, Religion and Educational Level

level											
Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	Engineering and technology	Medicine	Agriculture and diarying	Veterinary	Teaching	Others	Total	Broad age-group		Religion
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	2		1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	137	M	5—14	Hindu
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144	F		
5	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	301	M	15—59	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	279	F		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	M	60+	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	F		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	M	5—14	Islam
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	F		
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	66	M	15—59	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	F		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	M	60+	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	F		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	M	5—14	Jain
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	F		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	M	15—59	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	F		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	M	60+	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	F		

The table No. V.11 shows that 6.76 per cent of the Hindus are (62) matriculates. The corresponding percentages among the Muslims and Jains are 5.16 and 11.90 respectively.

Percentages of persons having passed the Higher Secondary/Intermediate/Pre-University examination are 5.23, 3.57 and 14.29 among the Hindus, Muslims and Jains respectively.

Among the Hindus 2.84 per cent are graduates. Among the Muslims and Jains the percentages of graduates are 1.98 and 2.38 respectively.

It is interesting to note here that among the Hindus the highest proportion (24.21 per cent) of literates is found to have passed the Middle School level examination closely followed by those (23.66 per cent) without having attained any educational level. Maximum number of Jains (47.62%) have passed the Middle School examination. However, among the Muslims the highest proportion (21.83%) of literates is found to have passed the Primary examination only.

Mother tongue and educational score

We have found people in surveyed households speaking three major languages namely Assamese, Bengali and Hindi. Out of these three languages, Assamese speaking persons are the highest consisting of 54.97 per cent followed by speakers of Bengali and Hindi language representing 24.11 per cent and 20.92 per cent respectively.

Following table shows the absolute and percentage distribution of the surveyed population according to their mother tongue.

TABLE V.12

Distribution of population according to their Mother tongue

Mother tongue	Total speakers			Percentage of speakers		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Assamese	741	389	352	54.97	54.87	55.09
Bengali	325	172	153	24.11	24.26	23.94
Hindi	282	148	134	20.92	20.87	20.97
Total	1,348	709	639	100.00	100.00	100.00

The average educational score of the surveyed population speaking different mother tongues has been calculated by putting educational score against each individual according to their educational standards. In finding the educational score the following scores are given to each individual with referenee to his or her educational level.

They are :

(1) Illiterate=0
(2) Literate=1
(3) Primary or Junior basic=2
(4) Matriculation or Higher Secondary=3
(5) Technical diploma not equal to degree=4
(6) Non-technical diploma not equal to degree=4
(7) Graduate other than technical degree=5
(8) Technical degree or diploma equal to degree=5
(9) Post-graduate other than technical degree=5
(10) Post-graduate technical degree=5
(11) Ph.D. degree=6

The cumulative scores of all the individual males and females are divided by the total number of males and females respectively and thus is obtained the average educational score for the total population of each mother tongue groups. Following table shows the cumulative as well as the average educational score of the surveyed population with reference to their mother tongues.

TABLE V.13

Cumulative and average educational score of the surveyed people

Mother tongue	Cumulative educational scores			Average (per head) score			Remarks
	P	M	F	P	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Assamese	1,053	632	421	1.55	1.78	1.30	
Bengali	431	239	192	1.56	1.65	1.45	
Hindi	384	242	142	1.50	1.83	1.15	
Total	1,868	1,113	755	1.54	1.76	1.30	

The table V.13 reveals that the highest educational score among the males is attained by the speakers of Hindi (1.83) language. Next highest scores of 1.78 and 1.65 are attained by the males of Assamese and Bengali speakers respectively. In case of females the highest score of 1.45 is attained by the Bengali speaking females followed by the females speakers of Assamese language (1.30) and Hindi language (1.15).

Knowledge of subsidiary language and educational score

Following table shows the distribution of sample population of Gauripur town by mother tongue (excluding 0—4 age group).

TABLE V.14

Sample population by mother tongue

Mother tongue	Total population			Percentage distribution		
	T	M	F	T	M	F
Assamese	678	355	323	55.99	56.17	55.79
Bengali	277	145	132	22.87	22.94	22.80
Hindi	256	132	124	21.14	20.89	21.41

The table above shows that about 55.99 per cent of the total population have returned Assamese as their mother tongue. Next comes Bengali with 21.87 per cent followed by Hindi with 21.14 per cent of the total population.

During the survey enquiry into the question of knowledge of subsidiary languages revealed that out of the total 1,211 persons excluding population in age group 0—4 covered only 717 persons accounting 59.21 per cent have knowledge of a language other than their own mother tongue. The percentages of males and females having knowledge of subsididiary language register 72.78 per cent and 44.39 per cent to their respective total population. Out of the total population 181 persons or 14.95 per cent have knowledge of English, 106 persons or 8.75 per cent have knowledge of Assamese, 287 or 23.70 per cent have knowledge of Bengali and 131 persons or 10.82 per cent have knowledge of Hindi as subsidiary language. Besides the above language, small percentages of people are found to have knowledge of Bodo, Sanskrit, Nepali, Arabic and a few other languages.

Following table shows the distribution of the surveyed sample population having knowledge of subsidiary language.

TABLE V.15

Knowledge of Subsidiary Language and Average Educational Score

Mother tongue	Total Speaker of mother tongue			Subsidiary Language English						Subsidiary Language Assamese					
				Number			Average educational score			Number			Average educational score		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Assamese	678	355	323	113	78	35	3.23	3.33	3.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengali	277	145	132	38	22	16	3.47	3.45	3.50	89	54	35	2.64	2.67	2.60
Hindi	256	132	124	30	25	5	3.27	3.32	3.00	17	11	6	1.59	1.73	1.33
Total	1,211	632	579	181	125	56	...	...	...	106	65	41	...	...	...

TABLE V.15

Knowledge of Subsidiary Language and Average Educational Score

Mother tongue	Subsidiary Language Bengali						Subsidiary Language Hindi						Subsidiary Language Sanskrit		
	Number			Average educational score			Number			Average educational score			Number		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Assamese	257	150	107	2.38	2.55	2.13	101	71	30	3.06	3.04	3.10	...	...	...
Bengali	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	19	11	3.47	3.21	3.91	2	1	1
Hindi	30	24	6	2.70	2.75	2.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	287	174	113	...	...	...	131	90	41	...	...	...	2	1	1

Mother Tongue	Subsidiary Language Sanskrit			Subsidiary Language Bodo						Subsidiary Language Arabic					
	Average educational score			Number			Average educational score			Number			Average educational score		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
Assamese	...	...	...	3	1	2	2.00	2.00	2.00	4	2	2	2.50	2.50	2.50
Bengali	5.00	5.00	5.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	4	2	2	...	...	...

Mother tongue	Subsidiary Language Nepali						Subsidiary Language Urdu						Remarks
	Number			Average educational score			Number			Average educational score			
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	
1	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
Assamese	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	3.50	5.00	2.00	
Bengali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hindi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	

The table above shows that among the Assamese speakers, the percentages of people having knowledge in English, Bengali and Hindi are 16.67, 37.91 and 14.90 respectively. Besides the above languages small percentage are also having knowledge of Bodo, Arabic and Urdu language. Among the male speakers, the percentages having knowledge in English, Bengali and Hindi are 21.97, 42.25 and 20.00 respectively. Similarly, among the females the percentages having knowledge in English, Bengali and Hindi are 10.84, 33.17 and 9.29 respectively.

Out of the total Bengali speakers, 13.72 per cent, 32.13 per cent and 10.83 per cent are having knowledge of English, Assamese and Hindi respectively. A very small percentage (0.72%) is also having knowledge of Sanskrit language.

Among the male Bengali speakers, the percentages having knowledge of Assamese, English and Hindi are 15.17, 32.24 and 13.10 respectively. The percentages among the females having knowledge of English, Assamese, Hindi and Sanskrit are 12.12, 26.52, 8.33 and 0.76 respectively.

Among the 256 Hindi speakers, 11.72 per cent, 6.64 per cent, 11.72 per cent are having knowledge of English, Assamese and Bengali respectively. The percentages of males having knowledge of English, Assamese and Bengali are 18.94, 8.33, 18.18 respectively. Similarly among the females 4.03 per cent, 4.84 per cent and 8.84 per cent are having knowledge of English, Assamese and Bengali language.

The table V.15 shows that among the Assamese speakers the highest average educational score is attained by the persons having knowledge in Urdu (3.50) followed by English (3.23), Hindi (3.06), Bengali (2.38), Arabic (2.50) and Bodo as subsidiary language (2.00).

Among the males also the highest educational score is attained by the males having knowledge in Urdu language (5.00) and the lowest attained by the males having knowledge in Bodo language (2.00). Similarly, among the females the highest educational score is attained by the females having knowledge in Hindi (3.10) and English language (3.00) and the lowest is attained by the females having knowledge in Urdu (2.00) and Bodo (2.00) language. Among the Bengali speakers, the highest educational score is attained by the persons having knowledge in Sanskrit language (5.00) followed by Hindi (3.47), English (3.47) and Assamese (2.64). Among the male Bengali speakers the highest point is attained by the males having knowledge in Sanskrit language and lowest is attained by the males having knowledge in Assamese language (2.67). Among the females the highest point is attained by the females having knowledge in Sanskrit language (5.00) and the lowest is attained by the females having knowledge in Assamese language (2.60).

Similarly, among the Hindi speakers, the highest educational score is attained by the persons having knowledge in English language (3.27) followed by the persons having knowledge in Bengali (2.70) and Assamese language (1.59). Among the males the highest score is attained by the males having knowledge in English language (3.32) and lowest is attained by having Assamese language (1.73). Among the females the highest score is attained by those having knowledge in English language (3.00) and lowest point by females having knowledge in Assamese language (1.33).

Non-enrolment in school

The extent of parents' awareness of the importance of schooling their children can be gauged by examining the position of enrolment of the children in the school going age . Out of the 200 households surveyed for the study, 151 households representing 75.50 per cent have children of school going age. Only 49 households representing 24.50 per cent of the total households do not have any child of school going age. Again out of 151 households 42 or 27.81 per cent have only boys, 24 or 15.89 per cent have only girls and the remaining 85 households representing 56.29 per cent have both boys and girls of school going age as shown in the table below :

TABLE V.16

Households defaulting in enrolling school going children by Caste/Tribe/Community

Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe/ Community of head of the households	Number of households not having any child of school going age	Number of household having children of school going age (5—14)			Number of households with only male children of school going age and failing to send them to school	Number of households with only male children of school going age and failing to send some of them to school	Number of households with only female children of school going age and failing tc send them to school
		Male only	Female only	Both male and female			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All Scheduled Caste	5	10	6	17	4	1	2
All Scheduled Tribe	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Other Caste/ Community	28	13	15	49	...	2	1
Total							
Hindus	33	24	21	67	4	3	3
Muslims	15	15	3	16	6	3	1
Jains	1	3	...	2	...	...	...
Total	49	42	24	85	10	6	4

Number of households with only female children of school going age and failing to send some of them to school	Number of household with both male/female children of school going age and failing to send both to school	Number of households with both male/female children of school going age and failing to send male children to school	Number of households with both male/female children of school going age and failing to send only some male children to school	Number of households with both male/female children of school going age and failing to send only female children to school	Number of households with both male/female children of school going age and failing to send only some female children to school	Number of houscholds with both male/female children of school going age and failing to send some male and female children	Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe/ Community of head of the households
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
2	2	...	4	2	...	3	All Scheduled Caste
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	All Scheduled Tribe
3	2	4	2	9	2	1	Other Caste/ Community
							Total
5	4	4	6	11	2	4	Hindus
...	3	1	2	1	...	3	Muslims
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jains
5	7	5	8	12	2	7	Total

The table shows the distribution of households defaulting in enrolling school going children by caste/tribe/community. Among the 42 households with only male children of school going age, 10 households have failed to send their male children to school, out of which highest number of defaulting households (6) are among the Muslims. Again among the 24 households with female children, only 4 households have failed to send their female children to school among which 3 households are Hindus and another 5 households send only some of them to the school. Similarly, out of the 85 households with both boys and girls of school going age, 7 households have failed to send both male and female children of which 4 households are among Hindus, 5 households have failed to send only male children, 12 households have failed to send the female children to the school, 11 of which are among Hindu. It is further observed that 8 households send only some of the male children, 2 houscholds only some of the female children and 7 households send only some male and female children to the school.

Among the scheduled castes community out of the 38 households, 33 households have children of school going age and the remaining 5 households do not have any child of school going age. Out of the 33 households, 20 households (60.60%) have failed completely or partially to send their children to school. This is due to the fact that the parents are mostly uneducated or had nominal education and are small earners. (For details, refer table No. V.16)

In case of other castes of Hindu community, out of 77 households with children of school going age, it is found 13 households with only males, 15 households with only females and 49 households with both male and female children of school going age. Out of this 77 households 26 or 33.77 per cent households have failed fully or partially to send their children to school (Table V.16).

In case of Muslim community out of 49 households 34 households have children of school going age. 20 households (55.83 per cent) out of these 34 households failed totally or partially to send their children to school (Table V.16).

The reasons for default of enrollment of the children to school is reportedly for not having sufficient means as also for the assistance rendered by these children to their parents in winning bread for the family.

Discontinuation

Out of the 151 houscholds having children of school going age only 8 are found to have withdrawn their children from the school. The total number of children that have been withdrawn from the school are 8 of which 3 are males.

Following table shows the distribution of children who have discontinued studies by age, sex, caste/community and also class upto which read.

Among the 3 males, 2 belong to Muslim community and 1 belong to Kayastha family of Hindu community. 2 Muslim males are distributed between the age groups 5—9 and 10—12 whereas the Hindu male is found in the age group 13-14 years. All the 5 females belong to Hindu community. Out of the 5 females, 2 are in the age group 13-14 years, 2 in 10-12 and 1 in the age group 5—9 years.

All these children discontinued their studies reportedly due to financial hardship caused by low income of their parents/guardians. Illiteracy and nominal education of their parents are also the factors responsible for discontinuation.

Age at Marriage

Marriage is regarded as an institution based on complex social condition. It is regarded as the deepest and the most complex involvement of human relationship. Marriage is an institution in which men and women are admitted to family life in the intimate personal relationship primarily for the purpose of begetting and rearing children. According to Dr. Radhakrishnan "Marriage is not a mere convention but an implicit condition of human society."*

*Source—Social Problem and Social Disorganisation—By C.B. Mamoria, page 211.

TABLE V.17

Discontinuation of studies by age group/sex and caste/religion

Caste/ Tribe/ Community	Age group of dis-continue	Number discontinuing when in: Male: Class I	Class II	Class III-IV	Class V-VI	Class VII-VIII	Others	Female: Class I	Class II	Class III-IV	Class V-VI	Class VII-VIII	Others	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Kayastha	5—9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	10 -12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
	13 -14	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	
Rajbangshi	5—9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	10—12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	13—14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Muchi	5 - 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Scheduled	10—12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Caste	13 —14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Mallah	5 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
	10—12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
	13—14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total Hindus	5—9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	10 - 12	...	...	...		...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
	13—14	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	
Muslim	5—9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	10 -12	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	13 -14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total		1	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	

Age at marriage is one of the important socio-cultural factor for determining the net fertility of a population. Age at marriage is directly related to number of births that a woman would have given to during her married life. Therefore, age at marriage of female is considered to be one of the main components of population growth.

Attempt has been made here to study secular trend in age at marriage as related to sex and present age of the sample population. The age at which each person (male and female) had married was recorded in the household schedule during the survey.

The table No. V.18 shows the age at marriage of males and females of the surveyed population, vis-a-vis their present age.

TABLE V.18

Sexwise distribution of population by age at marriage as related to present age

Present age	Age at marriage — Male								
	Below 14	14—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35—39	40 - 44	45+	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Below 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14—24	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	
25—34	...	1	15	21	5	...	...	...	42
35—44	...	3	18	29	15	3	...	...	68
45—54	...	2	14	26	9	3	1	...	55
55+	...	5	16	25	11	3	2	3	65
Age not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	13	68	101	40	9	3	3	237

Age at marriage — Female									
Below 14	14—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45+	Total	Present age
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Below 14
2	42	4	...	...	...	...	...	48	14—24
2	63	24	4	...	...	...	...	93	25—34
8	44	8	4	...	...	...	...	64	35—44
4	32	2	...	1	...	...	...	39	45—54
14	40	1	1	...	...	...	...	56	55+
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Age not stated
31	221	39	9	1	...	...	...	301	Total

The table shows that the maximum number of males get married within 29 years of age while none below the age of 14 years is married indicating the absence of child marriage among the male population. A few males are found to have got married beyond the age of 34 years. Out of total 237 ever married males 5.49 per cent got married during 14—19 years, 28.69 per cent during 20—24 years, 42.62 per cent during 25—29 years, 16.88 per cent during 30—34 years and 6.33 per cent at 35+ years of age.

The table also depicts that an overwhelming majority of females got married while within 14—19 years of age. There are, however, a few females who got married below the age of 14 years. This shows the prevalance of child marriage among the females to some extent. No female is married beyond the age of 34 years. Only a few females are married after crossing 24 years of age. Out of 301 married females 10.30 per cent got married below 14 years of age, 73.42 per cent during 14—19 years, 12.96 per cent during 20—24 years and 3.32 per cent at 25+ years of age.

Age at marriage and educational level

Attempt is made here to co-relate the age at marriage with educational level. Table No. V.19 prepared from the surveyed data shows the distribution of population according to age at marriage as related to educational level.

TABLE V.19

Age at marriage as related to educational level

Educational level	Age at marriage — Male									
	Below 14	14—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45+	Age not stated	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Illiterate	...	...	9	15	6	1	...	1	...	32
Education without level	...	2	10	11	3	1	...	1	...	28
Below primary	...	1	6	5	...	1	...	...	...	13
Primary	...	4	29	43	14	3	1	1	...	95
Matric	...	4	11	16	11	2	...	...	...	44
Diploma and certificate	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Degree and above	...	2	3	10	6	1	2	...	...	24
Total	...	13	68	101	40	9	3	3	...	237

Age at marriage — Female										
Below 14	14—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45+	Age not stated	Total	Educational level
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	1
16	99	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	129	Illiterate
2	18	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	Education without level
2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	Below primary
11	85	18	3	...	...	...	...	...	117	Primary
...	11	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	20	Matric
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Diploma and certificate
...	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	Degree and above
31	221	39	9	1	...	...	...	...	301	Total

Table No. V.19 reveals that out of 237 ever married males only 32 or 15.50 per cent are illiterates.

It is interesting to note that all the males who were married below the age of 19 years are literates. Out of the 68 males, who were married during 20—24 years of age, 59 or 86.76 per cent are literate. Out of these 59 literates 49.15 per cent reported to have attained primary standard followed by 18.64 per cent matriculates. Out of 101 males who were married during 25—29 years of age, 15 or 14.85 per cent are illiterates. Among the literates exactly 50 00 per cent reported to have passed the level of Primary School examination followed by 18.60 per cent having passed Matriculation examination. Out of the 40 males who were married during 30—34 years, 15.00 per cent are illiterate and the rest 85.00 per cent are literates. Out of these literates, 41.17 per cent attained Primary Level of education, followed by 32.35 per cent having passed Matriculation. examination. Out of the 15 males who were married after 34 years of age, 2 or 13.33 per cent illiterate and 86.67 per cent are literates. In case of the females, who were married below the age of 14 years, majority (51.61 per cent) are illiterates. Out of 15 literates a vast majority of 73.33 per cent has attained primary standard of education. Out of those married between 14—19 years of age 99 or 44.80 per cent are illiterates. Out of the 122 literates 85 or 69.67 per cent have attained primary standard. Similarly among 39 females who were married in the age group 20—24 years, 9 or 23.08 per cent are illiterate and 30 or 76.92 per cent are literates out of whom an absolute majority of 60.00 per cent passed the primary standard. Again among 10 females who were married after 24 years of age, 5 or 50.00 per cent are literates.

It is thus seen from the table that formal education in case of both males and females had very little influence on their age at marriage.

CHAPTER VI

MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT OF FAMILIES

Migration is one of the important components of population dynamics. It is also an important variable for measuring urbanisation. It has been observed that in most of the countries urban population is growing much more in fast rate than that of the rural areas. Due to poverty, insufficient agricultural return and lack of alternative employment avenues, people from the rural areas are migrating to the urban areas in search of better prospect and jobs. There are several types of migrations. It may happen within the same state with migration from one district to another as well as from the rural areas to urban areas and vice versa. It may also happen from one country to another country or from one state to another state of the same country. Migration does not only effect the population structure of a place but it also casts its influence on the social life of the people of that place.

In this chapter an attempt has been made to study migration pattern of Gauripur town.

Immigration is the main factor contributing to growth of population of the district (in which the town Gauripur lies) since independence. This district has served as a gateway for influx from East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) into Assam. The flow of immigrants to this district is mainly from Mymensingh, Pabna, Bogra and Rongpur districts of East Pakistan (now Bangladesh). After Bangladesh war also a large number of people came as refugees and afterwards they settled in various parts of the district. Due to influx from Bangladesh the population of the district as a whole has increased considerably during the last decades. Thus the advent of large number of influx from Bangladesh has effected economical, political and social structure of the district. These migrants encroached the land belonging to local people and also government land.

The original settlers of the Gauripur town were the zamindar families. These zamindars were believed to be descendants from a Kayasthya family of Tirhoot. The family migrated to Gauripur town during 16th century, A.D. To perform various function of the estate the zamindars of Gauripur brought people of different castes and communities to the estate. These mainly consisted of Kayasthya, Brahmin, Namasudra, Hira, Rabha and Mallas. During the estate Raj these castes had specific functions to perform.

During estate Raj Gauripur as a whole was in touch with North and West Bengal. Most of the business and other activities were carried out with North Bengal. Thus there was a direct link between people of North Bengal and Gauripur. Hence the influence of North Bengal can easily be noticed especially in case of language and social customs among the inhabitants of Gauripur town. Thus inmigration at Gauripur town began during estate Raj, people from different places settled in this town for various vocations. At present population of Gauripur town is composed of various castes and communities who originally came from other districts, other states and also from other countries i.e. mostly from Bangladesh. Besides the original settlers in the town a few families are temporarily residing in Gauripur town in connection with some services either in govt or quasi govt. establishments. It is very difficult to trace back the history of settlement of these various communities and castes. However, informations regarding history of migration and settlement of families in the town were collected through household schedules canvassed during the survey.

Migration data according to the census concept has been defined in relation to the place of birth and place of last residence. Two separate tables have been prepared from the survey data to show the extent of migration in the town by these two variables i.e. by place of birth and place of last residence.

TABLE VI.1

Distribution of males and females by place of birth

Place of birth	Rural/ Urban	Living in Gauripur town					
		Number			Percentage		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Same place		952	562	390	70.62	79.27	61.03
Same district	R	141	42	99	10.46	5.92	15.49
	U	67	16	51	4.97	2.26	7.98
Other district	R	26	11	15	1.93	1.55	2.35
	U	23	9	14	1.71	1.27	2.19
Other state	R	52	28	24	3.86	3.95	3.76
	U	29	8	21	2.15	1.13	3.28
Other country	R	57	33	24	4.23	4.65	3.76
	U	1	...	1	0.07	...	0.16
Total		1,348	709	639	100.00	100.00	100.00

The table depicts that out of the total population 70.62 per cent were born in the town and the remaining 29.38 per cent were born outside the town, of which 4.30 per cent were born outside the country and the rest 25.08 per cent were born inside the country.

Among the total 29.38 per cent migrants, 15.43 per cent were born in different places located in the same district of which 10.46 per cent, were born in the rural areas and 4.95 per cent were born in the urban areas of the district Similarly, 3 64 per cent were born outside the district but within the same state of which 1.93 per cent were born in rural and 1.71 per cent were born in urban areas. Again, 6 01 per cent migrants were born outside state but in different states within the country of which 3.86 per cent were born in rural and 1.13 per cent born in urban areas.

The percentage of people who came to Gauripur town from other states of India is 6.01. These people mostly came from West Bengal, Bihar and Rajasthan. Besides the above states, a negligible percentage of people came from other states of India. It is observed during the survey that majority of the Marwari people came to Gauripur for business purpose. People from Bihar generally came for low professional jobs. Most of the people who came from West Bengal are engaged in Government, Semi-Government services, industrial and other establishments of the town.

The people from the neighbouring country Bangladesh came here for economic reasons. At present they have settled in various localities in the town and engaged in various kinds of jobs.

Migrants by sex, broad age-group with reference to place of last residence (Survey data)—

TABLE VI.1A

Migrants by sex, broad age-group with reference to place of last residence

Migration status with reference to place of last residence		Migrants by broad age-groups											
		0—14			15—19			60+			All ages		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Migrant													
Last residence outside the town but in the district	R	23	12	11	122	33	89	16	3	13	161	47	113
	U	15	7	8	62	15	47	7	3	4	84	25	59
Last residence outside the district but within the state :													
Kamrup Dist.	R	...	...	...	10	5	5	...	...	...	10	5	5
	U	2	1	1	5	...	5	...	...	...	7	1	6
Darrang „	R	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	2	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	2
Lakhimpur „	R	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
	U	...	...	...	3	1	2	1	...	1	4	1	3
Dibrugarh „	R	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
Sibsagar „	R	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nowgong „	R	...	...	...	9	5	4	2	2	...	11	7	4
	U	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2
N.C. Hills „	R	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cachar „	R	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...
Last residence in other state :													
Bihar	R	1	1	...	15	7	8	3	1	2	19	9	10
	U	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2
Manipur	R	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2
Meghalaya	R	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
	U	1	1	...	4	2	2	...	...	...	5	3	2
Rajasthan	R	2	1	1	16	9	7	4	4	...	22	14	8
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...
Arunachal Pradesh	R	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Uttar Pradesh	R	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Bengal	R	...	...	...	9	4	5	2	...	2	11	4	7
	U	1	1	...	17	5	12	2	...	2	20	6	14
Last residence in other country :													
Bangladesh		...	...	...	35	20	15	10	7	3	45	27	18

It is seen that 318 out of a total of 418 migrants constituting 76.08 per cent belong to the age-group 15—59 alone. Again out of this 318 persons as many as 184 comprising 57.86 per cent had their last residence within the district to which Gauripur belongs. 35 or 11.01 per cent had their last residence in Bangladesh. West Bengal as place of last residence account for 8.18 per cent. Bihar and Rajasthan as place of last residence constitute 5 34 and 5.03 per cent respectively in this age group. The age-group 15—59 being considered as working age-group, an obvious conclusion can thus be drawn that many of these people migrated for economic reasons who subsequently got themselves engaged primarily in other services and trade and commerce—a fact which is amply depicted in the tables VI.3 and VI.3A to follow.

Economic activity of the migrants

Attempt has been made here to study the economic activity of the migrant population of the Gauripur town. The total migrant population of sample of the town consists of 418 persons or 31.01 per cent of the total population. Out of the total migrants 121 persons or 28.95 per cent are workers and the rest 297 or 71.05 per cent are non-workers.

Table below shows the distribution of migrants by workers and non-workers who had their last residence in different parts of the country as well as outside the country.

TABLE VI.2

Migrants classified by workers and non-workers

Place of last residence	Total	Workers			Non-workers		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Within the district excluding Gauripur town	245	55	37	18	190	36	154
In other districts of the state	43	10	10	...	33	8	25
In other states of the country	85	32	29	3	53	9	44
Other country (Bangladesh)	45	24	22	2	21	5	16
Total Migrant	418	121	98	23	297	58	239

The table above depicts that among the migrant workers, males constitute 80.99 per cent It shows that female participation in this sphere is very low. Further the table indicates that 45.45 per cent of working class had their last residence within the district, 8.26 per cent in other districts of the state, 26.45 per cent in other places outside the state but within the country and the remaining 19.83 per cent had their last residence in Bangladesh.

The main activities of the workers have again been grouped into 9 industrial categories according to 1971 Census.

Following table shows the industrial classification of migrant workers of the town.

TABLE VI.3

Industrial classification of migrant population of the town

Industrial category of migrants	Particulars of category	Workers		
		P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5
I	Cultivators	1	1	...
II	Agricultural labourers	1	1	...
III	Livestock, forestry, fishing & plantation. orchards and allied activities	2	2	...
IV	Mining and quarrying	...	...	...
V(a)	Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs (household industry)	4	1	3
V(b)	Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs (other than household industry)	15	14	1
VI	Construction	2	2	...
VII	Trade and commerce	27	26	1
VIII	Transport, storage & communication	9	9	...
IX	Other services	60	42	18
	Total workers	121	98	23

The table reveals that the single majority of 49.59 per cent of the total workers are engaged in category IX i.e. other services, followed by category VII trade and commerce (22.31 per cent). Next higher percentage of 12.40 per cent of workers is found in category V(b) i.e. manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs other than household industries. Besides 15.71 per cent of workers are engaged in various activities i.e. category I cultivators (0.83 per cent), category II agricultural labourers (0.83 per cent), category III livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantation, orchards and allied activities (1.65 per cent), category V(b) household industries (3.31 per cent), category VI construction (1.65 per cent) and category VIII transport, storage and communication (7.44 per cent).

When male workers are considered, it is seen that majority of male workers are engaged in category IX other services (42.86 per cent) followed by category VII (27.55 per cent) and category V(b) (14.23 per cent). The remaining 15.30 per cent are distributed among the categories VIII, V(a), VI, III, II, I. Similarly, the highest percentage of female workers are found in category IX other services (78.26 per cent) followed by category V(a) (13.94 per cent). The remaining 8.70 per cent distributed among the category V(b) (4.35 per cent) and category VII (4.35 per cent).

TABLE VI.3A

Migrant workers by occupational divisions

Occupational division N.C.O. (1968)	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
089	2	1	1
150	3	3	...
151	3	2	1
152	1	...	1
153	6	5	1
159	1	1	...
302	1	1	...
350	12	11	1
358	2	2	...
400	5	5	...
409	18	18	...
431	4	3	1
531	12	4	8
610	1	1	...
630	1	1	...
660	1	1	...
681	1	1	...
777	2	2	...
784	2	2	...
791	3	3	...
801	1	1	...
819	2	2	...
892	2	1	1
949	6	3	3
951	1	1	...
963	3	3	...
981	1	1	...
986	7	7	...
999	17	12	5
Total	121	98	23

NOTE : For explanation of NCO codes please refer to the Appendix.

Table No. VI.3A prepared from the data of surveyed households depicts that out of 121 migrant workers of different occupational divisions, the highest number of workers of 18 (14.88 per cent) are found in division 409 which includes merchant and shop keepers which is highest among the male workers also, followed by division 999 (Labourers n.c.o.) with 17 and division 350 (clerk and shop asstt.) and 531 (Domestic servants) with 12 workers respectively. Among the female migrant workers the highest number of workers are found in division 531 with 8 workers followed by division 999 with 5 and division 949 with 3 workers.

TABLE VI.4

Distribution of migrants classified by place of last residence and duration of stay in the present residence

Migration status with reference to place of last residence		Duration of residence in Gauripur								
		Less than 1 year			1—4 years			5—9 years		
		T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. Non migrant		21	12	9	122	64	58	184	98	86
B. Migrant										
Last residence outside the town but within the district	R	9	5	4	16	3	13	29	8	21
	U	...	...	...	21	7	14	30	10	20
Last residence outside the district but within the state	R	...	...	...	4	2	2	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	2	1	1	4	1	3
Last residence in other state	R	1	1	...	2	...	2	6	3	3
	U	1	1	...	4	...	4	1	...	1
Last residence in other country	R	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		33	20	13	171	77	94	254	120	134

Duration of residence in Gauripur									Migration status with reference to place of last residence	
10—19 years			20+ years			All duration				
T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	
268	138	130	335	241	94	930	553	377	A. Non-migrant	
									B. Migrant	
64	27	37	43	5	38	161	48	113	R	Last residence outside the town but within
15	3	12	18	5	13	84	25	59	U	the district
12	6	6	8	4	4	24	12	12	R	Last residence outside the district but within
8	2	6	5	2	3	19	6	13	U	the state
21	10	11	24	14	10	54	28	26	R	Last residence in other
14	5	9	11	4	7	31	10	21	U	state
10	6	4	34	20	14	45	27	18	R	Last residence in other
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	U	country
412	197	215	478	295	183	1,348	709	639	Total	

R=Rural, U=Urban

Migrants classified by last residence

The concept for place of last residence and duration of residence are the same as adopted by census. Table No. VI.4 prepared from the survey data shows the distribution of migrants classified by place of last residence and duration of residence in the town.

The table depicts that out of the total population 31.01 per cent have last residence outside Gauripur town. Of the total migrants an absolute majority of 58.61 per cent have last residence within the same district to which the town belongs followed by 20.33 per cent having last residence in other states and 10.29 per cent last residence in other districts of the state. Besides 10.77 per cent reported their last residence outside the country.

It is interesting to observe that a vast majority of 67.94 per cent of the total migrants had last residence in the rural areas. This clearly indicates that movement of people from rural areas to urban areas is higher. People are migrating to urban areas seeking employment and better prospect.

Considering the position of male and female migrants separately, it is seen that out of the total male migrants, 58.33 per cent reported their last residence within the same state, 24.36 per cent has last residence outside the state and 17.31 per cent reported their last residence outside the country. Similarly, in case of female migrants an overwhelming majority of 75.19 per cent had their last residence within the state. 17.94 per cent reported their last residence outside Assam but within the country and remaining 6.87 per cent came from outside India.

An insight into table above reveals that the proportion of female migrants to the town is higher than the male migrants in case of those who came from within the same state and also those who came from outside the state. But reverse is seen in case of those came from outside the country namely Bangladesh. Thus there is a disparity.

It is also observed that for both the males and females, higher percentages of migrants came from rural areas of the state.

Among the total migrants, 34.21 per cent have been residing in the town for 20+ years and more, 34.45 per cent for 10—19 years, 16.75 per cent for 5—9 years, 11.72 per cent for 1—4 years and only 2.87 per cent for less than one year. It is seen that more than half of the total migrants have been residing in the town for above ten years.

Last residence as related to place of birth and place of last residence as related to country/state/district to which belongs.

The table VI.5 prepared from the surveyed households gives an idea about the relationship between the place of birth and the last residence

The table No. VI.5 reveals that out of the total population (1,348 persons) 94.88 per cent of the total population have been residing in the same place where they were born and the rest 5.12 per cent have been residing at places other than the place of birth.

Further analysis of the table indicates that there are 562 males and 390 females who were born in Gauripur town of which only 9 males and 13 females had their last residence outside the town. There are also 58 males and 150 females who were born in different places of the district, of which only 3 males and 11 females had last residence different from their place of births. Among the 36 males and 45 females who were born in the other states of the country only, 1 male and 3 females had last residence different from their places of birth. Again there are altogether 33 males and 25 females who had their birth places in foreign country namely Bangladesh, out of which 27 males and 15 females have migrated to Gauripur town from the places where they were born i.e. Bangladesh, remaining 6 males and 10 females have stayed in some places i.e. different from places of birth before they came to Gauripur town.

Migration stages of households hailing from outside

Attempt has been made here to study the various stages of migration of the households hailing from the original dwelling place of the households. To ascertain the migration status of the households, the place of birth or last residence of head of the household are not considered as the sole criteria but the origin of the household is taken into account and as such a household whose head alone is in-migrated e.g. a widow head of household whose deceased husband was a non-migrant has not been treated as a migrant household.

TABLE VI.5

Place of last residence of members of households as related to place of birth

Place of birth		Place of last residence				Remarks
		Same as place of birth		Different from place of birth		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	
1		2	3	4	5	6
Same place		553	377	9	13	
Same district of the state	R	40	92	2	7	
	U	15	47	1	4	
Other districts of the state	R	8	10	3	5	
	U	46	12	3	2	
1. Kamrup	R	5	5	2	3	
	U	1	5	2	2	
2. Darrang	R			...	...	
	U	1	2	...	...	
3. Lakhimpur	R	...	1	...	...	
	U	1	3	...	...	
4. Dibrugarh	R		...	...	...	
	U	2	...	...	...	
5. Sibsagar	R	...	1	1	1	
	U	...	...	...	...	
6. Nagaon	R	3	2	...	1	
	U	...	2	...	...	
7. N.C. Hills	R	...	1	...	...	
	U	...	...	...	...	
8. Karbi Anglong	R	...	...	...	...	
	U	...	...	...	...	
9. Cachar	R	...	...	...	...	
	U	1	...	1	...	
Other states	R	27	23	1	1	
	U	8	19	...	2	
1. Uttar Pradesh	R	1	...	...	...	
	U	...	...	...	...	
2. West Bengal	R	3	4	...	1	
	U	5	13	...	1	
3. Bihar	R	9	9	...	...	
	U	...	3	...	...	
4. Manipur	R	...	...	...	...	
	U	...	2	...	...	
5. Tripura	R	...	...	1	...	
	U	...	...	...	...	
6. Meghalaya	R	...	1	...	...	
	U	2	2	...	1	
7. Rajasthan	R	14	8	...	...	
	U	1	...	...	...	
Other country (Bangladesh)	R	27	14	6	10	
	U	...	1	...	...	
Total		684	595	25	44	

Out of the 200 sample households, 70 or 35.00 per ecnt can be treated as migrant households according to the origin of the household and the rest 130 households or 65.00 per cent come under the category of non-migrants.

Following table prepared from the surveyed households gives an account of times and stages of migration of the households hailing from outside Gauripur town.

TABLE

Migration stages of households

Number of households

Place from where the households hails		Total number of households	Prior to 1966				1966—70			
			Directly from place of origin	In two stages	In three stages	Four or more stages	Directly from place of origin	In two stages	In three stages	Four or more stages
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Other town of the district :										
Sepatgram		1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhubri		4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijni		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goalpara		1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rural areas of the district		17	2	1	...	...	6	...	...	...
Other districts of the state :										
Cachar	R	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dibrugarh	R	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagaon	R	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kamrup	R	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other states of the country :										
Rajasthan	R	9	7	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tripura	R	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West	R	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar	R	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other countries :										
Bangladesh		24	14	5	...	...	2	...	...	...
Total		70	32	7	...	...	11	...	...	1

VI.6

hailing from outside

migrating

1971—75				1976 and later					
Directly from place of origin	In two stages	In three stages	Four or more stages	Directly from place of origin	In two stages	In three stages	Four or more stages	Place from where the household hails	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	1	
								Other town of the district :	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sepatgram	
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	Dhubri	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bijni	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goalpara	
2	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	Rural areas of the district	
								Other districts of the state :	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	R	Cachar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	U	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	R	Dibrugarh
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	U	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	R	Nagaon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	U	
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	R	Kamrup
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	U	
								Other states of the country :	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	R	Rajasthan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	U	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	R	Tripura
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	U	
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	R	West Bengal
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	U	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	R	Bihar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	U	
								Other countries :	
2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	Bangladesh	
8	2	...	...	9	...	...	...	Total	

The table depicts that out of 70 migrant households 39 or 55.71 per cent migrated to Gauripur town before 1966, 12 or 17.14 per cent of households came during 1966—1970, and 10 or 14.29 per cent households during 1971—75 and 9 households or 12.86 per cent came after 1976.

Among the 39 households which migrated to Gauripur during 1965 or earlier, 7 households or 17.95 per cent came from different parts of the district (Goalpara), 4 households or 10.26 per cent came from other districts of Assam, 9 households or 23.08 per cent from other states and the rest 48.72 per cent came from the Bangladesh. It is also observed that out of these 39 households as many as 35 or 89.75 per cent had migrated from rural areas including those who migrated from the rural areas of Bangladesh. It is also seen that out of 39 households, 32 households or 82.05 per cent came directly from the place of origin, 7 households or 17.95 per cent came to Gauripur in two different stages.

Out of the those 12 households that had migrated during 1966—70, 11 households or 91.67 per cent came directly from the place of origin and a lone household or 8.33 per cent came to Gauripur in 4 diffrent stages. All the 12 households came from different rural areas within the district and from other states and other country.

Similarly out of 10 households which has migrated during 1971—75, 8 households or 66.67 per cent came directly from the place of origin and 2 households or 20.00 per cent came to Gauripur town in two successive stages. Again out of these 10 households, 5 households or 50.00 per cent came from the same district (Goalpara), 1 household or 10.00 per cent from other district of the state, 2 households or 20.00 per cent from other states and remaining 2 households or 20.00 per cent came from the foreign country i.e. Bangladesh. It is also observed that out of these 10 households, 6 households or 60.00 per cent came from the rural areas and the rest 2 households or 20.00 per cent came from the urban areas.

In case of last 9 households which came to Gauripur town after 1976, at the 9 households came directly from their places of origin. Out of the 9 households, 6 households or 66.67 per cent came from the same district (Goalpara) of which 5 households or 55.56 per cent came from the rural areas of the district and 1 household or 11.11 per cent came from the urban area of the district, and of the remaining 3 households. 1 household or 11 11 per cent each came from different district, different states and Bangladesh. All these 3 households came from rural areas.

Characteristic of the places of successive migration

The following table prepared from the sample households shows the characteristics of the place of origin by time of migration and broad category of the place.

The table No. VI.7 reveals that of the 70 sample migrant households, the heads of 59 households or 84.29 per cent of the total migrants have migrated to Gauripur town from rural areas. Out of them 32 households or 54.24 per cent came to Gauripur prior to 1966, 12 households or 20.34 per cent during 1966—70, 7 households or 11.86 per cent during 1971—75 and the 8 households or 13.56 per cent came after 1975. The table also shows that the heads of 7 households or 10.00 per cent to the total migrants have their original abode in small towns. Out of the 7 households 4 or 57.14 per cent came to Gauripur prior to 1966, 2 or 28.57 per cent during 1971—75 and remaining one household or 14.29 per cent came after 1976. Again out of the total migrant households the heads of 4 households or 5.71 per cent to the total migrants have migrated to Gauripur town from medium sized town of which heads of 3 household or 75.00 per cent came prior to 1966 and one households or 25.00 per cent came during 1971—75.

The table also depicts that not a single person has came to Gauripur from city. As stated earlier the percentage of households migrating from rural areas is much higher than the urban areas.

Reasons of migration

The table VI.8 reveals that out of 70 migrating households, the heads of 16 households or 22.86 per cent came to Gauripur in connection with their services, 25 or 35.71 per cent households came for permanent settlements, 13 or 18.57 per cent households each migrated to the town to carry out their business due to disturbance at the place from where they migrated, 2 households or 2.86 per cent came in search of employments in the town for their livelihood and 1 person or 1.43 per cent due to marriage.

TABLE VI.7

Characteristics of the place of origin of the head of the households

Name of the district/ state category from where the house-holds hails	Total number of house-holds	Households migrating earlier than 1966				Households migrating from place of origin during 1966—1970			
		Village	Small town	Medium size town	City	Village	Small town	Medium size town	City
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Goalpara	24	3	4	...	...	6	...	...	...
Kamrup	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Dibrugarh	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Nagaon	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cachar	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Tripura	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Rajasthan	9	7	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
West Bengal	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Bangladesh	24	19	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Total	70	32	4	3	...	12	...	...	...

Households migrating from place of origin during 1971—1975				Households migrating from place of origin during 1976 and later				Name of the district/ state category from where the house-holds hails
Village	Small town	Medium size town	City	Village	Small town	Medium size town	City	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	1
3	2	...	...	5	1	...	...	Goalpara
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	Kamrup
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dibrugarh
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nagaon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cachar
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tripura
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bihar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rajasthan
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	West Bengal
2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	Bangladesh
7	2	1	...	8	1	...	...	Total

TABLE VI.8

Broad category of place from where the household hails, time and reason for migration

Broad category of place from where the household hails	Time of migration	Number of households migrating because of						Remarks
		Service	Settlement	Business	Marriage	Disturbance	Livelihood	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Village	Prior to 1966	4	9	7	...	12	...	
	1966—1970	4	2	3	1	...	2	
	1971—1975	2	4	...	...	1	...	
	1976 and later	6	2	...	...	...	...	
Small town	Prior to 1966	...	3	1	...	...	...	
	1966—1970	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	1971—1975	...	2	...	...	...	...	
	1976 and later	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Medium size town	Prior to 1966	...	1	2	...	...	...	
	1966—1970	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	1971—1975	...	1	...	...	...	...	
	1976 and later	...	...	...	...	...	...	
City	Prior to 1966	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	1966—1970	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	1971—1975	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	1976 and later	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	16	25	13	1	13	2	

Characteristics of places of successive migration

As mentioned earlier out of 70 migrant households 60 households or 85.79 per cent households migrated to Gauripur town directly from places of their origin. Remaining 10 households or 15.71 per cent households migrated to Gauripur in successive stages. Out of this 10 households 9 households came to Gauripur in two stages and 1 household came in 4 stages.

Among the 9 households which have migrated to Gauripur town in two successive stages, 7 households came prior to 1966 and 2 households came during 1971—75.

A lone household migrated from a village to city to small town to small town to referent town. The household migrated to Gauripur during 1966—1970. Reason for this successive stages of migration was due to service and transfer on service.

Following table shows the characteristics of places of successive migration in two stages by reasons of migration.

TABLE VI.9

Characteristics of the places of migration and reasons of successive migration in two stages

Characteristics of the places	1st stage		2nd stage	
	Reason for migration	No. of households	Reason for migration	No. of households
1	2	3	4	5
Village to village-referent town	Service	2	Service	2
	Disturbance	2	Settlement	2
	Business	1	Business	1
Village-Small town-referent town	Service	1	Service	1
Village-Medium town-referent town	Settlement	1	Business	1
Small town-Small town-referent town	Settlement	1	Settlement	1
Village-City-referent town	Settlement	1	Settlement	1
Total		9		9

TABLE VI.10

Property at the place from where migrated and distance and duration of stay at present residence

Place from where migrated	Distance in Km. of the place from where migrated	Number of households not having property at place from where migrated and who are residing in the present place for last					Number of households having property at the place from where migrated and who are residing in the present place for the last					
		Less than 1 year	1—4 years	5—9 years	10—19 years	20+ years	Less than 1 year	1—4 years	5—9 years	10—19 years	20+ years	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Within the district	10 or less	...	1	1	2	3	...	1	1	2	1	Total 70
	11—20	—	—	...	9	...	...	...	1	...	...	migrated
	21—50	—	—	1	...	1	...	—	...	1	...	house-
	51—100	—	—	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	holds
	101—200	—	—	...	...	—	—	...	1	...	...	
	201—500	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	
	500+	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	—	—	
Other districts of the state	10 or less	—	—	—	—	—	...	—	...	—	—	
	11—20	—	—	...	...	—	...	...	...	—	—	
	21—50	—	...	—	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	
	51—100	...	—	...	—	...	...	—	—	...	...	
	101—200	—	...	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	...	
	201—500	—	1	...	...	2	—	1	—	—	...	
	500+	...	...	1	—	—	...	...	—	...	—	
Other states	10 or less	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	11—20	—	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	
	21—50	—	...	...	...	—	—	...	...	...	...	
	51—100	—	...	—	...	—	—	...	...	...	...	
	101—200	...	...	...	—	1	—	—	...	—	—	
	201—500	...	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	
	500+	—	...	...	2	9	...	—	...	2	—	
Other country	10 or less	—	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	11—20	...	—	—	...	—	—	—	...	—	...	
	21—50	...	—	—	...	—	...	—	—	...	—	
	51—100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	101—200	—	...	—	—	—	—	...	—	—	...	
	201—500	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	—	—	...	
	500+	—	1	—	3	10	—	...	—	...	4	
Total		...	3	4	17	28	:	3	4	5	6	

Property at the place from where migrated

An inquiry was made regarding possession of property at the place from where the household migrated. The following table prepared from migrant households shows property at the place from where the households have migrated by distance of the place and duration of stay at present residence.

Out of the 70 migrant households, there are 18 households or 25.71 per cent who are having property at the place from where they have originally migrated and the rest 52 households or 74.29 per cent do not possess any property at the place from where they have migrated.

Table No. VI.10 reveals that, among the 18 households who have property at the place from where they have migrated, 3 households or 16.67 per cent have their duration of residence in Gauripur town for about 1—4 years, 4 households or 22.22 per cent for 5—9 years, 5 households or 27.78 per cent for 10—19 years and the remaining 6 households or 33.33 per cent for more than 20 years. Again of these 18 households in question, 11 households or 61.11 per cent came from within the district, 1 household or 5.56 per cent came from other district of the state, 2 households or 11.11 per cent came from other states and the rest 4 households or 22.22 per cent came from Bangladesh. Further insight of the table indicates that out of these 18 migrants households who are having property 7 households or 38.8 per cent have migrated from within 50 Km. 3 households or 16.67 per cent from a distance between 51—100 Km., 1 household or 5.56 per cent each from a distance between 101—200 Km. and 201—500 Km. respectively, and the remaining 6 households or 33.33 per cent from a distance exceeding 500 Km.

Following table shows the number of households getting benefit from the property left at the place from where migrated.

TABLE VI.11

Nos. of households getting benefit from the property at the place from where migrated

Distance of place of migration	Duration of stay in present residence							
	Upto 4 years		5—9 years		10—19 years		20+ years	
	Total No. h/h with property at place of migration	No. of h/h enjoying benefit of property at the place of migration	Total Nos. of h/h	Nos. enjoying benefit	Total Nos. of h/h	Nos. enjoying benefit	Total Nos. of h/h	Nos. of enjoying benefit
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10 or less	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
11—20	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
21—50	...	...	—	...	1	1	—	—
51—100	1	—	1	1	...	...	1	1
101—200	...	—	1	—	—	...	—	...
201—500	1	—	...	—	—	—	...	...
500+	...	...	—	...	2	...	4	...
Total	3	1	4	3	5	2	6	2

Table above indicates that out of the 18 households who are having property at the place from where they migrated only 8 households or 44.44 per cent have been enjoying benefit from their properties. It is to be noted here that all of these 8 households have such property at a distance of 100 kms. or less. Again 6 such households have migrated from a place located at a distance of 50 kms. or less. Thus it can be inferred that proximity of the place where they have left behind their property has a direct bearing on the issue of deriving benefit from such property.

Close relations at the place from where migrated

Among the migrant households, only 23 or 32.86 per cent are having close relations at the place from where they migrated. The following table shows the close relations at the place from where they have migrated by duration of stay in the present residence.

TABLE VI.12

Close relations at place from where migrated by duration of stay at the present residence

Duration of stay in the present residence	Number of households having any of the close relations at the place from where migrated								
	Father	Mother	Parents	Brother	Daughter	Mother's brother	Father's Mother's brother	Brother with family	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 year or lesss	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2—4	...	...	1	3	...	1	...	1	6
5—9	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	5
10 years	1	1	1	6	...	...	1	2	12
Total	2	1	2	12	1	1	1	3	23

Table above depicts that out of the 23 households who are having close relations at the place from where migrated, 12 households or 52.17 per cent are residing in the present residence for more than 10 years, 5 households or 21.74 per cent for 5—9 years, 6 households or 26.09 per cent for 2—4 years. The table also shows that father in case of 2 heads of the households, mother in case of 1 household, parents (both mother and father) in case of 2 households, brother in case 12 households, daughter in case of 1 household, mother's brother in case of 1 household, father's mother's brother in case of 1 household and brother with family in case of 3 households are living at the place of where they have migrated.

The frequency of visits by the migrant households to their relative were also examined. Following table shows the visit to close relations during three years by duration of stay in the present residence.

TABLE

Visit to close relation during three years by duration of

Close relations at place from where migrated	Nos. of h/h having close relations at col. 1 at place from where migrated	Nos. of h/h which are staying in the town upto 4 years and having close relation of the head of h/h described in col. 1 and atleast 1 member of which visited the close relation during last 3 years				Nos. of h/h which are staying 5—9 years and having close relations described in col. 1 and one member of which visited the close relation during last 3 years			
		Not once	1—3 time	4—6 time	More time	Not once	1—3 time	4—6 time	More time
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Parents	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Brother	12	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	1
Father	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mother and brother	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Brother and his family	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Mother	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Father, mother and brother	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Daughter	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Total	23	...	3	...	3	2	1	...	2

Table shows that out of 23 households, 6 households which have been residing in the present residence for 4 years, the members of 3 households have paid visits to their close relatives from 1—3 times and the members of another 3 households have paid more than 6 times during last three years. Out of 5 households which have been residing in the present residence for 5—9 years, the members of one households have paid visit to their close relation 1—3 times, members of 2 households for more than 6 times and the members of the remaining 2 households have not paid visit to their close relations during last 3 years. Again out of 8 households which

VI.13

stay in the present residence and frequency of visit

Nos. of h/h which are staying 10—19 years and having close relations described in col. 1 and atleast 1 member of which visited the close relation during last 3 years				Nos. of h/h which are staying in the town 20+ years and having close relation of head of the h/h described in col. 1 and atleast 1 member of which visited close relation during last 3 years				Close relations at place from where migrated
Not once	1—3 time	4—6 time	More time	Not once	1—3 time	4—6 time	More time	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	1
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Parents
1	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	Brother
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	Father
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mother and brother
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	Brother and his family
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	Mother
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	Father, mother and brother
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Daughter
1	2	1	4	1	3	...	...	Total

are staying in the present residence for 10—19 years, the members of 2 households have paid visit to their close relation form 1—3 times, members of one household form 4—6 times, members of 4 households for more than 6 times and the members of one household have not paid visit to their close relations during last three years. Out of the 4 households which are staying in the town for 20 years or more, members of 3 households have visited their close relations form 1—3 times, and members of 1 household have failed to pay any visit to their close relations during last three years.

TABLE VI.14

Visit by close relations during three years by duration of stay in present residence of head of households and frequency of visit

Close relations at place from where migrated	No. of h/h having relation as at col. 1 at place from where the h/h migrated	No. of h/h which are staying in the town upto 4 years and have close relations as described in col. 1 in the place from where the household hails, who visited the h/h during last three years				No. of h/h which are staying in the town upto 5—9 years and have close relations as described at col. 1 in the place from where the household hails, who visited the household during the last three years			
		Not once	1—3 times	4—6 times	More than 6 times	Not once	1—3 times	4—6 times	More than 6 times
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Father	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mother	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brother and family	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Daughter	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Brother	12	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	1
Parent	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Parent and brother	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mother and brother	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. of h/h which are staying in the town upto 10—19 years and have close relations as described at col. 1 in the place from where the households hails, who visited the household during the last three years				No. of h/h which are staying in the town upto 20 years and have close relations as described at col. 1 in the place from where the households hails, who visited the household during the three years					
Not once	1—3 times	4—6 times	More than 6 times	Not once	1—3 times	4—6 times	More than 6 times	Remarks	Close relations at place from where migrated
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...		Father
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...		Mother
...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...		Brother and family
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Daughter
1	...	...	2	2	1	...	...		Brother
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Parent
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...		Parent and brother
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Mother and brother

Table No. VI.14 shows the visit by close relations during last three years by duration of present residence of head of households and frequency of visit.

The table shows that out of 6 households which are staying in the present residence for 4 years 3 households were not visited during the last 3 years by any member of their close relations who are staying at the place from where they migrated 1 household was visited form 1—3 times and 2 households for more than 6 times. Out of 5 households residing in the present residence for 5—9 years, the members of 2 households were not visited during last three years by any of the members who are staying at the place from where they migrated, 1 household was visited for 1—3 times, 2 households were visited by the close relations for more than 6 times. Out of 8 households who are having 10—19 years' of stay in the town, 1 household was visited by close relations for 4—6 times, 5 households were visited by close relations for more than 6 times and the relatives of 2 households did not pay any visit to this household during last three years. Out of the last 4 households with more than 20+ years' duration of stay in the present residence, 1 household was visited for 1—3 times another 1 for 4—6 times and the relatives of the remaining 2 households did not pay any visit to these households during last three years.

Unit of migration

The pattern of migration of sampled households by unit of migration as related to place of last residence is given below.

The table reveals that in case of 9 out of 70 migrant households only the male working members migrated. But in case of majority of households all the members migrated at a time and in case of 23 households male working member migrated first followed by other members of the migratory households.

TABLE VI.15

Distribution of migrant-households by unit of migration as related to place of last residence

Place of last residence	Unit of migration			
	Male working members only	All at a time	Male working members first & than followed by others	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Other places within the district	6	18	6	30
Other districts within the state	...	3	2	5
Other states within the country	3	5	9	17
Other country	...	12	6	18
Total	9	38	23	70

Further the table reveals that out of 30 households, which migrated from other places within the district the majority households migrated all at a time. Again in case of 5 households which migrated from other districts of the state all the members of 3 households migrated at a time. For obvious reasons out of 17 households which migrated from other states of the country male working members migrated first then followed by other members in case of 9 households. Similarly in case of 18 migrant households which migrated from erstwhile East Pakistan members of 12 households migrated all at a time.

Table No. VI.16 presented below shows the unit of migration as related to place of last residence, religion, caste/tribe and community.

TABLE

Unit of migration as related to place of last residence,

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community	Nos. of h/h	Other places of the district			Other district of the states		
		Male working member	All at a time	Male working for the Ist time followed	Male working member	All at a time	Male working for the Ist time followed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hindu							
Sutradhar	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mali	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhalo-Malo	2	...	1	...	...	...	...
Bania	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bodo	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
Brahmin	8	1	4	...	...	1	...
Kayastha	21	...	5	1	...	2	1
Rajbangshi	5	3	1	...	...	...	...
Shah	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kumar	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalita	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Mallah	2	...	1	1	...	...	...
Seal	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Rajput	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindu/Marwari	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jain/Marwari	6	...	...	...	...	...	1
Muslim	8	1	3	4	...	...	...
Total	70	6	18	6	...	3	2

VI.16

religion, caste or tribe or community

Other states of the country			Other country Bangladesh			Total			
Male working member	All at a time	Male working for the Ist time followed	Male working member	All at a time	Male working for the Ist time followed	Male working members	All at a time	Male working for the Ist time followed	Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
									Hindu
...	...	...	...	3	1	...	3	1	Sutradhar
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	Mali
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	Jhalo-Malo
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	Bania
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	Bodo
...	...	1	...	1	...	1	6	1	Brahmin
...	1	1	...	6	4	...	14	7	Kayastha
...	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	1	Rajbangshi
2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	Shah
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	Kumar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	Kalita
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	Mallah
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	Seal
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	Rajput
...	3	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	Hindu/Marwari
1	1	3	...	...	...	1	1	4	Jain/Marwari
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	Muslim
3	5	9	...	12	6	9	38	23	Total

Help received from various sources during migration

Among the 70 migrant households only 6 households have received help from various sources at the time of settlement in Gauripur town. Following table shows the particulars of help received from various sources at the time of settlement in Gauripur town.

TABLE VI.17

Help received from various sources by Religion, Caste/Tribe or Community and State/District from which the household hails

Religion, Caste/Tribe/ Community of the head of household	Total No. of households	No. of households hailing from within the district that received help during settlement			Number of households hailing from other state— West Bengal			No. of households hailing from other country— Bangladesh		
		Co-villagers	Employing agency	Relatives	Co-villagers	Employing agency	Relatives	Co-villagers	Employing agency	Relatives
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Seal (Napit)	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhalo-Malo	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Kayasthya	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Kumar	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Total	6	1	1	1	...	...	1	2	...	...

Table No. VI.17 depicts that all the households who have received help at the time of settlement belong to Hindu religion. Out of 6 migrant households, 2 households have received help from their relatives, 3 from co-villagers and 1 household from the employing agency at the time of settlement in the town. 2 households which have received help from their relatives belong to Jhalo-Malo caste. Out of the 3 households which have received help from co-villagers, 2 belong to Kayasthya caste and 1 belong to Kumar caste. The lone household which has received help from employing agency at the time of settlement in the town belongs to Seal caste.

Again the table reveals that out of the 6 households which have received help at the time of settlement 3 households came from other places within the district, 1 household from other state (West Bengal) and the remaining 2 households migrated from Bangladesh.

Problems faced during migration

During the survey it was noticed that the general problems faced by the migrant households were housing, economic and employment. However only one household migrating from Bihar, out of 70 migrant households, had reported to have faced problems during settlement in the town. The remaining 69 households did not face any special problems during or after migration.

The study of migration reflects that migration to Gauripur town is a permanent phenomenon. Most of the families in Gauripur town reported their fore-fathers having migrated from various parts of the country as well as from outside, the Kayasthya and Brahmin castes belonging to Hindu community came to this town from 'Konouj' and Bihar. People belonging to Marwari community came from various parts of Rajasthan. They came to this town for business purpose. Most of the people belonging to Bengali linguistic group came either from North Bengal or from Bangladesh. Migrants came to this town either for service or for trade and commerce. Most of the migrant families have settled themselves permanently by engaging themselves in various kinds of occupation. Female migration is mostly due to marriage.

CHAPTER VII

NEIGHBOURHOOD PATTERN

Though the concept of neighbourhood of a town is difficult to explain in strict sense of term, it may generally be defined as the relation of different groups of persons living in close physical proximity with a sense of soical and moral entity. The group of persons can consist of more than one ethnic group each representating distinct social and religious custom of life. A neighbourhood is never constituted, if the persons living in close proximity do not recognise any social and moral binding on them to look after one another. Many people think that due to sophistication in urban life the fellow feeling among neighbours does not go beyond a polite expression of goodwill and any aid given to others is channelised through organisations which lacks the personal touch of human relationship found in a rural community. The lack of personal relationship in urban area may be true to some extent, but neighbourhood as a sociological entity is still a very meaningful concept which can be used for studying the pattern of life in a town. Geographically, neighbourhood is a distinct part of the town having known boundaries and distinguished from other neighbourhoods by similarity of housing and more practically by a certain homogeneity of social class within the area. But it is not to be conceived as a physical entity alone, the social and moral entity may be considered as well. Geographical and social elements may not go together, but to discuss neighbourhood of a town, both may be taken into account.

Gauripur may be a town, but the warm touch of human relationship as exists in the rural areas, is still there in the neighbourhood. The town with the area of 2 85 square kilometre is divided into four wards in which even number of 1,976 houses and households (as per 1971 Census) are distributed. It is in these wards where 12,850 persons belonging to different ethnic groups reside harmoniously. Most of the families have been living together for generations, resulting into socio-interactions and inter-relations which have further given rise to a distinct neighbourhood pattern.

Gauripur being a small town, unlike big cities and towns, where several families reside in apartments and multi-storeyed mansions, here, households live in single storeyed houses or huts which are constructed more or less close to each other. Inter-caste association is found in all areas and caste barriers are less significant. The main communities are Hindus and Muslims. People from Muslim community are found taking part in Hindu festivals and Hindus in Muslim festivals. Though the standard of living is low in some areas, the people exhibit a sense of unity.

To collect informations regarding neighbourhood pattern in Gauripur town, households from all the four wards of the town were contacted upon. During the field survey it was observed that the town presents the most congenial and homogenous neighbourhood pattern though most of the wards are multi-ethnic with predominance of one or the other particular community or caste.

Localities thus selected to conduct the study are as under :

1. Namasudrapara
2. Bazar Area
3. Subhaspally
4. Beparipatty and
5. Rajbangshipara

To facilitate identification of the selected localities, the following table is placed with summary informations as may be mentioned in respect of the localities.

TABLE VII.1

Identification particulars of the localities

Sl. No.	Name of locality	Direction in which it is situated	Ward No.	No. of house-hold surveyed	Population		
					P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Namasudrapara	North-East	II	25	172	90	82
2.	Bazar Area	South-East	II	15	136	74	62
3.	Subhaspally	North-East	II	20	160	86	74
4.	Beparipatty	North-West	III & IV	25	124	69	55
5.	Rajbangshipara	West	I	25	149	74	75

Ethnic association of localities

Out of the ten localities five have been selected for the purpose of study of neighbourhood pattern. Excepting one namely Bazar Area, other localities are inhabited predominantly by one community belonging to same religion. The following table shows the distribution of population of the town by religion.

TABLE VII.2

Distribution of population by religion

Buddhist	Christian	Hindus	Jains	Muslims	Sikhs	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3 (0.02%)	14 (0.11%)	10,522 (81.88%)	179 (1.39%)	2,132 (16.59%)	Nil	As per 1971 Census
...	...	1,024 (75.96%)	47 (3.49%)	277 (20.55%)		As per present survey

The table clearly indicates that Gauripur has bulk of Hindu people. Muslims rank the second highest position.

Below is a table showing distribution of surveyed population of sample households in five selected localities by religion and sex.

TABLE VII.3

Distribution of population by locality, religion and sex

Locality	Religion and sex											
	Hindu			Muslim			Jain			Total		
	H/h	M	F	H/h	M	F	H/h	M	F	H/h	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Namasudrapara	25	90	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	90	82
Bazar Area	9	44	45	...	...	...	6	30	17	15	74	62
Subhaspally	20	86	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	86	74
Beparipatty	...	...	...	25	69	55	...	...	...	25	69	55
Rajbangshipara	25	74	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	74	75

In order to facilitate information of the selected localities the above table has been presented. Their association with each other is understandably very much cordial and there is no litigation amongst them as told by the headmen of the localities.

Problems faced by households with reference to locality and floor on which the house is located

Namasudrapara : The locality is one of the oldest in the town and is very much congested. Paucity of land available for erecting houses is the cause of such a congestion. Most of the houses lack sunshine and adequate drainage. However, medical, educational and marketing facilities are available within a short distance.

Bazar Area : This is a compact area full of shops and shop-cum-residence. Though constructed in a haphazard manner, the houses are well-built and the floor sufficiently wide. Though no problem as to the per capita share of floor area in the locality has been reported yet it is felt that if the present trend of inmigration persists, the area may face the problem of congestion in the near future.

Subhaspally : Subhaspally is just adjacent to the Bazar Area on the north. This locality has no space other than for dwelling houses. Quite a good number of the total households are well-to-do families with pucca houses. Others belong to middle income group families and have houses well built with wood, bamboo, tiles and C.I. sheets. No specific problem has been observed in this locality.

Beparipatty : The area is predominantly inhabited by the Muslim community. The condition of their residence cannot be said to be satisfactory. They have no space within the compound. The locality is not clean and the footpaths are very narrow. Although they are having sufficient floor space yet the condition appears to be quite unhygienic. However, the residents do not face any problem to meet their day to day requirement as places for marketing, educational and entertainment, medical attention are located nearby.

Rajbangshipara : Situated on the western side of the town. This locality is quite vast in dimension in comparison to the other localities. The households occupy spacious compound. The floor space for the residents was generously provided by the Zamindars and obviously therefore they did not report any problem regarding per capita floor area.

It has, however, to be mentioned that in general the sanitary and sewage system functioning in these localities are not satisfactory and water logging after a downpour is a perennial problem. The spatical distance between the houses is almost next to nothing. The houses with non-pucca floor and wall is damp and unhygienic.

Identification of neighbourhoods and their characteristics by individuals of different backgrounds

Namasudrapara : The following informations are sufficient to identify the locality. In the north there is the Loakhowa Bandh road, on the south National Highway and Baruahpatty road, on the east Matiabag place and National Highway and on the west Baruahpatty road.

The following table shows the position of individuals in the 25 selected households of the locality having different backgrounds.

TABLE VII.4

Distribution of population by occupation and educational level

Occupation	Educational level							
		Literate without educational level						
	Illiterate	Non-formal	Formal	Primary	Middle	Matric	H/S PUC	Graduate and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Non-workers	66	7	25	16	5	1	1	1
Fish-seller	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	...
Fisherman	4	2	4	2	...	...	...	...
Bidimakers	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...
Owner of factories	1	...	1	1	4	...	...	...
Tea stall workers	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Boatman	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Daily labourer	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peon	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Khalasi	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Electric helper	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Pottery maker	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Petition writer	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Blacksmith	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Bellmetal worker	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Mohorer	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Tailor	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Motor mechanic	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Driver	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Secy. Fishing Corporation	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Total	78	11	32	29	17	3	1	1

Bazar Area : The locality is bounded on the north by Dhubri Boxirhat Road, on the south Cinema Hall and Post Office, on the east National Highway and finally on the west P.C. Baruah Road.

The Bazar Area is chiefly dominated by the Marwari businessmen. They are all educated and have sound financial standing. The table No. VII.5 itself speaks of the area and its background.

TABLE VII.5

Distribution of population by occupation and educational level

Occupation	Educational level								
		Literate without educational level							
	Illiterate	Non-formal	Formal	Primary	Middle	Matric	H/S PUC	Graduate	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Non-worker	18	4	...	21	46	1	8	...	
Owner of factories	...	...	...	1	3	1	1	1	
Contractor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Professor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 Post-graduate
Munibjee	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	
Manager transport	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Merchant and shopkeeper	...	1	...	...	2	3	...	...	
Merchant (Jute)	...	...	...	...	7	5	1	1	
Stockist (Jute)	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1 Non-technical diploma
Domestic servant	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Proprietor transport	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	
Total	19	5	...	23	62	11	11	3	

Subhaspally : Subhaspally is located in the heart of the town with Baruah patty on the north, Dhubri-Boxirhat road on the south, National Highway on the east and part of Baruah patty on the west. It is very much congested and dirty in the absence of proper drainage system. The economic condition of people is not sound. The locality is having high schools and primary school for education of children. People are mostly literate. Business, service, goldsmithy, bell-metal industry and blacksmithy etc. are their principal occupations. People of the locality are all well aware of the developments that occur inside and outside the locality.

The table No. VII.6 presents a clear picture of the occupational pattern and educational level of the people inhabiting the locality.

TABLE VII.6

Distribution of population by occupation and educational level

Occupation	Educational level								
		Literate without educational level							
	Illiterate	Non-formal	Formal	Primary	Middle	Matric	H/S PUC	Graduate	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Non-workers	37	6	34	17	19	3	1	1	
Shopkeeper	...	3	1	4	3	1	...	...	
Business	3	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Daily labourer	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sweet maker	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Carpenter	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bellmetal worker	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Priest	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Music teacher	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
School teacher	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Principal	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Salesman	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Tailor	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	
Business transport carrier	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
Total	47	16	36	22	24	8	3	4	

Beparipatty : The locality was originally best known as Barmassipatty. Mallahpatty lies on the north, Jute Mill Road on the south, National Highway and Godadhar river on the east and P.C. Baruah Road on the west. The famous Jame Masjid established in 1868, one of the oldest in the district, is located in this locality. A section of the population of this locality was agriculturist while the rest was busy in business particularly dealing in raw hides used mainly in making footwear. They flourished in the Estate Raj. Now their economic condition is quite staggering. As told by the people, shop-keepers and daily wage labourers are the main workers of this locality. Out of the total households now in existence 25 households have been surveyed and the data furnished in the table No. VII.7 provide sufficient information as to the background and characteristics of the dwellers in this locality.

TABLE VII.7

Distribution of population by occupation and educational level

Occupation	Educational level								
		Literate without educational level							
	Illiterate	Non-formal	Formal	Primary	Middle	Matric	H/S PUC	Graduate and above	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Non-workers	58	1	...	25	4	1	1	...	
Shopkeeper	7	3	...	7	3	...	...	...	
Streetvendor	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Professor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Bus conductor	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tea stall owner	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Domestic servant	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Daily labourer	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
School teacher	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
Shop asstt.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Total	73	6	...	34	7	2	1	1	

Rajbangshipara : The geographical boundary of Rajbangshipara is furnished below :

North—Laokhowa Bandha Road

South—Imaginary Town Boundary

East—Stable Road

West—Imaginary town boundary where the Laokhowa Bandha road and Dhubri Bashbari road meets.

Rajbangshipara was better known as 'Pichla Basti No. 1' during the Estate Raj. As the area was predominantly inhabited by Rajbangshi people it assumed the popular name as Rajbangshipara. Now an attempt to substitute the name as 'Chilaraipara' is in the offing. The area is exclusively a Hindu dominated one. People of different castes among the Hindus such as Brahmin, Kayastha, etc. are living in harmony. The table No. VII.8 depicts a clear picture of the locality.

TABLE VII.8

Distribution of population by occupation and educational level

Occupation	Educational level								
		Literate without educational level							
	Illiterate	Non-formal	Formal	Primary	Middle	Matric	H/S PUC	Graduate and above	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Non-worker	22	2	22	18	33	12	5	...	
Doctor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 diploma holder
Stenographer	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Shop asstt.	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
Daily labourer	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Driver	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	
Teacher	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	
Tailor	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Carpentar	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Peon	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Mohorer	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Handiman	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Conductor	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Cycle repairer	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	
Shop owner	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Business cloth	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
Weaving instructor	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Domestic servant	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cultivator	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Hotel keeper	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	24	4	23	22	45	15	11	4	

Cultural, Religious and Social, Economic and other activities inside/outside neighbourhoods as reported by persons of different background in selected localities

Gauripur is proud of having one of the richest tradition in the field of Cultural and Social activities. Late Prabhat Ch. Baruah is the chief architect of Gauripur town. About the naming of the town sufficient has already been said in the foregoing chapters. Although predominantly inhabited by Hindus there are some Muslims whose forefathers were brought from outside to perform some specific duties.

Education found a high place in the town during the Estate Raj. Ex-Zamindars contributed generously for the upliftment of education in the area. They established some educational and cultural institutions for the benefit of the people. One of them is Pratap Chandra Baruah institution which is located in the heart of the town. The famous Sanskrit Tol named Tarinipriya Chatuspathy was established in the year 1934 for the spread of Sanskrit education. This is the oldest institution of the type in Assam. Also in order to cater to the requirements of the Muslim children, a Moktab school was established. The inhabitants of the town speak Goalparia language which is an admixture of Assamese and Bengali language with a local accent. The influence of Bengali language is due to its vicinity to North Bengal and close relationship with the Bengali speaking people since long. A sitarist himself, Late P.C. Baruah was a great lover of music and produced singers at his own behest. He was a great lover of books and a grand collection of famous and rare publications on various topics was to be found in his personal library.

As reported by all the persons interviewed in the selected neighbourhoods, Dol festival and Durga Puja are the two important festivals of the town. It is celebrated in the Mahamaya temple with pomp and grandeur and people from all walks of life participate in the celebrations. In addition, Kalipuja, Lakshmipuja and other Hindu festivals are also celebrated in the town. It is the birth place of 'Goalparia Lokgeet' and 'Bhatiali geet' and is still receiving its dignity as before. In the year 1956 'Sangeet Aasor' was held on national level and the renowned singers from all over the country took part in it. This was the first of its kind in Assam. However, the original name and fame is now on the wane.

In the olden days dyeing of threads was the principal work of women. Coloured threads and cotton were exported to Japan, France etc. and was in great demand but this is not to be found now. Making of earthen articles is extensive here in comparison to the other towns of Assam. This is to be treated as the only industry in the town. The workmanship of weavers was so high in the past that weavers prepared clothes for the goddess 'Mahamaya' out of flowers of 'Saccharum Spontaneumplants'. Durga Puja is performed pompously in the temple and all take part in it. Now-a-days Subhaspally locality also performs the puja in their locality in addition to the usual performance in the Mahamaya temple ground. Muslims perform their festivals in the Jame Masjid which is the oldest in the town. Bihu festivals are collectively performed in the Mahamaya temple ground where the people of Assamese community take the leading part and where all people irrespective of their religion participate.

The relation among all sections of the people irrespective of caste and creed is cordial. Therefore, every cultural and social activity typical to different ethnic groups is still surviving without any hindrances. The staging of the Assamese drama 'Kalu' and the Bengali drama 'Devi Sultana' on the same stage bears estimony of good relations amongst the people. Whenever the moving 'Assamese theatre party' performs shows in the locality, large number of people from the neighbourhood come to witness the shows. In matters of sports all sections of people take part in sports which is held once annually in the Mahamaya temple ground. Football, volleyball and cricket tournament are conducted and people from neighbourhood go to witness these tournaments. There are a few clubs in the town who are chief organisers of the annual meet of games and sports. A cinema hall is also situated in the town and all the interviewed persons irrespective of their religious faith said that as a measure of recreation most of their family members go to film shows regularly.

The name of Kumar Prakitish Chandra Baruah is worth mentioning here. He spends his life catching wild elephants. He is the one who can fairly claim as authority of elephant hunting in the country. Kumari Pratima Pandey, his daughter, has earned name and fame by singing 'Goalparia Lokgeet'.

Gauripur is a small town where in the limelight of tremendous contribution by the Zamindars and their descendents in all aspects of its socio cultural development the role of others, however prominent in certain restricted areas, fades into the background. During our survey we could not locate even a single other household or family who could report having collectively done anything significant for socio-cultural development of the town.

CHAPTER VIII

FAMILY LIFE IN THE TOWN

Family is the universal grouping found in every society of the world. It is the basic unit of a society. In view of social and economic factor the study of family is gaining importance in recent times. The word 'Family' has been derived from the Roman word 'famulus' meaning servant. During the days of Roman the word 'family' denoted a group of producers and slaves and other servants as well as members connected by common descent from marriage.

Family may be defined as a social group characterised by common residence, economic co-operation and reproduction. *According to Kingsley Davis—Family is a group of persons whose relations to one another are based upon consanguinity and who are therefore kin to one another. American Bureau of Census defined 'Family is a group of two or more persons related to blood, marriage or adoption and residing together, all such persons are considered as members of one family.

The 'household' and 'family' are two institutions which are interrelated with each other. The Census of India have adopted household into it's methodology instead of family. The Indian Census defines a household as a group of persons living together and taking their food from common kitchen unless exigencies of circumstances prevents anyone from doing so. Therefore, while studing family life in a town or a village it is absolutely necessary to find out the prevalent forms of household composition.

In India, family or household may consist of husband, wife and their children, thus forming a primary or elementary family. It may also consist of other relatives with one or more nuclear or elementary families.

This kind of families are known as extended or joint families. There are also polygamous family where a man marries more than one wife or polyandrous family where a woman marries more than one in a society. Besides the above mentioned families, there are also other types of families or sub-groups of former nuclear or joint families in a society. It is necessary to study various types or sub-groups of families while studying a society of a town or village. The study of various forms or kinds of families certainly indicates the trend that is present or the change that takes place in a society. Thus the study of various types of families or households are absolutely necessary. In this chapter attempt has been made to study various types of households or families in the town.

Table No. VIII.1 shows the distribution of households by the type of households.

TABLE VIII.1

Distribution of sample households by type of households

Type of household	Number of households	Percentage
1	2	3
1. Nuclear	86	43.00
2 Supplemented Nuclear	33	16.50
3. Sub-Nuclear	19	9.50
4 Single Person	2	1.00
5. Supplemented Sub-Nuclear	...	...
6. Collateral Joint	4	2.00
7. Supplemented Collateral Joint	9	4.50
8. Lineal Joint	22	11.00
9. Supplemented Lineal Joint	2	1.00
10. Lineal Collateral Joint	4	2.00
11. Supplemented Lineal Collateral Joint	4	2.00
12. Others	15	7.50
Total	200	100.00

*Source—Social Problem and Social Disorganisation in India by C.B. Memoria. Page No. 263.

Table No. VIII.1 shows that out of 200 sample households 86 or 43.00 per cent belong to nuclear family, 33 or 16.50 per cent to supplemented nuclear family, 22 or 11.00 per cent to lineal joint family and 19 or 9.50 per cent to sub-nuclear family. Other types of households constitute insignificant proportions and thus deserve no special mention.

From the above analysis it is seen that nuclear type of households are most common in Gauripur town. It is also observed that like other urban areas of the state, the traditional joint family system is being replaced by a simpler structure i.e. nuclear family. Thus it leads to change in the social system in the society. It may be due to economic and other reasons that the former joint families in the town are breaking up into nuclear type of family. Further, it is also observed during the survey that most of the migrant households coming from different places belong to nuclear type of family. This may be because the migrants came to this town with their spouse and children only.

Household by number of members

The table below gives the distribution of sample households by number of member.

TABLE VIII.2

Distribution of households by number of members

Number of members	Number of households	Percentage
1	2	3
Single member	2	1.00
2 members	7	3.50
3 members	16	8.00
4 members	19	9.50
5 members	28	14.00
6-7 members	61	30.50
8-9 members	37	18.50
10-12 members	21	10.50
13 and above members	9	4.50
Total	200	100.00

The table above reveals that out of the 200 sample households only 2 or 1 per cent of the households are single members households. The households having 6-7 members constitute the highest proportion. This group has 61 households which is followed by 8-9 member households (37) and 5 member households (28). It was observed during survey that religion, caste or community have very little influence on the size of the households.

Composition of households by age and sex of members

The table No. VIII.3 shows the distribution of households by age, sex and nature of composition of households.

TABLE VIII.3

Composition of households by age and sex of members

Nature of composition of households	Number of households	Percentage
1	2	3
1. Adult male and female and minor male/female	163	81.50
2. Adult male and female	26	13.00
3. Adult male/males only	3	1.50
4. Adult female/females only	1	0.50
5. Adult female and minor male or female	7	3.50
Total households	200	100.00

Table No. VIII.3 shows that the largest number of households are composed of adult male and females and minor male/female. This group constitute 163 (81.50) of the total sample households. This certainly indicates that the simple or nuclear type of family (i e. husband, wife with their unmarried sons and daughters) is most common in this town.

Nature of relation of members to head of households

Among the 200 sample households covered in the survey, 80 or 40.00 per cent of households are migrant households according to place of birth of the head of the households. It is seen that 43 households constituting 35.83 per cent of the non-migrant household contain self, spouse and unmarried sons and daughter i.e. nuclear family. In case of migrant household a greater proportion of 46.25 per cent belong to this category, followed by 15.00 per cent of the household having self, spouse, married son with wife and with or without unmarried son and daughter. 8.33 per cent of the non-migrant household belong to latter group. Thus, nuclear and supplemented nuclear are the two main types of families be it a migrant or a non-migrant household. Table below gives the details of the composition of households with reference to the relation of the head of the households and migration status as determined by place of birth.

TABLE VIII.4

Distribution of Households by Nature of Relation of Members to Head of Household and Migration Status of Head of Household (By Birth)

Nature of relation of members to head of household	Number of households where migration status of head of household is			Remarks
	Non-migrant	Migrant	Total	
1	2	3	4	5
1. Self	2	...	2	
2. Self, spouse	4	...	4	
3. Self, spouse, unmarried sons and daughters	43	37	80	
4. Self, spouse, married son and son's wife with or without unmarried sons and daughters	10	12	22	
5. Self, spouse, married brother, brother's wife with or without unmarried sons and daughters	...	...	...	
6. Self, spouse, married brother, brothers's wife, married son, son's wife, with/without unmarried sons/daughters	...	1	1	
7. Self (male), unmarried son/daughter	2	1	3	
8. Self (female), unmarried son/daughter	6	6	12	
9. Self, spouse with or without unmarried son/daughter and widowed father	...	...	...	
10. Self, spouse with or without unmarried son/daughter and widowed mother	6	...	6	
11. Self (male), unmarried brother/sister	...	...	...	
12. Others (Specify) :				
(a) Self (male), unmarried brother, sister and widowed mother	2	...	2	
(b) Self, spouse, married sons, son's wife with or without unmarried sons daughters and widowed mother	...	2	2	
(c) Self, spouse, married sons, son's wife, widowed daughter with or without unmarried sons/daughter	1	1	2	
(d) Self, spouse, unmarried son/daughter, married brother's son, brother's son's wife, with/without unmarried sons/daughters	1	...	1	
(e) Self, spouse, unmarried sons daughter, married brother and married unrelated	...	1	1	
(f) Self, spouse, unmarried sons/daughter, married brother, brother's wife with/without unmarried son/daughter and widowed mother	1	1	2	
(g) Self (male), unmarried daughter, married daughter with unmarried son/daughter and married son, son's wife with unmarried daughter	1	...	1	
(h) Self, spouse, unmarried son/daughter and unmarried brother/sister	5	...	5	
(i) Self (male), unmarried son daughter, brother's married son, brother's son's wife with without unmarried son/daughter	1	...	1	

TABLE VIII.4

Distribution of Households by Nature of Relation of Members of Head of Household and Migration Status of Head of Household (By Birth)

Nature of relation of members to head of household	Nature of households where migration status of head of household is			Remarks
	Non-migrant	Migrant	Total	
1	2	3	4	5
(j) Self, spouse, with/without unmarried son/daughter, unmarried brother/sister and widowed mother	10	3	13	
(k) Self, spouse, with/without unmarried son/daughter sister's unmarried son and unrelative	1	...	1	
(l) Self, spouse, with/without unmarried son, daughter and father's mother	...	1	1	
(m) Self, spouse, unmarried son/daughter, brother's unmarried son/daughter and widowed mother	1	...	1	
(n) Self (female), married son and son's wife with/without unmarried son/daughter	1	1	2	
(o) Self, spouse, unmarried son/daughter and unrelative	2	1	3	
(p) Self (male), married son, son's wife with/without unmarried son/daughter	1	1	2	
(q) Self, spouse, with unmarried son, son's unmarried son, brother's unmarried son and unrelative	...	1	1	
(r) Self, spouse, unmarried son/daughter and daughter's unmarried son	...	1	1	
(s) Self, spouse, unmarried son/daughter with brother's unmarried son	...	1	1	
(t) Self (male) and unrelated (male)	...	1	1	
(u) Self, spouse, brother's unmarried son, widowed mother and unrelative (male)	...	1	1	
(v) Self, spouse, unmarried son/daughter, separated (female) unrelated and unmarried unrelated (male)	1	...	1	
(w) Self, spouse, unmarried son/daughter, brother's unmarried son/daughter and unmarried unrelated (female)	...	1	1	
(x) Self, spouse, unmarried son/daughter, married daughter and daughter's husband with unmarried son daughter	2	...	2	
(y) Self, spouse, unmarried unrelated (male), widowed unrelated (female)	1	...	1	
(z) Self, spouse, with/without unmarried son/daughter, married son, son's wife with unmarried son/daughter and daughter's unmarried daughter	1	...	1	
(a.a) Self, spouse, with/without unmarried son/daughter, married sons, son's wives with/without unmarried son/daughter and unmarried brother	1	...	1	
(a.b) Self (female), with/without unmarried son/daughter, married son, son's wife with unmarried son/daughter	...	1	1	

TABLE VIII.4

Distribution of Households by Nature of Relation of Members of Head of Household and Migration Status of Head of Household (By Birth)

Nature of relation of members to head of household	Nature of households where migration status of head of household is			Remarks
	Non-migrant	Migrant	Total	
1	2	3	4	5
(a.c) Self (male), married sister with/without unmarried son/daughter and widowed mother	1	...	1	
(a.d) Self (male), brother's wife with/without unmarried son/daughter and unmarried brother	1	...	1	
(a.e) Self (male), with/without unmarried son/daughter with widowed sister	1	...	1	
(a.f) Self, spouse, with/without unmarried son/daughter, separated daughter with/withont unmarried son'daughter	1	...	1	
(a.g) Self (male), married son, son's wife with unmarried son/daughter and married unrelated with wife	1	...	1	
(a.h) Self, spouse, unmarried son/daughter with married brother, separated sister with/without unmarried son/daughter and widowed mother	1	...	1	
(a.i) Self, spouse, unmarried son/daughter, brother's widowed wife, brother's unmarried son/daughter, unmarried sister, sister's unmarried son and widowed mother	1	...	1	
(a.j) Self (female), unmarried brother and sister	1	...	1	
(a.k) Self (female), unmarried son/daughter and husband, father's widowed sister	2	1	3	
(a.l) Self, spouse, widowed mother, widowed sister with unmarried son daughter and separated sister with unmarried son/daughter	1	...	1	
(a.m) Self, spouse, unmarried brother/sister, married sister, sister's husband, sister's unmarried son/daughter and widowed mother	1	...	1	
(a.n) Self, spouse, unmarried son'daughter, unmarried brother, widowed mother, widowed sister	...	1	1	
(a.o) Self, spouse, unmarried son/daughter with separated daughter	...	1	1	
(a.p) Self (female), unmarried son/daughter and husband's widowed mother	...	1	1	
(a.q) Self, spouse, unmarried son/daughter, unmarried sister widowed mother and father's widowed sister	1	...	1	
(a.r) Self, spouse, unmarried son/daughter, father's brother's widowed wife and brother's unmarried son	1	...	1	
(a.s) Self (female), unmarried sister and adopted unmarried brothers	1	...	1	
Total	120	80	200	

Household by type of education

Following table prepared from the surveyed households shows the different types of households in relation to the educational level of the head.

TABLE VIII.5

Distribution of Households by Type and Educational Level of Head of Household

Type of households	Number of households where educational level of head of household is: Illiterate	Without educational levels	Below primary	Primary	Matric	Diploma and certificates	Degree and above	Total	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Nuclear	13	9	2	38	14	...	10	86 (43.00%)	
2. Supplemented Nuclear	4	8	2	12	5	...	2	33 (16.50%)	
3. Sub Nuclear	6	2	2	7	1	...	1	19 (9.50%)	
4. Single Person	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2 (1.00%)	
5. Supplemented Sub-Nuclear	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6. Collateral Joint	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	4 (2.00%)	
7. Supplemented Collateral Joint	1	2	1	3	1	...	1	9 (4.50%)	
8. Lineal Joint	4	3	1	10	3	1	...	22 (11.00%)	
9. Supplemented Lineal Joint	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2 (1.00%)	
10. Lineal Collateral Joint	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	4 (2.00%)	
11. Supplemented Lineal Collateral Joint	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	4 (2.00%)	
12. Others	1	...	...	3	4	...	7	15 (7.50%)	
Total	33	26	10	76	32	1	22	200 (100.00%)	

It is seen that 33 or 16.50 per cent of the head of surveyed household are illiterate, thus signifying that an overwhelming majority of the heads are literates. 76 or 45.51 per cent of the literate heads have reportedly passed primary level of examination, followed by 19.16 per cent having acquired matric level education, 15.57 per cent without any educational level, 13.17 per cent having acquired degree level and above education. Educational level acquired by heads of different types of households follow more or less the same pattern.

For the purpose of studying the occupational pattern of the heads of households, all the households are divided into following major occupational categories according to the occupation of head of the households as shown in table VIII.6.

TABLE

Distribution of Households by Type of Households and

Type of occupation of head of household	Number of household where						
	Nuclear	Supplemented Nuclear	Sub Nuclear	Single Person	Supplemented Sub-Nuclear	Collateral Joint	Supplemented Collateral Joint
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Unskilled manual	10	7	7	1	...	...	2
2. Skilled manual	19	3	...	...	...	...	...
3. Lowest professional, administrative (e g. Primary teacher)	10	4	1	1	—	...	...
4. Small business	23	7	3	...	...	...	4
5 Highly skilled and supervisory manual	2	...	1	...	...	...	...
6. Clerks and shop assistants	4	1	...	...	...	...	1
7. Intermediate professional and related post (Secondary teacher)	3	2	...	...	...	...	...
8. Medium business	4	3	...	...	...	2	1
9. Higher professional and salaried post	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Owners of factories, large shop etc.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
11. Cultivator	3	2	...	...	...	...	...
12. Pensioner and retired personnel	4	1	...	...	...	...	1
13. Beggars and prostitutes	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Unclassified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Non-workers	2	3	7	...	...	1	...
Total	86	33	19	2	...	4	9

VIII.6

Type of Occupation of Head of Household

type of household is						Type of occupation of head of household
Lineal Joint	Supplemented Lineal Joint	Lineal Collateral Joint	Supplemented Lineal Collateral Joint	Others	Total	
9	10	11	12	13	14	1
2	...	1	...	...	30	1. Unskilled manual
3	1	...	...	3	29	2. Skilled manual
...	...	...	...	1	17	3. Lowest professional, administrative (e.g. Primary teacher)
2	...	...	2	...	41	4. Small business
2	...	...	...	...	5	5. Highly skilled and supervisory manual
...	...	1	...	...	7	6. Clerks and shop assistants
...	...	...	...	2	7	7. Intermediate professional and related post (Secondary teacher)
4	1	1	...	1	17	8. Medium business
...	...	...	...	2	3	9. Higher professional and salaried post
2	...	...	1	...	4	10. Owners of factories, large shop etc.
...	...	...	1	1	7	11. Cultivator
4	...	...	...	3	13	12. Pensioner and retired personnel
...	...	...	...	...	1	13. Beggars and prostitutes
...	...	...	...	...	...	14. Unclassified
3	...	1	...	2	19	15. Non-workers
22	2	4	4	15	200	Total

Table VIII.6 reveals that heads of 167 out of 200 surveyed households (83.50 per cent) are workers. Amongst these 34.73 per cent are doing business either small or medium, 17.96 per cent are doing unskilled manual jobs and almost an equal percentage (17.37 per cent) are engaged in skilled manual and 10.18 per cent doing lowest professional jobs. Other types of occupations constitute insignificant proportion. The distribution of occupation of head of households belonging to different type of families follows more or less the same

TABLE

Distribution of Households by Caste/Tribe/Community of

Type of household	Number of households where												
	Scheduled Caste								Scheduled Tribe		Others		
	Sutra-dhar	Nama-sudra	Mali	Hira	Jalo Malo	Muchi	Bania	Total	Bodo	Total	Brah-min	Kayas-tha	Seal (Napit)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Nuclear	3	5	1	1	2	4	1	17	...	...	7	14	1
2. Supplemented Nuclear	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	...	4	2	...
3. Sub-Nuclear	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	5	1	1	...	2	...
4. Single Person	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Supplemented Sub-Nuclear	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Collateral Joint	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Supplemented Collateral Joint	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...
8. Lineal Joint	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	8	...
9. Supplemented Lineal Joint	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Lineal Collateral Joint	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
11. Supplemented Lineal Collateral Joint	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
12. Others	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	4	...
Total	4	22	1	3	2	5	1	38	2	2	12	33	1

pattern. It is seen that the type of family does not in any manner determine the occupation of the head of the household.

Table No. VIII.7 depicts that among the S/C, S/T and other castes, the number of nuclear type of families are more than that of joint families. It is clearly seen that nuclear type of family is preferred by all castes and communities. This may be due to economic and other social factors. This reveals that caste or tribe has also no impact on the family type.

VIII.7

Head of Household and Type of Household

head of household belong to														
Others									Community					
Gowala	Tur-aha	Shah	Rajban-gshi	Raj-put	Kalita	Kumar	Mallah	Total	Mus-lim	Mar-wari/ Hindu	Mar-wari/ Jain	Total	Grand total	Type of household
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	1
2	...	1	12	...	2	1	3	43	23	1	2	26	86	1. Nuclear
...	...	...	5	...	4	...	4	19	7	...	...	7	33	2. Supplemented Nuclear
...	...	1	3	...	...	...	1	7	5	1	...	6	19	3. Sub-Nuclear
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	4. Single Person
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5. Supplemented Sub-Nuclear
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	2	3	4	6. Collateral Joint
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	1	1	...	2	9	7. Supplemented Collateral Joint
...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	13	5	2	1	8	22	8. Lineal Joint
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	9. Supplemented Lineal Joint
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	4	10. Lineal Collateral Joint
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	1	...	2	4	11. Supplemented Lineal Collateral Joint
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	6	...	...	6	15	12. Others
2	1	3	24	1	9	1	9	96	49	9	6	64	200	Total

TABLE VIII.8

Households classified by place to wihch the head belongs

Total number of households	Number of households whose head belongs to									
	Same town (Gauripur)	Same district	Other districts of state			Other states				Other country
			Cachar	Nagaon	Kamrup	Bihar	West Bengal	Rajasthan	Tripura	Bangladesh
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
200	115	30	2	1	4	4	4	14	1	25

Above table reveals that out of 200 sample households the heads of 115 (57.50%) households reportedly belong to same town i.e. Gauripur. The remaining 85 (42.50%) head of households belong to different places within or outside the country. Out of these 85 households the heads of 30 or 35.29 per cent belong to the same district outside Gauripur, 7 or 8.25 per cent to other districts within the state, 23 households or 27.05 per cent belong to other states of the country. It is to be stated here that out of the 14 households reported having heads belonging to Rajasthan, 5 households asserted that their head of household belong to Rajasthan though they were actually born in the referent town itself. This leads to the categorisation of two different types of migrant households the status of which is once ascertained according to the place of birth of the head of the household and on other occasion by the place to which the head of household declares himself to belong. Heads of the remaining 25 households or 29.41 per cent migrated from the neighbouring foreign country Bangladesh.

Members staying outside, reason, nature of link with the household

There are a few households living in the town who have their close relations residing at some other places outside the town. A table below shows the distribution of those households who have close relation residing outside the town by caste/tribe/community/religion.

TABLE VIII.9

Households whose family members are staying outside by Caste/Tribe/Community and Religion of the head of the hous hold

Caste/Tribe/Community/ Religion of the head of the household	Total number of households	Number of household whose family members are staying outside where the head of household belong to			
		Assam	Tripura	Rajasthan	Bangladesh
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hindu :					
Sutradhar	4	...	...	...	...
Namasudra	22	1	...	...	...
Mali	1	...	...	...	...
Hira	3	2	...	...	...
Jalo, Malo or Jalo-Malo	2	...	...	...	...
Muchi	5	...	...	...	...
Bania	1	...	...	...	...
All Scheduled Caste	38	3	...	...	...
Bodo	2	...	...	...	...
All Scheduled Tribe	2	...	...	...	...
Brahmin	12	2	...	...	...
Kayastha	33	2	1	...	1
Seal	1	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.9—concld.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Guwala	2	...	...	...	...
Turaha	1	1	...	...	...
Shah	3	...	...	...	...
Rajbangshi	24	2	...	...	...
Rajput	1	...	...	...	...
Kalita	9	4	...	...	...
Kumar	1	...	...	...	...
Malla	9	2	...	...	...
Marwari	9	...	...	...	...
All Hindus	145	16	1	...	1
Islam :					
Muslim	49	3	...	...	...
Jain :					
Marwari	6	...	...	2	...
Total	200	19	1	2	1

Table No. VIII.9 depicts that out of 200 sample households surveyed only 23 households or 11.50 per cent have close relations outside the town. Among these 23 households, heads of 19 households or 82.61 per cent belong to the same state (Assam), 2 or 8.73 per cent belong to Rajasthan state, 1 or 4.35 per cent belongs to Tripura state and 1 or 4.35 per cent belongs to foreign country Bangladesh. Further, the table shows that out of 23 households who have close relations staying outside the town 18 or 78.26 per cent belong to Hindu religion. 3 or 13.04 per cent to Muslim or Islam and remaining 2 or 8.70 per cent belong to Jain religion.

Table No. VIII.10 shows the particulars of family members staying outside by age and relation to head of the households.

TABLE VIII.10

Family members staying outside by age and relation to head of the households

Age group	Number staying outside who are related to head of household as										
	Father	Mother	Son	Brother	Sister	Son's wife	Husband	Daughter's husband	Brother's son	Sister's husband	Son's daughter
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
0—9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15—24	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25—34	...	...	5	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	2
35—59	...	1	2	1	...	...	4	1	2	1	...
60+	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2	1	10	2	1	1	5	1	3	1	2

The table reveals that different close relatives of the head of different households totalling 29 members are staying outside. Most of such relatives are distributed in the age group 25—34 and 35—59. Sons account for the single largest number of such relatives.

Table No. VIII.11 gives the particulars of family member staying outside by educational level and relation to head of the households.

The following table depicts that out of 29 close relations who are residing outside town, 2 (6.90%) are illiterates, 3 (10.35%) are literate without educational level, 9 (31.03%) are primary, 10 (34.48%. are matriculates and

TABLE

Family members staying outside by educational

Educational level	Number of persons staying outside who					
	Father	Mother	Son	Brother	Sister	Son's wife
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Illiterate	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education withont level	...	...	2	...	...	...
Below primary	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary	1	...	3	2	...	...
Matric	...	....	3	...	1	...
Diploma or certificate	...	...	...	...	...	...
Degree and above	1	1	2	...	...	1
Total	2	1	10	2	1	1

TABLE

Particulars of persons staying outside by occupation of head of

Occupation of head of household (as per N.C.O.—2 digits) National classification of occupation, 1968	Total number of households	Number of households whose members staying					
		Father	Mother	Parent	Son	Brother	Sister
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Clerical supervisor, office superintendents, head clerks and section heads (300)	2	...	...	...	1	1	...
Clerks general (350)	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Merchants and shop keepers, wholesale trade (400)	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Merchants and shop-keepers, retail trade (401)	2	...	...	...	1	1	...
Manufacturers, agents (419)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Streets vendors, convassers and news vendors (431)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agents and salesman, insurance (440)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hotel and restaurant keepers (500)	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Cultivators (Owners) (610)	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Teacher, middle school (152)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Non-worker	11	...	...	...	5	...	...
Total	23	1	...	1	9	2	1

5 (17.24%) are degree holders and above.

Table No. VIII.12 gives the particulars of persons staying outside by occupation of head of households and nature of relation with head of the households.

VIII.11

level and relation to head of household

are related to head of household as						
Husband	Daughter's husband	Brother's son	Sister's husband	Son's daughter	Total	Educational level
8	9	10	11	12	13	1
...	...	...	...	2	2	Illiterate
1	...	...	...	...	3	Education without level
...	...	...	...	...	...	Below primary
2	1	...	...	...	9	Primary
2	...	3	1	...	10	Matric
...	...	...	...	...	...	Diploma or certificate
...	...	...	...	...	5	Degree and above
5	1	3	1	2	29	Total

VIII.12

households and nature of relation with head of household

outside are related to head of household as					
	Other kin				Occupation of head of household (as per N.C.O.—2 digits) National classification of occupation, 1968
Husband	Daughter's husband	Brother's son	Sister's husband	Son with wife and children	
9	10	11	12	13	1
...	...	...	...	...	Clerical supervisor, office superintendents, head clerks and section heads (300)
...	...	...	...	...	Clerks general (350)
...	...	...	...	...	Merchants and shop-keepers, wholesale trade (400)
...	...	...	...	...	Merchants and shop-keepers, retail trade (401)
...	...	1	...	...	Manufacturers, agents (419)
...	1	...	...	...	Streets vendors, convassers and news vendors (431)
...	...	...	...	1	Agents and salesman, insurance (440)
...	...	...	...	...	Hotel and restaurant keepers (500)
...	...	...	...	...	Cultivators (Owners) (610)
...	...	...	...	...	Teacher, middle school (152)
5	...	...	1	...	Non-worker
5	1	1	1	1	Total

Table No. VIII.12 reveals that there are 23 households who have close relatives staying outside the town. Out of the e 23 households the heads of 11 or 47.83 per cent are non-workers and the rest 12 or 52.17 per cent are engaged in various kinds of occupation, detai's of which are given in the table and needs no further elaboration.

A table prepared from the survey data to show the occupational pattern of the close relatives who are staying outside the town is also presented here.

TABLE VIII.13

Particulars of family members staying outside by nature of occupation and relationship to head of household

Occupation (as per N.C.O. 3 digit) (1968)	Number of family members staying outside who are related to head of household as											
	Father	Mother	Son	Brother	Sister	Husband	Son's wife	Daughter's husband	Brother's son	Sister's husband	Son's daughter	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
089	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
152	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
153	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
243	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
350	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
351	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
358	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
409	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
419	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	
521	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
571	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
573	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
610	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
777	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
791	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
845	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
950	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
989	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dependant	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Student	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	2	1	10	2	1	5	1	1	3	1	2	

Note : NCO codes are explained in Appendix 'A' attached at the end of the report.

CHAPTER IX

HOUSING AND MATERIAL CULTURE

In this chapter an attempt has been made to study the housing pattern and material culture of Gauripur town. Houselisting operations conducted during 1971 Census and survey data provide valuable data for the purpose of above study. Through the household schedule canvassed during the survey information regarding location of the houses relation with adjoining houses, spaces between the two houses, ventilation, materials of floor, wall and roof, floor area, amenities available, lighting facilities, construction, repair etc. were collected. Besides information regarding availability of domestic equipments, utensils, luxury items etc. etc. were also collected through this schedule. These data provide a clear picture of residential pattern of various localities inhabited by different castes and communities in the town.

For administrative and other purposes, the town committee has divided the town into 4 wards with reference to its population. Each ward is also comprised of one or more localities. Following table shows the wardwise distribution of households and occupied residential house with population during 1971 Census.

TABLE IX.1

Wardwise distribution of households and occupied residential houses

Name of the ward	Total population	No. of house-holds	No. of occupied residen-tial houses	No. of persons per census houses
Ward I	1,514	271	271	5
Ward II	4,299	578	578	7
Ward III	2,268	357	357	6
Ward IV	4,769	770	770	6
Total	12,850	1,976	1,976	6

Table shows that there were altogether 1,976 residential houses in the town. All these houses were found occupied during 1971 Census. Not even a single house was lying vacant. Gauripur town had a population of 12,850 which means that about 6 individuals on an average were living in each census house. Thus it means that the average size of a family was six.

The residential pattern of Gauripur town, as mentioned earlier, is very simple. Most of the houses have half or full brick wall with or without cement plaster with C.I. sheet roof, multi-storied RCC buildings are very few in number. Residential houses are found facing the main thoroughfare. Generally houses are constructed in a lineal manner on both side of the road. Religion, caste or community has not affected the housing pattern of the town. Majority of the wards have mixed population. But a few localities in each ward are also found to be predominantly inhabited by particular caste/community or religious group e.g. Beparipatty and Chowrangeemore locality are predominantly inhabited by Muslim population again Namasudrapara is inhabited by Namasudras, a scheduled caste community. Some localities in each wards are found to be dirty and congested. Sanitary condition is also far from satisfactory. During rainy season these localities become stagnant with water and thus become unhealthy.

200 sample households distributed in 10 localities of the town were studied to know the housing pattern, materials of wall, roof and floor, relation with adjoining houses, per capita floor space and problem faced by each households.

Following table shows the relation of surveyed households with adjoining houses by localities.

TABLE IX.2

Relation of surveyed households with adjoining houses by locality

Name of the locality	Total No. of households	Separate house with compound		Separate house without compound		No. of houses which are flats in multiflat housing unit		No. of houses which are floors in multi-floor housing unit	
		No. of houses	Problem faced	No. of houses	Problem faced	No. of houses	Problem faced	No. of houses	Problem faced
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Mallahpatty	25	22	No Problem	3	No problem	...	...	...	...
2. Beparipatty	25	25	3 households are having drainage problem	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Chowrangeemore	20	1	No problem	19	1 household has drainage and sunshine problem	...	...	...	...
4. Dihidarpara	15	16	No problem	9	No problem	...	...	...	...
5. Baruahpatty	15	14	No problem	1	No problem	...	...	...	...
6. Bazar Area	15	6	No problem	4	No problem	3	No problem	2	No problem
7. Namasudrapara	25	11	No Problem	14	No Problem	...	...	...	...
8. Subhaspally	20	8	1 household has drainage and sunshine problem	12	3 households have drainage and sunshine problem	...	...	...	...
9. College Road	15	13	No problem	2	No problem	...	...	...	...
10. Rajbangshipara	25	20	No problem	5	No problem	...	...	...	...
Total of 10 surveyed localities	200	126 63.00%	3 households have drainage problem, 1 household has drainage and sunshine problem	69 34.50%	4 households have drainage and sunshine problem	3 1.50%	No problem	2 1.00%	No problem

Table No. IX.2 depicts that out of 200 sample households an absolute majority (63.00%) are having separate house with compound, 69 (34.50%) are having separate houses without compound. This table also shows that out of 126 houses with compound, only 3 houses are having drainage problems and 1 house has drainage as well as sunshine problem. In case of 69 households without compound, 4 households are having problem of sunshine and drainage.

Majority of the houses in Gauripur town are old and are built in *Assam type style. Climate, rainfall and availability of building materials certainly influence people to construct this type or style. Housing pattern is of linear type like other towns of Assam. As stated earlier almost all the houses are constructed on either side of the main thoroughfare. The compounds are well demarcated by fencing. Most of the houses are constructed facing east and west. RCC buildings are very few in number. However, one or two RCC buildings have recently been constructed in the Bazar Area of the town.

Predominant material of walls, roofs and floor

As mentioned earlier the majority of the houses of the town are of Assam type. The roof of this type of houses are made of mainly C.I. sheets, asbestos and tiles. The roofs made of grass, thatch and tiles are also common among the certain section of the population. The most common materials of wall are reeds or split bamboo which are plastered with mud or cement. Walls made of brick and cement are also common among the richer section of the population. The main materials of the floor are cement and mud. The cement floor is known as pucca floor and mud floor is known as katcha floor. In Gauripur, majority of the houses which are constructed recently have cemect floor i.e., pucca floor. Mud floors are common among the poorer section of the population. Generally, houses belonging to Namasudra, Mallas, Rabhas have katcha or mud floor. The majority of the houses have wooden beams and pillars. But for high cost and non-availability of wood these pillars are recently replaced by cement concrete or bricks. The pillars and beams made of bamboo are also commonly found among the poorer section.

Table No. IX.3 table based on survey data gives the distribution of the sampled houses by predomniant materials of walls, roof and floor.

The table reveals that predominant materials of floor are cement, mud, brick and lime. As many as 153 or 76.50 per cent of the surveyed households were found to have mud floor and 44 or 22.00 per cent have cement floor. The most common materials of the walls are mud, bamboo, wood and cement. It is found that the walls of 103 or 51.50 per cent are made of bamboo with mud plaster, 44 or 22.00 per cent are of cement, 18 or 9.00 are made of C.I. sheets or other materials, 15 or 7.50 per cent are of bamboo with cement plaster, 14 or 7.00 per cent are of wood and the remaining 6 or 3.00 per cent are made of reeds with mud plaster. The predominant materials of the roof are C.I. sheets, asbestos, tiles, bamboo and cement. Out of 200 sample houses, the roof of as many as 116 or 58.00 per cent are made of C.I. sheets, and 69 or 34.50 per cent are of tiles. The predominant materials of ceiling are bamboo, C.I. sheets, asbestos, hessian cloth, plywood or hard board and wood etc. The table shows that as many as 119 houses (59.50 per cent) are without ceiling while 59 or 29.50 per cent have bamboo ceiling. The predominant materials of doors and windows are wood, metal sheets and bamboo etc. Out of 200 sample houses, an overwhelming majority (75.50 per cent) of houses have the doors and windows made of wood, 26 or 13.00 per cent are of metal sheet and wood, 19 or 8.50 per cent are bamboo and wood, the remaining 4 or 2.00 per cent made of glass and wood.

From the above analysis it is observed that mud is the most common material used for construction of wall and floor while C.I. sheets and tiles are two important materials for construction of roof. Besides, cement and brick are also used for floor, wall and roof by some of rich families of the town.

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*Roof — C.I. sheets, asbestos and tiles.
Wall — Split bamboo or reeds plastered with mud or cement or brick wall.
Floor — Mud or cement.

TABLE IX.3

Distribution of houses by predominant materials of floor, wall, roof and ceiling by locality

Locality of the town	Predominant material of floor			Predominant material of wall					
	Cement	Mud	Brick, Brick stone lime	Cement concrete	C.I. sheets	Cement plaster and bamboo	Bamboo and bamboo mud plaster	Wood	Reids and mud plaster
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Mallahpatty	3	22	...	5	2	...	11	4	3
2. Beparipatty	...	22	3	...	8	...	15	...	2
3. Chowrangeemore	6	14	...	7	...	...	13	...	...
4. Dihidarpara	4	11	...	3	...	...	11	1	...
5. College Road	6	9	...	5	...	...	8	2	...
6. Baruahpatty	5	10	...	7	...	8	...	...	...
7. Bazar Area	14	1	...	4	4	7	...	...	...
8. Namasudrapara	1	24	...	1	...	...	16	7	1
9. Subhaspally	2	18	...	4	4	...	12	...	...
10. Rajbangshipara	3	22	...	8	...	...	17	...	...
Total of All Localities	44	153	3	44	18	15	103	14	6

Predominant material of roof					Predominant material of ceiling			Locality of the town
C.I. sheets	Asbestos	Tilcs	Re-inforced cement concrete	Talch and bamboo	Bamboo	C.I. sheets or metal sheets	Asbestos	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	1
14	...	8	...	3	3	...	...	1. Mallahpatty
10	...	14	...	1	2	...	...	2. Beparipatty
20	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	3. Chowrangeemore
12	...	3	...	...	5	4	...	4. Dihidarpara
9	2	3	1	...	9	...	1	5. College Road
10	...	5	...	...	11	...	...	6. Baruahpatty
11	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	7. Bazar Area
8	...	16	...	1	3	...	...	8. Namasudrapara
12	...	8	...	...	5	...	...	9. Subhaspally
10	...	12	...	3	13	...	...	10. Rajbangshipara
116	2	69	5	8	59	5	1	Total of All Localities

TABLE IX.3

Distribution of house by predominant materials of floor, wall, roof and ceiling by locality

Locality of the town	Predominant material of ceiling			Predominant material of door and window			
	Hessian cloth	Plywood hard board	Wood	Wood	Glass and wood	Metal sheet and wood	Bamboo and wood
1	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1. Mallahpatty	...	...	1	18	...	4	3
2. Beparipatty	...	...	3	...	...	18	7
3. Chowrangeemore	2	...	...	19	...	1	...
4. Dihidarpara	...	...	...	15	...	...	...
5. College Road	...	1	2	13	2	...	...
6. Baruahpatty	...	...	...	15	...	...	...
7. Bazar Area	...	...	6	13	2	...	...
8. Namasudrapara	...	...	...	19	...	1	5
9. Subhaspally	...	...	1	16	...	1	3
10. Rajbangshipara	...	...	...	23	...	1	1
Total of All Localities	2	1	13	151	4	26	19

Number of rooms

According to 1971 Census, rooms should have four walls with a doorway and should be wide and long enough for a person to sleep in i.e., it should have a length of not less than two metres and breadth of atleast one and a half metres and two metres in height. An enclosed space, however, which is used in common for sleeping, sitting, dining, storing and cooking etc., should be regarded as room. In this chapter an attempt has been made to study households and the number of rooms occupied by members. This will show the accommodation pattern of Gauripur town as a whole.

For the purpose of this study the households are classified into five different categories according to number of rooms occupied. They are occupants of one room, two rooms, three rooms, four rooms and five and more rooms.

TABLE IX.4

Households classified by number of members and number of rooms occupied by them

Number of occupied by each houseaold	Total number of household	Total number of persons	Average number of persons per household	Percentage distribution of household to the total household	Percentage distribution of persons to total population	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Single room	57	287	5.04	28.50%	21.29%	
Two rooms	60	380	6.33	30.00%	28.19%	
Three rooms	40	291	7.28	20.00%	21.59%	
Four rooms	22	198	9.00	11.00%	14.69%	
Five rooms and more	21	192	9.14	10.50%	14.24%	
Total	200	1,348	6.74	100.00	100.00	

The survey reveals that there are 518 rooms in the sample households occupied by 1,348 persons which means, on an average about 2 persons are sharing a room. It is seen in Table IX.4 that the households having 2 rooms under occupation are the highest in number (30.00 per cent) followed respectively by households occupying one room (28.50 per cent) and three rooms (20.00 per cent). The number of households having four rooms and five or more rooms each is almost equal. It is also seen that average number of persons per household is highest (9.14 per cent) among the households having five rooms or more closely followed by that in case of households having four rooms.

The survey shows that the highest number of single room households is in Beparipatty locality. Similarly, the highest number of households with two rooms, three

TABLE

Households classified by number of married couples without other members aged 5 and above and with

Classification of households	Total number of households	Total number of members	Households occupying one room		Households occupying two rooms	
			Number of households	Number of members	Number of households	Number of members
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
One married couple						
(a) Without other members aged 5 and above	8	16	4	8	4	8
(b) With other members aged 5 and above	128	733	41	194	43	254
Two married couples						
(a) Without other members aged 5 and above	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) With other members aged 5 and above	28	243	1	10	7	50
Three married couples						
(a) Without other members aged 5 and above	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) With other members aged 5 and above	10	108	...	...	1	6
Four married couples						
(a) Without other members aged 5 and above	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) With other mebmers aged 5 and above	1	13	...	...	...	...
Others	25	98	11	38	5	18
Total	200	1,211	57	250	60	336

rooms, four rooms and five rooms or more are to be found in Namasudrapara, Baruahpatty, Bazar Area, Chowrangeemore localities respectively. It is also found that single room households are the lowest in College Road, Baruahpatty locality and nil in Bazar Area locality. The above localities are inhabited by rich families and they are having more than one room.

Further an attempt is also made to study number of married couples without other members aged 5 years and above and with other members aged 5 years and above and nnmber of rooms occupied by them.

Following table No. IX.5 shows the number of households classified by number of married couples without other members aged 5 and above and with other members aged 5 and above and number of rooms occupied by them.

IX.5

other members aged 5 and above and number of rooms occupied by them

Households occupying three rooms		Households occupying four rooms		Households occupying five and more rooms		
Number of households	Number of members	Number of households	Number of members	Number of households	Number of members	Classification of households
8	9	10	11	12	13	1
						One married couple
...	...	...	...	...	...	(a) Without other members aged 5 and above
26	164	11	73	7	48	(b) With other members aged 5 and above
						Two married couples
...	...	...	...	...	...	(a) Without other members aged 5 and above
5	43	7	72	8	68	(b) With other members aged 5 and above
						Three married couples
...	...	...	...	...	...	(a) Without other members aged 5 and above
3	34	3	36	3	32	(b) With other members aged 5 and above
						Four married cauples
...	...	...	...	...	...	(a) Without other members aged 5 and above
...	...	1	13	...	...	(b) With other members aged 5 and above
6	27	2	8	1	7	Others
40	268	24	202	19	155	Total

Table No. IX.5 reveals that 156 or 68.00 per cent of the surveyed households have only one married couple. Almost the entire lot of these households live with other members aged 5 and above and account for 60.53 per cent of the surveyed population (excluding children below 5 years). 33.59 per cent, 32.03 per cent and 20.31 per cent of such households have two rooms, one room and three rooms respectively. Households having two married couples with other members aged 5 and above and those without having any married couples account for almost equal proportion of total households, (14.00 per cent and 12.50 per cent) the former having 20.07 per cent and the latter 8.09 per cent of the surveyed population (excluding 0—4 age-group). 25.00 per cent of the households having two married couples and other members aged 5 and above live in two-room household.

TABLE

Households classified by locality and

Locality	Household		Per capita floor space					
			1 or less sq. metres		2-3 sq. metres		4-5 sq. metres	
	Total numbers	Number of households	Number of households	Number of members	Number of households	Number of members	Number of households	Number of members
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mallahpatty	25	175	...	...	13	94	5	30
Beparipatty	25	124	...	...	7	49	7	42
Chowrangeemore	20	125	1	7	5	25	4	32
Dihidarpara	15	101	...	...	6	41	3	22
College Road	15	100	...	...	2	16	4	25
Baruahpatty	15	106	...	...	2	17	5	40
Bazar Area	15	136	...	...	1	14	4	49
Namasudrapara	25	172	...	...	15	115	6	37
Subhaspally	20	160	...	...	6	58	6	45
Rajbangshipara	25	149	...	...	4	24	9	58
All Localities	200	1,348	1	7	61	453	53	380

It is seen that 30.50 per cent of the household occupied 2-3 sq. mtr. per capita floor space followed by 26.50, 25.00 and 12.00 per cent of the households having 4.5 sq. mtr., 6—9 sq. mtr. and 10—15 sq. mtr. per capita floor space respectively, comprising 33.61 per cent, 28.36 per cent, 23.37 per cent and 10.61 per cent respectively of the total surveyed population. Only 5.50 per cent of the households comprising 3.71 per cent of the population are the priveledged ones to have 16 and above sq. mtr. of floor space per head and almost 33.00 per cent of such households are found in the Bazar Area.

Another 25.00 per cent occupy four-room houses. For obvious reasons, the highest proportion of 28.57 per cent of such families live in houses with 5 and more rooms.

It is to be noted that no direct relationship can be established between the number of rooms and the type of households occupying the same.

Households classified by localities and per capita floor space

Attempt has also been made to study the per capita floor space available to the selected households in the town. For the purpose a table IX.6 is prepared from the data of 200 sample households surveyed. The table shows the distribution of households classified by locality and per capita floor space for residential purpose.

IX.6

per capita floor space

Per capita floor space						
6—9 sq. meters		*10—15 sq.* metres		*16 and above sq.* metres		
Number of households	Number of members	Number of households	Number of members	Number of households	Number of members	Locality
10	11	12	13	14	15	1
4	24	2	25	1	2	Mallahpatty
8	28	1	1	2	4	Baparipatty
4	30	5	26	1	5	Chowrangeemore
2	13	3	24	1	1	Dihidarpara
4	29	4	21	1	9	College Road
5	33	2	12	1	4	Baruahpatty
3	27	3	21	4	25	Bazar Area
3	17	1	3	...	...	Namasudarpara
7	53	1	4	...	...	Subhaspally
10	61	2	6	...	...	Rajbangshipara
50	315	24	143	11	50	All Localities

It is to be noted that Namasudrapara and Mallahpatty having comperatively poorer section of the society reported the highest proportion of households having 2-3 sq. mtr. per capita floor space. In case of other localities no cause and effect relation between the economic condition of the inhabitants and per capita floor space can be definitely established.

Availabilty of Amenities

Data on availability of amenities like bathroom, lavatory, kitchen, electricity, drinking water and water for washing as collected during the survey are presented in Table IX.7 repoduced below,

TABLE IX.7

Availability of amenities by locality

Locality	Total no. of house-holds	Availability	Amenities and availability: Kitchen — No. of house-holds	Bath-room — No. of house-holds	Lavatory — No. of house-holds	Source of drinking water — No. of house-holds	Water for washing — No. of house-holds	Electricity — No. of house-holds
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mallahpatty	25	Not having	...	22	14	...	...	22
		Having separately	19	3	9	21	21	3
		Share with other household	6	...	2	4	4	...
Beparipatty	25	Not having	...	18	16	...	...	22
		Having separately	23	6	8	21	21	3
		Share with other household	2	1	1	4	4	...
Chowrangeemore	20	Not having	...	...	1	...	1	9
		Having separately	20	20	19	9	8	11
		Share with other household	...	...	...	11	11	...
Dihidarpara	15	Not having	...	5	3	...	...	7
		Having separately	15	10	12	15	15	8
		Share with other household	...	...	...	...	...	...
College Road	15	Not having	...	2	2	...	...	8
		Having separately	15	13	13	14	14	7
		Share with other household	...	...	...	1	1	...
Baruahpatty	15	Not having	...	3	2	...	...	8
		Having separately	14	11	12	13	13	7
		Share with other household	1	1	1	2	2	...
Bazar Area	15	Not having	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Having separately	15	15	15	5	5	15
		Share with other household	...	...	...	10	10	...

TABLE IX.7—Concld.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Namasudrapara	25	Not having	...	22	16	2	2	23
		Having separately	25	3	9	22	22	2
		Share with other household	...	...	...	1	1	...
Subhaspally	20	Not having	...	13	4	...	...	15
		Having separately	18	7	16	20	20	5
		Share with other household	2	...	...	...	...	...
Rajbangshipara	25	Not having	...	13	10	...	...	16
		Having separately	25	12	15	25	25	9
		Share with other household	...	...	...	...	...	...
All Localities	200	Not having	...	98	68	2	3	130
		Having separately	189	100	128	165	164	70
		Share with other household	11	2	4	33	33	...

The table above shows that almost all (94.50 per cent) the sample households have kitchens separately and only 11 or 5.50 per cent are sharing their kitchens with other households. Regarding the availability of bathrooms it is seen that 49.00 per cent of the households do not have bathroom facilities, 50.00 per cent of the households have bathrooms of their own. It is further observed that majority of the households in Mallahpatty, Beparipatty, Namasudrapara, Subhaspally, Rajbangshipara are not having bathrooms at all. The position regarding the availability of lavatory is however somewhat different. It is seen that 68 or 34.00 per cent of the households are not having any lavatory and 128 or 64.00 per cent reported to have separate lavatory facilities. Majority of the households which do not have lavatory facilities are to be found in Mallahpatty, Beparipatty and Namasudrapara.

So far as the amenity of drinking water is concerned, it is seen that a vast majority of 82.50 per cent of the households are having independent source of drinking water and 33 or 16.50 per cent of the households are sharing with other households. In regards to water for washing 164 or 82.00 per cent of the households are having independent source while 33 or 16.50 per cent are sharing with others and the remaining 3 or 1.50 per cent are using the nearby river for washing purpose.

Position regarding availability of electricity in the sampled households is not very satisfactory. Though the town is having supply of electricity since long only a small percentage of the households is having this facility. It is observed that out of 200 households surveyed only 70 or 35.00 per cent are having electric connections of their own and the remaining 130 or 65.00 per cent of the households are not having this facility. It is seen from the table that majority of the households in Mallahpatty, Beparipatty, Namasudrapara, Subhaspally and Rajbangshipara are not having electricity. This may be attributed to their poverty and general backwardness.

Tenural status

Information regarding tenural status was also collected during the survey. Table No. IX.8 shows the tenural status of the selected households in selected localities of the town.

Table No. IX.8 reveals that 187 or 93.50 per cent of the surveyed households are living in houses owned by them. It is further observed almost all such households are living in this town for a minimum of 10 years or more. The households living in rented houses mostly comprise employees of the State/Central Govt. Offices or Banks and 5 each of such households are living for a period of 1—4 years and 10 years or more.

TABLE IX.8

Households classified by locality, duration of stay in the present residence and tenural status

Locality	Duration of stay in the present residence	Total number of households	Number of households living in houses which are	
			Owned	Rented
1	2	3	4	5
Mallahpatty	Less than 1 year	...	...	...
	1—4 years	...	...	...
	5—9 years	1	1	...
	10+ years	24	21	3
Beparipatty	Less than 1 year	...	...	...
	1—4 years	...	...	...
	5—9 years	...	...	...
	10+ years	25	25	...
Chowrangeemore	Less than 1 year	...	...	...
	1—4 years	2	1	1
	5—9 years	1	...	1
	10+ years	17	17	...
Dihidarpara	Less than 1 year	...	...	...
	1—4 years	1	1	...
	5—9 years	...	...	...
	10+ years	14	14	...
College Road	Less than 1 year	1	...	1
	1—4 years	...	...	...
	5—9 years	1	...	1
	10+ years	13	13	...
Baruahpatty	Less than 1 year	...	...	...
	1—4 years	...	...	...
	5—9 years	...	...	...
	10+ years	15	15	...

TABLE IX.8—Concld.

Households classified by locality, duration of stay in the present residence and tenural status

Locality	Duration of stay in the present residence	Total number of households	Number of households living in house which are	
			Owned	Rented
1	2	3	4	5
Bazar area	Less than 1 year	...	...	...
	1—4 years	...	...	...
	5—9 years	...	...	...
	10+ years	15	14	1
Namasudrapara	Less than 1 year	...	...	...
	1—4 years	1	...	1
	5—9 years	1	1	...
	10+ years	23	23	...
Subhaspally	Less than 1 year	...	...	...
	1—4 years	1	1	...
	5—9 years	...	...	...
	10+ years	19	18	1
Rajbangshipara	Less than 1 year	...	...	...
	1—4 years	3	...	3
	5—9 years	3	3	...
	10+ years	19	19	...
All Localities	Less than 1 year	1	...	1
	1—4 years	8	3	5
	5—9 years	7	5	2
	10+ years	184	179	5

Furniture

Information regarding availability of different types of furniture in the 200 sample households was also collected during the survey. Following table shows the use of various items of furniture found in possession of the surveyed households by locality and duration of their stay in the present residence.

TABLE IX.9

Availability of furniture in the households by duration of their stay in the present residence

Locality	Duration of stay in the present residence	Total number of households	Number of household having no furniture	Number of households having									
				Chair	Table	Divan	Cot	Newar cot	Alna	Meat safe	Stool	Bench	Dressing table
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Mallahpatty	Less than 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1—4 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5+ years	25	12	7	7	3	8	3	2	2	1	...	...
Beparipatty	Less than 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1—4 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5+ years	25	10	10	10	3	8	...	...	...	4	2	...
Chowrangee-more	Less than 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1—4 years	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5+ years	18	2	14	15	15	7	...	3	2	2	1	1
Dihidar-para	Less than 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1—4 years	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5+ years	14	1	11	10	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	1
College Road	Less than 1 year	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1—4 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5+ years	14	...	14	13	5	...	...	2	2	1	1	1
Baruah-patty	Less than 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1—4 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5+ years	15	...	15	14	1	...	...	2	2	1	...	2

TABLE IX.9—Concld.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Bazar Area	Less than 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1—4 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5+ years	15	...	15	15	13	6	1	2	4	8	3	3
Namasudar-para	Less than 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
	1—4 years	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	5+ years	24	7	14	14	1	1	...	2	1	2	1	...
Subhas-pally	Less than 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1—4 years	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	5+ years	19	5	11	11	3	1	2	1	2	2	2	2
Rajbangshi-para	Less than 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1—4 years	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...
	5+ years	22	2	18	17	1	...	...	1	1	2	1	2
All Localities	Less than 1 year	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1—4 years	8	1	7	7	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	1
	5+ years	191	39	129	126	45	31	6	16	18	25	12	12
Total		200	40	197	124	47	31	6	18	18	27	12	13

The table reveals that 40 or 20.00 per cent of the households do not possess any kind of furniture at all. The remaining 160 or 80.00 per cent of households are having various kinds of furniture in their residence. The most common and important items of furniture available in these households are chairs, tables, divan, cots, newar cots, alna, meatsafe, tools, benches, dressing tables etc. etc.

Utensils

Information regarding utensils possessed by the households covered by the survey had also been collected. Most of the households were found to possess essential domestic utensils for cooking and serving purpose. These common utensils are usually made of brass, aluminium, steel or iron, brass metal, stainless steel etc. The common and important items of utensils are 'Kahi' (Dish) made of bell metal or aluminium, 'Deskhi' (a cooking vessel) made of aluminium or brass, bellmetal, 'Karahi' (Cauldron) made of iron, 'tawa' (griddle) made of iron, 'hata' (ladle) made of iron, brass or aluminium, bate (cup) made of bell metal, ghoti (pot) used for storing and drinking water made of brass, bell metal, aluminium, 'lota' and 'kolah' (Jar) are the two kinds of brass and earthen pitcher used for keeping

TABLE

Distribution of households in different localities according to use of

Locality	State/District to which household belongs	Total number of households	Number of households where cooking utensils are made of: Aluminium	Cast Iron	Earthen	Aluminium and Cast Iron	Stainless Steel and Aluminium	Aluminium Brass and Bell metal	Enamal	Steel, Bell metal	Cast Iron and Bell metal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Mallahpatty	Goalpara/Assam	17	16	—	...	1	...	—	—	...	...
	Cachar/Assam	1	1	...	—		...	...	—	...	...
	Bihar	4	3	...	—	1	...	...	—	...	—
	West Bengal	1	1	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	...
	Bangladesh	2	2	—	—	—	...	...	...	—	...
Beparipatty	Goalpara/Assam	25	20	—	...	5	—	...	...	...	—
Chowrangee-more	Goalpara/Assam	18	8	...	...	9	1	—	—	—	—
	Nowgong/Assam	1	1	—	...	—	—	...	...	...	...
	Bangladesh	1	—	...	...	1	...	—	—	...	...
Baruahpatty	Goalpara/Assam	14	...	...	—	11	3	...	...	...	...
	Kamrup/Assam	1	...	—	...	...	1	...	—	—	—
Dihidarpara	Goalpara/Assam	13	2	—	—	10	...	1	...	—	...
	West Bengal	1	...	...	...	1	...	—	...		...
	Bangladesh	1	...	...		1	—	...	—	...	...
College Road	Goalpara/Assam	13	6	—	...	6	...	1	...	...	
	West Bengal	1	—	—	...	1	...	—	—	—	...
	Bangladesh	1	...	...	...	1	—	...	...	—	...
Bazar Area	Goalpara/Assam	1	...	...	—	—	1	—	...	...	—
	Rajasthan	14	...	...	...	8	3	—	—	3	—
Namasudrapara	Goalpara/Assam	21	11	1	1	3	...	4	1	...	...
	West Bengal	1	...	—	...	...	...	1	—	...	...
	Bangladesh	3	1	...	...	1	...	—	—	—	1
Subhaspally	Goalpara/Assam	4	4	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	...
	Cachar/Assam	1		...	—	1	—	...	—	—	—
	Bangladesh	15	8	...	...	1	...	6	—	...	—
Rajbangshipara	Goalpara/Assam	19	3	—	...	15	1	—	—	...	—
	Kamrup/Assam	3	...	...	...	3	—	...	...		...
	Tripura	1	1	...	—	...	...	...	—	...	...
	Bangladesh	2	1	—	—	1	...	—	...	...	...
All Localities		200	89	1	1	81	10	13	1	3	1

IX.10

utensils made of different materials

Number of households where utensils for serving food are made of											
Bell metal and Brass metal	Alumi-nium	Bell metal	Enamal	Bell metal and Steel Stainless	Stainless Stell	Aluminium and Bell metal	Alumi-nium, Bell and Brass metal	Stainless Steel Bell and Brass metal	China Clay and Alumi-nium	Chinese Clay and Bell metal	Steel, Alumi-nium and Bell metal
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
...	13	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...		...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	18	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...
5	8	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	5	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	3	...	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	...	...	5	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	7	...	...	...
...	12	...	1	1	...	5	...	...	1	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	2	6	...	...	1	5	...	...	1	...	...
...	8	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	6
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
8	85	8	1	35	4	18	11	11	4	4	11

and carrying water. It has been observed during the survey that the utensils made of different meterials are very much linked with the economic status of their possessions. As a result of changing ways of life the traditional and costly utensils are replaced by modern utensils. Many households also possess many latest and modern articles such as pressure cookers, electric cooker etc. Crockeries made of clay and glass are used in almost all the households. Some poor families in the town use earthen pot and plates for cooking and serving food. Religion, caste or community of the households does not seem to have any impact on the pattern of use of utensils. Following table shows the distribution of sample households in different localities according to the use of utensils made of different materials.

The table reveals that out of 200 sample households as many as 89 or 44.50 per cent are using aluminium utensils and 81 or 40.50 per cent are using aluminium and cast iron utensils for cooking purpose. Similarly, it is seen that 85 or 42.50 per cent households are using aluminium and 35 or 17.50 per cent are using stainless steel and bellmetal utensils for serving food.

Presence of luxury goods

Presence of luxury and costly goods such as wrist watch, table clock, radio, tape recorder, fan and other valuable items was also studied among the selected

TABLE

Presence of luxury and

Locality	Total number of households	Number of households possessing no luxury and costly goods	Number of households possessing				
			Wrist watch	Table clock	Radio	Televi-sion	Gramophone/ Record player
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mallahpatty	25	18	6	3	5	...	1
Beparipatty	25	19	6	2	3	...	...
Chowrangeemore	20	6	14	6	6	...	...
Baruahpatty	15	1	13	7	11	...	...
Dihidarpara	15	7	8	1	6	...	...
College Road	15	3	11	3	7	1	1
Bazar Area	15	...	15	9	14	1	1
Namasudrapara	25	11	11	1	5	...	1
Subhaspally	20	8	12	2	5	...	...
Rajbangshipara	25	11	12	5	9	...	...
Total	200	84	108	39	71	2	4

households during the survey. From the data collected during the survey, a table is prepared showing the presence of costly and luxury goods in the sample households in the town.

Following table depicts that out of 200 households 84 or 42.00 per cent do not possess any valuable or luxury goods, the remaining 116 or 58.00 per cent of the households possess luxury and costly items in their houses. The table further shows that 108 or 54.00 per cent of the households possess wrist watch, 39 or 19.50 per cent possess table clock, 71 or 35.50 per cent possess radio, 17 or 8.50 per cent possess tape recorder and another 17 or 8.50 per cent of the households possess fan. Besides, items like sewing machine, wall clock, bi-cycle, harmonium, record player and even television is found in possession of a small number of households.

Possession of costly and luxury items is directly linked with the economic condition of the households. Locality-wise distribution shows that 72.00 per cent of the households in Mallahpatty, 76.00 per cent is Beparipatty, 44.00 per cent in Namasudrapara, 40.00 per cent in Subhaspally and 40.00 per cent in Rajbangshipara do not possess any valuable or costly items while majority of the households in Baruahpatty, College Road and Chowrangeemore localities have such articles.

IX.11

costly goods by locality

Number of households possessing							
			Others				
Tape recorder	Fan	Sewing machine	Harmo-nium	Wall clock	Sterio	Cycle	Locality
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mallahpatty
1	1	1	...	...	...	...	Beparipatty
1	4	4	...	...	...	1	Chowrangeemore
3	...	...	1	...	...	...	Baruahpatty
3	⋮	...	...	1	...	...	Dihidarpara
2	1	...	...	...	1	...	College Road
2	10	...	...	2	...	...	Bazar Area
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	Namasudrapara
1	1	...	...	...	...	3	Subhaspally
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rajbangshipara
17	17	5	1	3	1	5	Total

Light and fuel

The study on the use of domestic fuel in the sample households reveals that out of 200 somple households 196 or 98.00 per cent use firewood as domestic fuel. Only 2 or 1.00 per cent use Kerosene as fuel. Beside 1 or 0.50 per cent each use cowdung gas and straw respectively as domestic fuel. Not a single household is found to use cooking gas etc. In case of lighting 70 or 35.00 per cent of the households have electric connections and the remaining 130 or 65.00 per cent of the households have no electricity and use kerosene for lighting purpose.

TABLE IX.12

Use of light and fuel

Locality	Number using light		Number using fuel			
	Kerosene	Electricity	Firewood	Kerosene	Cowdung gas	Straw
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mallahpatty	22	3	25	...	...	...
Beparipatty	22	3	24	...	...	1
Chowrangeemore	9	11	18	2	...	...
Baruahpatty	8	7	15	...	...	...
Dihidarpara	7	8	15	...	...	...
College Road	8	7	14	...	1	...
Bazar Area	...	15	15	...	...	...
Namasudrapara	23	2	25	...	...	...
Subhaspally	15	5	20	...	...	...
Rajbangshipara	16	9	25	...	...	...
Total	130	70	196	2	1	1

CHAPTER X

SLUM-BLIGHTED AREAS AND OTHER AREAS WITH SUB-STANDARD LIVING CONDITIONS

The slum is characterised as dirty areas having hazardous and unhygienic and injurious living conditions. Generally inadequate housing, lack of essential amenities, congestion, poor sanitation and housing conditions are treated as 'slum'. Similarly, the blighted areas also represent inferior standard of living with poor sanitation and wretched housing conditions. The slum and blighted areas are found in almost all the big cities and towns.

There are, however, no slums or blighted areas in Gauripur town. In fact no areas of the town have been declared as slum or blighted areas by the district or local authorities. However, in Gauripur town there are a few areas with sub-standard living condition. These areas mostly belong to the people of lower income groups. These are congested with dwelling houses and poor sanitation and unhygienic conditions which make them very unhealthy. There are no propar drains to carry away the rain water. During the rainy season theses areas are overflooded with rain water. Such areas of sub-standard living conditions are found in Namasudrapara in Ward No. II and Mallahpatty in Ward No. IV of the town.

Namasudrapara is one of the oldest locality, situated in Ward No. II, just opposite to the Dihidarpara. The environmental sanitation of the area is not at all satisfactory. Namasudras are scheduled caste and they were looked down upon by the society during the estate raj and were allotted a corner of the town separate from the other upper caste inhabitants of the town. They were people with low income for which the living conditions were very poor. At present, though many of them are engaged in various occupations beside their traditional occupation of fishing, the standard of living is still found to be unchanged due to low income received from the jobs and they are still found wanting in showing any aversion to the unhygienic surroundings. The locality is congested with the dwelling houses. Poor sanitation and wretched housing conditions cast the whole are an unhealthy look. Houses are constructed haphazardly. Most of the houses are made of bamboo, mud with roofs made of tiles. The houses do not have sufficient doors and windows for proper light and air. Houses are found without any marginal compound. No sufficient space is left in between the two adjoining houses. As there is no proper sewerage, the whole area remains under water during rainy season. Even in winter the area remains damp. Majority of the households do not have latrines. Most of the households use the nearby river and ponds as source of drinking water and for washing purpose. Only a few households have their own source of drinking water in the form of wells, tubewells and ponds. As already stated, people belonging to this area do not have social contact with the neighbouring people and more or less they remain isolated from them. They do not send their children to school due to financial constraints. This area is not free from diseases.

Another area with sub-standard living condition is obtained in Mallahpatty locality situated in Ward No. IV of the town. The inhabitants of this locality are the Mallahs. They were brought from Bihar by the Zamindars and were enaged as boatmen. Later some of them were appointed to collect levies and estate duty against monthly remuneration during estate raj. This particular group of people were also regarded as to be in the lower rung of society and were allowed to settle away from the caste Hindu inhabitants. The living condition of the people was very poor. The sanitation and environmental condition were no better than what it is now. With the abolition of Estate Raj, these people changed their vocation and became predominantly fishermen and also got engaged in other low paid jobs like daily labourer, cartpuller, carpenter, street vendor, vegetable seller etc. The economic condition of Mallahs has shown signs of gradual

deterioration due to meagre income received from such low paid jobs.

The locality is not clean. Most of the houses are made of bamboo, mud, thatch and tiles and are temporary in nature and built in an unplaned manner. The whole locality is congested. No drains are found in this locality and during rainy season the area dips under water. A few households have latrines and bathrooms. Like Namasudrapara, most of the people of this locality use the nearby river as source of drinking water and washing purpose. The living standard of the people is very low. The locality is unhygienic and unhealthy. Sanitation work provided by the Town Committee is inadequate. Mallahs do not send their children to school due to their poor pecuniary condition. Dirty and unhygienic condition of this locality present a look more or less akin to that of a slum area.

Besides, these two predominant localities with sub-standard living condition, there are a few patches of such type of condition in some other localities also. However, these areas are comparatively better and have not been considered for discussion.

An attempt had been made to elicit data on crime and defiant behaviour locality-wise but proved abortive. The data furnished in Chapter XII speak of the entire area that fall under Gauripur Police (Sub) Station. Enquiry made with personages of these localities revealed that no such incidents had occurred in any of the localities. Namasudrapara and Mallahpatty are the two substandard localities quite akin to the slum areas of cities and towns. The behaviour of persons dwelling in these two localities is found to be much endearing to each other. The area is free from major crime and defiant behaviour.

CHAPTER XI

ORGANISATION OF POWER AND PRESTIGE

Gauripur is a small town. The chief architects of the town were the zamindars of Gauripur. The zamindars had spent huge sums of money for the upliftment of the town. During estate Raj they constructed roads, tanks, temples and charitable institutions for the welfare of the people of the town. They were the founders of many social and cultural organisations of the town. They donated land and money for educational institutions, library, playgrounds etc. Though the founding-fathers have passed away, their descendants are still alive and command great respect of the residents of Gauripur town by virtue of their family position. The present generation of zamindars is known as 'Raja'. The members of the zamindar families constitute the most prestigious and elite section of the town. The famous cine actor late Promothesh Baruah belonged to the Gauripur zamindar family and is known all over India. The famous 'lokgeet' (folk song) singer Smt. Pratima Pandey, Alakesh Barua, Principal of the college, the famous hunter Raja P.C. Baruah all belonging to Raj-family are still respected by all sections of the people of the town.

Besides the members of zamindar family, there are a few persons in the town who enjoy special prestige, power and influence over the poeple of the town. In this connection, the names of Sri Rakhal Barua, Sri Azad Ali, Sri Kamakhya Rai, Sri Kanailal Jain and Sri Sagarmal Sanasaria are worth mentioning. Besides ex-M.L.A. and ex-Municipal members also have influential and dominant voice in various matters relating to the town. Gauripur being a small town, socio-economic and political power is concentrated in the hands of a few individuals. During the survey, 5 persons were interviewed in each selected localities, who are regarded as the most respected and influential persons in the localities in particular and in the town in general.

Table No. XI.1 shows the particulars of the five most respected persons in each of the 5 selected localities of the town.

TABLE XI.1

Particulars of five most respected persons for the neighbourhood or locality

Name of the neighbourhood	Name of the person	Sex	Caste/ Community	Religion	Education	Occupation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Namasudrapara	1. Chand Kishore Sarkar	Male	Namasudra	Hindu	Literate without educational level	Fishing
	2. Bireswar Sarkar	Male	-do-	-do-	-do-	Business
	3. Panchanan Sarkar	Male	-do-	-do-	IX	Petition writer
	4. Daben Sarkar	Male	-do-	-do-	VIII	Ex-Secy. Fish Co.. Op.. Society
	5. Kshiroda Sarkar	Male	-do-	-do-	IV	Supervisor, Bidi Factory
Subhaspally	1. Prabhat Dutta	Male	Kayastha	-do-	Matric	Business
	2. Sachindra Saha	Male	-do-	-do-	B. A.	L.I.C. Agent
	3. Budheswar Sen	Male	-do-	-do-	Matric	Business
	4. Raicharan Karmakar	Male	-do-	-do-	Literate without educational level	Goldsmithy
	5. Madan Mohan Seal	Male	Napit (Seal)	-do-	VII	Business

TABLE XI.1—Concld.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Beparipatty	1. Jamaluddin Ahmed	Male	—	Muslim	M.A.	Rtd. D.C.
	2. Md. Rajak	Male	—	-do-	Matric	L.P. Teacher
	3. Md. Ibrahim	Male	—	-do-	Matric	Business
	4. Hazi Abdur Rahman	Male	—	-do-	IX	Religious Worker
	5. Md. Azad Ali	Male	—	-do-	IX	Cultivator
Rajbangshipara	1. Kamakhya Rai	Male	Rajbangshi	Hindu	LMP	Medical practitioner
	2. Alakesh Baruah	Male	Kayastha	-do-	M.A.	Lecturer
	3. Budu Baruah	Male	-do-	-do-	Matric	Business
	4. Daben Rai	Male	Rajbangshi	-do-	IX	Cultivator
	5. Shyamal Rai	Male	-do-	-do-	B.A.	H.E.H./master
Bazar Area	1. Sagarmal Sanasaria	Male	Marawari	-do-	IX	Ex-Chairman, Town Committe Business
	2. Nandalal	Male	-do-	-do-	I.A.	Business
	3. Kanailal Jain	Male	-do-	-do-	Matric	Business
	4. Prakash Jain	Male	-do-	Jain	Matric	Business
	5. Mulchand Chagar	Male	-do-	Jain	B.A.	Business

The table shows that all the (25) respected persons in 5 selected localities are males. In Namasudrapara, all the five respected persons belong to Namasudra caste. In Beparipatty locality all the five respected persons belong to Muslim community.

It is interesting to note the wide variations in the attainment of education by the respected persons listed in the selected neighbourhoods. It ranges between three just literates and two having post-graduate degree. For obvious reasons the average educational level attained by those listed in Namasudrapara is the lowest.

The table also shows the occupation of all the 25 respected persons in different localities. It is seen that these preson sare engaged in a large varity of economic activities which primarily include businesse. Interestingly enough, we have two cultivators in the list both of whom reportedly have passed standard IX examination.

It can be said that educational achievement or nature of occupation of a person are not the sole determinants of his social status. It is his close association with the general public, understanding of their problem and doing his bit in a spirit of sacrifice for the betterment of lot of the people that earns him a position of pride and prestige in the society.

An attempt is also made here to find out the most influential persons in the neighbourhood. For this purpose a table showing the particulars of five most influential persons in each of the selected neighourhood is prepared and reproduced below.

TABLE XI.2

Particulars of five most influential persons in the neighbourhood

Name of the neighbourhood	Name of the person	Sex	Caste/ Community	Religion	Education	Occupation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Namasudrapara	1. Tulsi Sarkar	M	Namasudra	Hindu	VI	Driver
	2. Moti Das	M	-do-	-do-	IV	Govt. service
	3. Sachi Mohan Sarkar	M	-do-	-do-	VIII	Fishing
	4. Radha Mohan Sarkar	M	-do-	-do-	VI	Fishing
	5 Chandra Kishore Biswas	M	-do-	-do-	VIII	Govt. service
Subhaspally	1. Jiban Paramanik	M	Kayastha	-do-	B.A.	Teacher
	2. Haradhan Paul	M	-do-	-do-	IX	Business
	3. Prabhat Dutta	M	-do-	-do-	Matric	Business
	4. Budheswar Sen	M	-do-	-do-	-do-	Business
	5. Sachindra Saha	M	-do-	-do-	B.A.	L.I.C. agent
Beparipatty	1. Jamaluddin Ahmed	M	Muslim	Muslim	M A.	Rtd. D C
	2. Brij Mohan Jain	M	Jain	Jain	Matric	Business
	3 Abdul Kayem	M	Muslim	Muslim	Matric	Religious worker
	4. Mazid Bepari	M	-do-	-do-	IX	Business
	5. Ibrahim Ali	M	-do-	-do-	Matric	Business
Rajbangshipara	1. Kamakhya Rai	M	Rajbangshi	Hindu	L.M.P.	Medical Practitioner
	2. Alakesh Baruah	M	Kayastha	-do-	M.A.	Lecturer
	3. Indrabhusan Chakraborty	M	Brahmin	-do-	IX	Priest
	4. Gopindra Dutta	M	Kayastha	-do-	L.P.	Business
	5. Subal Sarkar	M	-do-	-do-	B.A., B.T.	Teacher

TABLE XI.2—Concld.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bazar Area	1. Sagarmal Sanasaria	M	Marwari	Hindu	IX	Business
	2. Mulchand Chager	M	-do-	-do-	B.A.	-do-
	3. Tolamol Jain	M	-do-	-do-	Matric	-do-
	4. Manilal Agarwala	M	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
	5. Fatesh Chand Agarwala	M	-do-	-do-	VIII	-do-

It is observed from the table XI.1 and XI.2 that some of the persons in the selected localities are regarded both as respected and influential persons in the neighbourhood.

It is observed that in Namasudrapara none of the five persons who are regarded as respected persons in the locality are considered as influential persons. However, a common feature is that here too the average educational level of the listed persons is the lowest among all those listed in the five selected localities.

In case of Subhaspally however, three persons are regarded as both respected and influential persons. In respect of Beparipatty locality only two names are found in common in both the tables while three persons are regarded as influential persons only. The table shows that two of such persons belong to Muslim community.

In case of Rajbangshipara locality two persons namely Shri Kamakhya Rai and Shri Alakesh Baruah are regarded as both influential and respected and particulars of these two have already been mentioned. Out of the remaining three persons one is a businessman, the second a teacher and the third a priest.

Similarly, in case of Bazar Area locality 3 persons are reported as only influential men and the other two are regarded both as influential and respected. As the name of the locality indicates the occupation of all these persons is business.

An attempt is also made to study the influential and respected persons of the town as a whole. For this purpose the particulars of respected and influential persons in the town as considered so by the respondents in the selected localities is also prepared. As stated earlier, prestige and political power is concentrated in a few individuals who have been able to attain the special position in their respective localities as well as in the town through their social works. It was observed during the survey that some leading businessmen of the town have a dominating influence upon the economic as well as social life of inhabitants of the town. Some of them hold high offices in various political parties, social, religious and voluntary organisations.

Respected persons in the town

Table XI.3 gives accounts of the five most respected persons in the town considered as such by the inhabitants of different localities. It is seen some persons are commonly cited as respected by residents of more than one locality of the town. Shri Alakesh Baruah, Principal, P.C. Baruah College tops the list of respected persons, Sri Prakritish Baruah (Ex-Zamindar), Sri Rakhal Baruah (Businessman), Smt. Pratima Pandey (Famous Lokgeet singer, Zamindar family) are the other most respected persons of the town. Besides the above, Azad Ali, Ex-M.L.A., Kamakhya Rai (Doctor), Sri Sagarmal Sanasaria (Businessman), Kanailal Jain (Businessman), Sri Lakshyapati Tarkasastri (Principal Sanskrit Tol) are some of the other respected persons of the town.

As already said a position of respect does not always go hand-in-glove with a position of influence. A person is held in high esteem usually for his selfless service to the society. It is the good qualities of head and heart that earns a man respect in his society. In the present day society an influential persons is considered as one who casts influence over the people by virtue of his active participation in political parties and other organisations.

TABLE XI.3

Particulars of five most respectable persons in the town

Neighbourhood	Name of the persons	Sex	Caste/ Community	Religion	Education	Occupation	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Namasudrapara	1. Prakitish Baruah	M	Kayastha	Hindu	I.A.	Landlord	
	2. Rakhal Barua	M	-do-	-do-	I.A.	Business	
	3. Amal Baruah	M	-do-	-do-	M.A.	Professor	
	4. Alakesh Baruah	M	-do-	-do-	M.A.	Professor	
	5. Pratima Pandey	F	-do-	-do-	Matric	Radio Artist	
Subhaspally	1. Sanat Baruah	M	-do-	-do-	Matric	Landlord	
	2. Tapan Dutta Choudhury	M	-do-	-do-	B.A.	Homeopathic Doctor	
	3. Rakhal Barua	M	-do-	-do-	I.A.	Business	
	4. Santosh Baruah	M	-do-	-do-	B.A.	Landlord	
	5. Azad Ali	M	—	Muslim	B.A.	Rtd. person	
Beparipatty	1. Azad Ali	M	—	-do-	B.A.	Rtd. person	
	2. Wajed Ali	M	—	-do-	B.A., B.T.	Rtd. person	
	3. Md. Hafizuddin	M	—	-do-	IX	Rtd. person	
	4. Md. Fazuruddin	M	—	-do-	IX	Cultivation	
	5. Alakesh Baruah	M	Kayastha	Hindu	M.A.	Professor	
Rajbangshipara	1. Alakesh Baruah	M	-do-	-do-	M.A.	Professor	
	2. Kamakhya Rai	M	Rajbangshi	-do-	S.M.P.	Medical Prof.	
	3. Sailesh Baruah	M	Kalita	-do-	Matric	Landlord	
	4. Pratima Pandey	F	Kayastha	-do-	Matric	Radio Artist	
	5. Lakshyapati Tarkasastri	M	Brahmin	-do-	Tarkasastri	Principal Sans. Tol	
Bazar Area	1. Sagarmal Sanasaria	M	Marwari	Jain	IX	Business	
	2. Alakesh Baruah	M	Kayastha	Hindu	M.A.	Professor	
	3. Lakshyapati Tarkasastri	M	Brahmin	-do-	Tarkasastri	Principal Sans. Tol	
	4. Prakitish Baruah	M	Kayastha	-do-	I.A.	Landlord	
	5. Kanailal Jain	M	—	Jain	Matric	Business	

Influential persons in the town

Table No. XI.4 gives the names of five most influential persons of the town considered as such by the people residing in the chosen localities. From the table it is observed that some of the persons are regarded as both respected and influential persons of the town. Besides names of some persons are found to be common in more than one localities in case of influential man. In is seen that Sri Rakhal Baruah (Businessman), Sri Nripen Dihidar (Social worker), Azad Ali (Ex-MLA), Kamakhya Rai (Doctor), Jiban Paramanik (Teacher), Sagarmal Sanasaria (Businessman) are the most influential persons of the town. Besides, Smt. Pratima Pandey, Sri Sarat Baruah (Ex-Zamindar), Santosh Baruah (Ex-Zamindar), Md. Omar Ali (Lecturer), G. Kanu are also reported as influential persons in the town.

Gauripur being a small town it does not occupy any special place in national or state level politics. From our general observation it has, however, been felt that the people in general are very much politically conscious. Many all India Political Parties have strong hold upon the people of Gauripur town. The national political parties like Congress (I), Congress (S), C.P.I., C.P.I. (M), Janta Party, B.J.P. are to be found active during general election. Many active and important party workers and supporters of above parties are found to be busy in organising meeting and mobilizing public opinion on the eve of election. All the above mentioned parties have enrolled members belonging to all castes and communities in the town and function from their respective party offices at Dhubri which is only 8 km. away from Gauripur.

TABLE XI.4

Particulars of five most influential persons in the town

Neighbourhood	Name of the person	Sex	Caste/ Community	Religion	Education	Occupation	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Namasudrapara	1. Sarat Baruah	Male	Kayastha	Hindu	Matric	Land Lord	
	2. Pratima Pandey	Female	-do-	-do-	Matric	Radio Artist	
	3. Azad Ali	Male	—	Muslim	B.A.	Retired person	
	4. Nripen Dihidar	Male	Kalita	Hindu	IX	Social worker	
	5. Rakhal Baruah	Male	Kayastha	-do-	I.A.	Business	
Subhaspally	1. Rakhal Baruah	Male	-do-	-do-	I.A.	Business	
	2. Pratima Pandey	Female	-do-	-do-	Matric	Radio Artist	
	3. Santosh Baruah	Male	-do-	-do-	B.A.	Land Lord	
	4. Jiban Paramanik	Male	-do-	-do-	B.A.	Teacher	
	5. Nripen Dihidar	Male	Kalita	-do-	IX	Social worker	
Beparipatty	1. Azad Ali	Male	—	Muslim	B.A.	Retired person	
	2. Sachindra Dutta	Male	Kayastha	Hindu	I.A.	Social worker	
	3. Alakesh Baruah	Male	-do-	-do-	M.A.	Professor	
	4. Md. Omar Ali	Male	—	Muslim	M.A.	Professor	
	5. Kamakhya Rai	Male	Rajbangshi	Hindu	L.M.P.	Medical Practitioner	

TABLE XI.4--Concld.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rajbangshipara	1. Nripen Dihidar	Male	Kalita	-do-	IX	Social worker	
	2. Kamakhya Rai	Male	Rajbangshi	-do-	L.M.P.	Medical Practitioner	
	3. Rakhal Baruah	Male	Kayastha	-do-	I.A.	Business	
	4. Gajanan Kanu	Male	-do-	-do-	M.A.	Professor	
	5. Azad Ali	Male	—	Muslim	B.A.	Retired person	
Bazar Area	1. Sagarmal Sanasaria	Male	Marwari	Hindu	IX	Retired person	
	2. Rakhal Baruah	Male	Kayastha	-do-	I.A.	Business	
	3. Jiban Paramanik	Male	-do-	-do-	B.A.	Teacher	
	4. Azad Ali	Male	—	Muslim	B.A.	Retired person	
	5. Pratima Pandey	Female	Kayastha	Hindu	Matric	Radio Artist	

Gauripur town has a separate unreserved assembly constituency. But the town does not have any separate parliamentary constituency. It is under Dhubri parliamentary constituency.

The table No. XI.5 shows the voting behaviour and the number of votes polled in each station in 1983 general election. Out of 7,880 registered voters only 3,001 valid votes were polled with a percentage of 38.08. (Table XI.5 see on page 158)

TABLE XI.5

Special particulars about voting behaviour of the population during the last general election held in february, 1983

Name of the constituency to which the polling station belongs	Year when election was held	Name of polling station	Whether reserved or unreserved constituency	Number of registered voters	Total votes polled valid/ invalid	Number of valid votes polled	Particulars of candidates			Remarks
							Name	Ethnic category SC/ST/ Hindu etc.	Party	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
24-Gauripur L.A. Constituency under 4 Dhubri Parliamentary Constituency	1983	1. 1475 Gauripur Girls L.P School (Right side)	Unreserved constituency	537	152	143	1. Joynal Abedin	Muslim	Indian National Congress (I)	
		2. -do- (Left side)	-do-	561	45	44	2. Syed Ahmed Ali	Muslim	Indian Congress Socialist	
		3. Dihidarpara M. V. School	-do-	961	453	447	3. Jaimur Rahman Mandal	Muslim	Independent	
		4. Gauripur Girl's High school (Right side)	-do-	669	311	291				
		5. -do- (Left side)	-do-	974	461	435	4. Rabindra Nath Choudhury	Scheduled Caste/ Hindu	Independent	Joynal Abedin (Elected) 28,152 votes including votes polled in rural components of the constituency
		6. Gauripur P. C. Sangit Vidyapith (Right side)	-do-	737	195	188				
		7. -do- (Left side)	-do-	651	105	104	5. Ramesh Chandra Ray	Hindu	Independent	
		8. Gauripur P. C. Institute (Right side)	-do-	750	434	405				
		9. -do- (Left side)	-do-	753	465	444				
		10. 677 Gauripur Town J. B. School (Right side)	-do-	755	370	364				
		11. -do- (Left side)	-do-	532	140	137				

CHAPTER XII

LEISURE AND RECREATION, SOCIAL PARTICIPATION, SOCIAL AWARENESS, RELIGION AND CRIME

Gauripur town does not claim to have any centre of cultural or recreational importance. The town has very limited facilities for recreation. A cinema hall, one library, one park, one play ground and a few temples are all that the town is serving as recreational facilities for the people of Gauripur. The inhabitants of Gauripur town, however, can easily avail themselves of various kinds of recreational facilities that are available at Dhubri town, which is only a few kms. away. The readily available bus services make it easy for the people of Gauripur to avail this opportunity at Dhubri.

Recreation and leisure time activity has a direct relationship with occupational pattern of the people. Because particular profession has ample time for leisure while the others have limited time for leisure. It has been observed that the main occupation of the people of Gauripur town has kept them occupied for best part of the day and thus they have only limited time available for leisure and recreation. Those people who work in various Govt./Private services or offices have fixed working hours i.e. from 10 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. and thus have some free time daily after office hours in which they can enjoy some leisure and recreation. But the people engaged in activities like manufacturing, trade and commerce are not having enough leisure time to spare because, for major part of the day they are in their establishments. Thus such workers are having very little time for leisure and recreation. Some of the non-workers and retired persons are having ample time with them to spare for leisure and recreation, while the housewives are having little spare time for leisure and recreation because they are always busy with their household duties.

The common mode of passing leisure time and recreation consists of visiting temples and other religious places, libraries, parks, calling on friends and relatives, enjoying cinema, drama and other cultural programmes. Besides, walking gossiping listening to radio, reading newspaper etc. are the most common way of passing the leisure time by the inhabitants of Gauripur. It is observed during the survey that most of the elderly persons of the town are passing their leisure time by walking, playing cards, reading newspaper, visiting religious places and discussing various matters of common and public interests, while younger people are passing their time by playing various kinds of out-door and indoor games and also occasionally enjoying cinema.

Sports activities do not provide much scope for entertainment or past time for the people of Gauripur. Cricket and football are the two major out-door games found to be most popular among the people of Gauripur town. These two games naturally provide maximum opportunity of recreation and enjoyment. Younger generations, mainly school boys and girls play cricket and football throughout the year. Usually cricket session starts from October to February and football from March to October. Besides these two games, another game in which people take interest, is badminton. Badminton courts can be found in court-yards of many houses. This definitely provide great recreation to both boys and girls of the town.

There are two playgrounds in the town namely Mahamaya ground on the eastern side of the Mahamaya tank and another one is the college ground located in the college compound. All the major games including annual sports of schools and the colleges are held in these grounds. The condition of both the grounds are not upto the standard owing mainly to inadequate maintenance. Poor ground and playing facilities have deprived many young talents of the town from becoming good players.

Another important recreational place is the children's park located on the western side of the Mahamaya tank in Ward No. III. But unfortunately, this park too is found to be in a very poor shape. No organisation or even the town committee did not pay any attention to improve the condition of the park. This is the only place or park in the town where children could have spend their leisure hours in playing various sorts of games.

It was reported during the survey that there are three clubs functioning in Gauripur town. These clubs are organised mostly by local youths. The main activities of these clubs are to promote games and sports and to uplift the cultural activities of the town. Besides these clubs, there is also a sports association in the town. This organisation is looking after the games and sports of the town. The football and cricket are the two tournaments organised by the sports association every year.

Gauripur Public Library

The important and only library in the town is the Gauripur Public Library which is situated at Ward No. III on the southern part of the famous Mahamaya temple. It was established in the year 1947 by the Zamindars of Gauripur. Formerly, this library was known as Prabhat Chandra Baruah Library. It was its own building which was donated by the Zamindars. During estate Raj, this library was the centre of learning for many scholars. It had an excellent collection of many valuable and rare books, journals etc. on various topics and subjects. But unfortunately after the estate Raj, these valuable and rare books were not to be found. At present this library is run and financed by the town committee. It has about 3,000 books on various topics and subjects including reference books, dictionaries, encyclopedica etc. written in Assamese, Bengali and English languages. Besides, all the leading newspapers of the state and the country and magazines on various topics are available in the library. There are about 400 members of which 200 are regular members. Only the local people can be the member of the library by depositing Rs. 5/- as caution money and paying the regular subscription of 0.50 paise per month. About 30 persons visit the library every day for studying and reading books and newspapers. The library has a librarian assisted by one assistant librarian and a chowkidar. It remains open in the evening daily.

Cinema

There is only one cinema hall in the town. This cinema hall is known as Urbic cinema located at Ward No. III near the main bazar. This cinema hall has been in existence in the town since 1977. The building is made of brick wall, cement floor and C.I. sheet roofs. The projection length is about 84'. The hall has seating capacity for 520 persons of which 20 are balcony seat, 140 special seats, 290 rear stall and 75 front stall seats. The rates for entry tickets are Rs. 1.50 for balcony, Rs. 1.25 for special, Rs. 1.00 for rear stall and 75 p. for front stalls. The Urbic runs three shows daily. The average number of tickets sold in the three shows are about 606.

It is gathered during the field survey that a circus party exhibited its shows in this town though for a very short period in the winter of 1982. It attracted people from all corners of the town as also from the near by rural areas.

Table No. XII.1 shows the particulars of the sports and cultural institutions of Gauripur.

Particulars of Newspaper/Magazines and Journals etc. in the town

There is no newspaper and periodicals presently published from the town. A local paper by the name of 'Prantibhasa' was published from the town in the past. But the circulation of this paper totally stopped in 1983 due to lack of subscriber and consequential financial difficulties. It is observed that there is no sub-office of any newspaper in the town but there are agents for all the papers. Newspapers, periodicals and other literary works are available through the book stalls in the town. A number of Newspaper/Journals published both from the state and outside the state are brought in the town. Names of daily newspapers, weeklies etc. printed in different languages which are available in the town alongwith the number of subscribers are incorporated in the table XII.2

TABLE XII.1

Particulars of clubs and other sports and cultural organisations of the town

Name	Location	Year of establishment	Nature of activities	Number of members	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
Vivekananda Club	Ward No. II	1976	Games and Sports & Socio-Cultural activities	200	—
National Boys' Club	Ward No. I	1972	-do-	100	—
Monoranjan Club	Ward No. III	N.A.	Games and Sports & Socio-Cultural activities	100	—
Gauripur Sports Association	Ward No. III	N.A.	Games and Sports	N.A.	—
Gauripur Public Library	Ward No. III	1947	Reading facilities on various topics and subjects	400	200 regularly

TABLE XII.2

Newspaper and periodicals available in the town

Name	Language	Place of publication	Approximate No.of circulations
1	2	3	4
Daily			
1. The Assam Tribune	English	Guwahati	500
2. Hindusthan Standard	English	Calcutta	500
3. Amrit Bazar Patrika	English	Calcutta	500
4. The Statesman	English	Calcutta	200
5. Dainik Asom	Assamese	Guwahati	300
6. Jugantar	Bengali	Calcutta	500
7. Ananda Bazar	Bengali	Calcutta	200
Weekly			
1. Asambani	Assamese	Guwahati	200
Bi-weekly			
1. Nilachal	Assamese	Guwahati	200
2. Asambatori	Assamese	Guwahati	200

Religious activities

As mentioned in the foregoing chapters the major religious communities found among the inhabitants of Gauripur are the Hindu, Muslim and Jains. The Hindu is the largest and dominant religious community of the town which is followed by the Muslims and a small percentage of Jains. The religion plays an important role in the socio-cultural life of the town. There are a few important religious places in the town. Among the Hindus, the most important religious places are the Mahamaya temple, Kunja Behari temple, Shyam Sundar temple, Narsing temple. Besides, there is a 'Namghar' (a religious place for Vaishnavites-followers of Sri Sankardeva) and a 'Sat Sang Kendra' in the town. The only important 'Masjid' of the town is the 'Jame Masjid'. It is one of the famous and oldest Masjid in the district. The important religious institutions of the town are discussed below in details.

Table No. XII.3 shows the important religious institutions of the town with their particulars.

TABLE XII.3

Important religious institutions

Name	Location	Whether classified as protected monument	Age	Brief description	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Mahamaya Temple	Ward I	Protected	—	Image of Gauri	1. No myth, legend or history associated with these institutions could be traced. 2. All these institutions are managed by a committee. 3. All these are very well maintained. 4. Mahamaya temple is believed to be as old as Gauripur town itself.
2. Kunja Behari Temple	Ward I	Protected	—	Image of Krishna	
3. Shyam Sundar Mandir	Ward III		80 years	Images of Radha and Krishna	
4. Narsing Mandir	Ward III		80 years	Images of Ram, Sita & Hanuman	
5. Kali Mandir	Ward III		70 years	Image of Kali	
6. Satsang Kendra	Ward I		20 years (Estd. 1964)	Anukul Thakur	
7. Jame Masjid	Ward IV		116 years (Estd. 1868)	Prayers are regularly held	
8. Namghar	Ward III		30 years	Evening worship is regularly performed by an appointed person. 'Namkirtan' is held on occasions like 'Sankardev Tithi', 'Madhabdev Tithi' etc.	

Puja is regularly performed in all these temples

Devotees regularly assemble to perform Kirtan

Mahamaya temple

This is the oldest and famous temple of the town. The famous temple was built during the days of estate Raj. Zamindars of Gauripur were the followers of 'Sakti' cult. This temple has an image of 'Gauri' (Durga) a Sakti cult. During the days of Zamindars, this was the most important religious centre. All the religious ceremonies connected with Sakti cult were performed in this temple. When the old capital of Zamindars was shifted from Rangamati to Gauripur, this temple was built and an image of Gauri or Mahamaya was installed. It is told that original image being lost, a new image was installed in its place. This temple was made of old brick and lime stone. At present the temple is run by a committee. Daily puja and other activities of the temple are looked after by a 'Pujari' or an ordained religious worker. Many devotees from various parts of the town as also outside the town visit the temple. The important festivals or pujas performed by the temple committee are Durga Puja, Kali Puja, Lakshmi Puja, Saraswati Puja, Manasha Puja, Shyam Puja etc. Besides, Dol Jyatra and Asoka Astami are also celebrated annually in the temple. During the festivals a large number of devotees from different parts of the town pay visit to this temple.

Kunja Behari temple

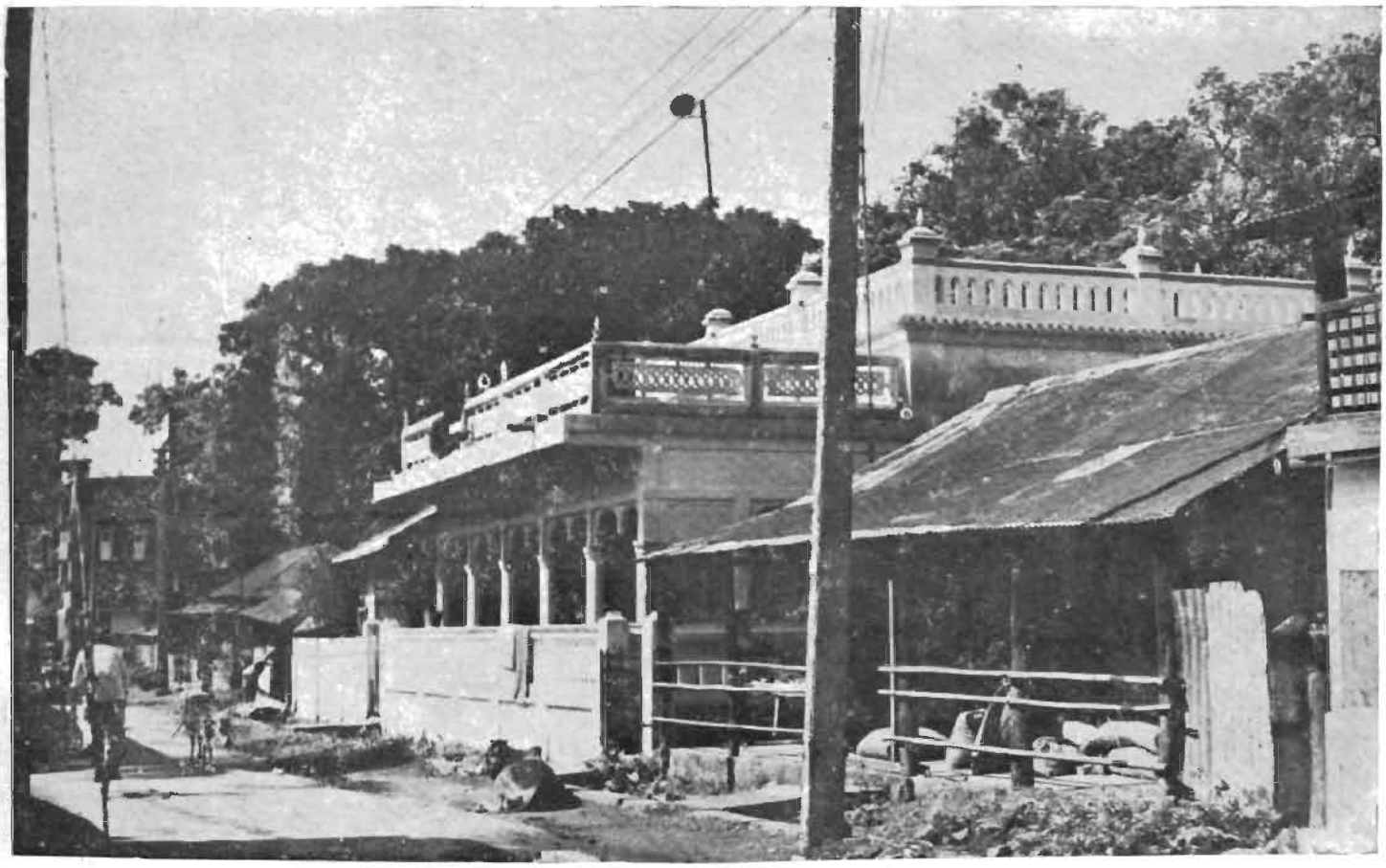
This is also one of the oldest temple of the town. It is situated near the Mahamaya temple in Ward No. I. It was also built by the Zamindarsof Gauripur. The temple has an image of 'Lord Krishna'. The important festivals performed in this temple are Janmastami, Dol Jyatra etc. The temple is at present run by a committee. Puja is performed regularly by an appointed 'Pujari'.



Mahamaya Temple



Shyam Sundar Mandir



Jame Masjid

Shyam Sundar Mandir

This temple is situated in Ward No. III near the Bazar Area. This temple built by the Marwari (Hindu) community, has an image of Radha and Krishna. The temple is run by a committee. The important festivals performed in this temple are Dol Jyatra, Janmastami etc.

Narsing Mandir

It is situated in Ward No. III near the Bazar Area. This temple belongs to the followers of 'Rama'. It has an image of Ram, Sita and Hanuman. People mostly belonging to Marwari community come to worship in this temple. The temple is run by a committee.

Kali Mandir

It is situated in between Ward No. I and III. The temple has an image of Goddess Kali. Puja is performed regularly by a pujari twice a day.

Namghar

The Namghar belongs to the followers of Vaishnavism which was founded by Sri Sri Sir Sankardeva, the great saint of Assam. It is situated in Ward No. III near Dihidarpara. It is run by a committee. The important religious festivals are Dol Jyatra, Janmastami, Tithi of Sankardeva (birth and death anniversary) and Tithi of Madhabdeva (birth and death anniversary).

Sat Sang Kendra

It is situated in Ward No. III of the town. This kendra belong to the followers of Shri Shri Anukul Thakur. It was established in 1964. Many followers regularly visit the temple for religious discussions.

Jame Masjid

This is one of the oldest and important mosques of the district. All the religious activities of the Mohammedan community centre round this mosque. It is said to have been established in the year 1864. This mosque is located in Beparipatty in Ward No. II of the town. The Masjid is managed and controlled by a committee. Namaz (prayer) is performed regularly. Special namaz is conducted on the occasions of Id-Ul-Fitr and Id-Ul- Zuha. Besides, a special prayer (namaz) attended by a large number of people is performed on every friday.

Crime

The law and order situation in the town is quite normal. The town do not have much law and order problems. The people are found to be law-abiding and peaceful. Gauripur town has a sub-police station to look after the law and order sitution of the town.

The number and nature of criminal and other cases recorded during 1933-84 at the Gauripur Sub-Police Station are given below :

1. Theft—9
2. Burglary—7
3. Dacoity—2
4. Crime against property—18
5. Murder cases—2
6. Breach of trust—26
7. Suicide cases—2
8. Accidential death —3
9. Alcoholism death – 3
10. Misc.—(409, 420 cases)—41

During the period 1983-84 there was no crime associated with any political, religious or industrial unrest in the town. There is no brothel after care home vagrancy or beggar home or home for rehabilition of rescued women. The district jail is situated at Dhubri, a few kms. away from Gauripur town.

CHAPTER XIII

LINKAGFS AND CONTINUE

Goalpara district lying on both sides of Brahmaputra is western most district of Assam. It lies between latitudes 25°28′ and 26°54′ North and 89°42′ and 91°06′ East longitudes. On the north it is bounded by mountainous regions of Bhutan, on the east by the district of Kamrup, on the south by Garo Hills district of Meghalaya and on the west by Bangladesh and Cooch Bihar and Jalpaiguri districts of West Bengal.

The name Goalpara is associated with the term 'Gwal' or 'Goal' meaning milkman. There is also a belief that the name Goalpara is derived from Gwalitippika which literally means Milkmen's village. It is believed that there was a big 'Char' (alluvial land) which was an ideal place for grazing cattle. In this grazing land many Goalas (Milkmen) settled with their cattle. This colony of milkmen was popularly known as 'Goaltuli'. It is said that the name Goalpara is a corrupt form of the term Goaltuli.

According to 1971 Census there were three sub-divisions namely Goalpara, Dhubri and Kokrajhar in the district with 13 thanas.

1. Goalpara sub-division included the police station of Lakhipur, Goalpara Abhayapuri and Dudhnai. The total area of sub-division was 2,843.8 square kilometre (as per 1971 Census).

2. Dhubri : Dhubri sub-division was the smallest with 2,745.5 square kilometres. This sub-division included police stations Golokganj, Bilasipara, Dhubri, South Salmara and Mankachar.

3. Kokrajhar sub-division : It was the largest sub-division with an area of 4,716.5 square kilometres. This sub-division consisted of Gossaingaon, Kokrajhar, Bijni and Sidli police station.

Dhubri is the district headquarters and is situated on the north bank of the river Brahmaputra at 34 metres above sea level. (Table No. XIII.1)

Area, population and density

Goalpara is the second largest district of Assam State in size having an area of 10,359 sq. km. out of which 10,307.3 sq. km. area rural areas. According to 1971 Census, the total population of the district is 2,225,103 contributing 15.21 per cent of the state's population. Goalpara also ranks second among the districts in regard to population. Dhubri police station under which Gauripur town falls, has an area of 429.9 sq. km. which is inhabited by 182,798 persons out of which 96,747 persons are males. The density of population of the district per sq. km. is 215 person, Dhubri police station is having the second highest density of 425 person per sq. km. among all the police station of the district. The urban density of the police station is 5,122 persons which is more than the density of Gauripur town (4,509 person).

Number of town and villages

The district has 12 towns and 4,023 villages as per 1971 Census out of which 244 are uninhabited villages. Taking into consideration the inhabited villages, the district has one urban centre per 318 villages. There are 197 inhabited and 17 uninhabited villages under Dhubri police station. The police station, which has two twons under its jurisdiction, one of which is Gauripur town, records one urban centre per 98 inhabited villages.

Sex ratio

The sex ratio in rural and urban areas of the district is 939 and 801 females per 1,000 males respectively. The corresponding figures for Dhubri police station are 937 and 796 respectively. Gauripur town records 871 females per 1,000 males in 1971 which is the second highest sex ratio, among the towns of the district.

TABLE XIII.1

Area, density of population, occupied residential houses, number of households, population by sex, Scheduled Caste/Tribe, literacy, number of workers and sex ratio of the District/referent Police Station and Gauripur Town (1971 Census)

District/Police Station/Town		Area in in sq. km.	Density of population	No. of occupied residential houses	Number of households	Population		
						Total	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Goalpara District	T	10,359.0	215	361,436	362,134	2,225,103	1,154,449	1,070,654
	R	10,307.3	199	332,348	332,937	2,052,809	1,058,785	994,024
	U	51.7	3,340	29,088	29,197	172,294	95,664	76,630
Dhubri Police Station	T	429.9	425	28,973	28,986	182,798	96,747	86,051
	R	418,5	297	19,363	19,363	124,359	64,202	60,157
	U	11.4	5,122	9,610	9,623	58,439	32,545	25,894
Gauripur Town		2.85	4,509	1,976	1,976	12,850	6,867	5,983

Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe	Literates	Workers	Non-workers	Sex ratio		District/Police Station Town
9	10	11	12	13	14		1
120,006	308,287	488,989	598,886	1,626,217	927	T	Goalpara District
(5.39)	(13.85)	(21.98)	(26.91)				
99,525	304,308	401,422	548,793	1,504,016	939	R	
(4.85)	(14.82)	(19.55)	(26.73)				
20,481	3,979	87,567	50,093	122,201	801	U	
(11.89)	(2.31)	(50.82)	(29.07)				
10,063	6,893	49,994	51,975	130,823	889	T	Dhubri Police Station
(5.50)	(3.77)	(27.35)	(28.43)				
4,133	6,681	20,446	34,162	90,197	937	R	
(3.33)	(5.37)	(16.44)	(27.47)				
5,930	212	29,548	17,813	40,626	796	U	
(10.15)	(0.36)	(50.56)	(30.48)				
1,331	19	5,660	3,718	9,132	871		Gauripur Town
(10.36)	(0.15)	(44.05)	(28.93)				

Literacy

The percentage of literacy according to 1971 Census in the district is 21.98 per cent as against 28.72 per cent state average. It is observed that the literacy rate of the district is lower than all the districts except however, the district of Mikir Hills (now Karbi Anglong). The percentage of rural literates (19.55 per cent) is much lower than the urban literates (50.82 per cent) of the district. When sex-wise literacy is considered, it is found that proportion of male literates (30.27 per cent) is much higher than that among the females (13.03 per cent) in the district. The growth in literacy in the district during 1961-1971 is (+) 4.37 per cent as against state average of 4.86 per cent. The effective literacy rate in the district as per 1971 Census is 26.88 per cent as against 34.60 per cent obtained in case of the state. The male effective literacy rate (36.73 per cent) is much higher when compared to female literacy rate of 16.08 per cent. The percentage of urban literacy of the district is 50.82 which is marginally higher than that in the urban areas Dhubri police station (50.56%) and little higher than the percentage (44.05 per cent) returned by Gauripur town.

Houses and household

The table XIII.1 shows that while the number of households is equal to the number of occupied residential houses in Gauripur town and the rural areas of Dhubri police station, the number of households is marginally higher than the number of houses in case of urban areas of Dhubri police station and much higher in case of both rural and urban areas of the district.

Workers and Now-workers

The percentage of workers to total population Gauripur town, the urban areas of the district, Dhubri police station as a whole are more or less the same, while the urban areas of Dhubri police station returns a higher percentage than that of the Gauripur town. A detailed discussion of workers is given under the heading "Economic Characteristics" which follows.

1,626,217 persons accounting for 73.09 per cent of the total population of the district are non-workers. The proportion of female non-workers was much higher (64.53 per cent) than male non-workers (35.17 per cent) among the total non-workers of the district. Most of the female non-workess were engaged in household duties while among the male non-workers were either infant, dependent or student. As per 1971 Census there are 130,823 number of non-workers in Dhubri police station out of which 84,765 are females. The percentage of non-workers of the police station as a whole (71.57 per cent) is almost equal to that of the Gauripur town (71.07), Gauripur town has 9,132 non-workers, the male and female break-up being 3,472 and 5,660 persons respectively.

Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe

A look at table XIII.1 shows that while percentage (10.36) of Scheduled Caste population in Gauripur town is less than that (11·89%) obtained in case of urban areas of Goalpara district, it is marginally higher than the proportion of Scheduled Caste population found in urban areas of Dhubri police station in 1971. Scheduled Tribe population constituted a meagre 0.15 per cent and 0.36 per cent to total population in Gauripur town and urban areas of Dhubri police station. The corresponding population in case of urban areas of the district is 2.31 per cent.

Economic characteristics

Agriculture is the chief occupation of the inhabitants of Goalpara district as a whole. More than 78 per cent of the total workers are agriculturist. The percentages of urban workers of the district, Dhubri police station (of referent town) and Gauripur town are found to be highest among the persons engaged in trade and commerce with 30.61 and 28.54 and 28.46 per cent respectively. Workers engaged in other services follow next in order of percentage having 22.54, 26.81 and 25.31 per cent respectively for the district, Dhubri police station and Gauripur town.

Table XIII.2 shows No. of workers in different categories in Goalpara district/Dhubri police station and Gauripur town.

TABLE XIII.2

Workers in different categories in Goalpara District/Dhubri Police Station and Gauripur Town

1971 Census

Categories of workers	Goalpara district						Dhubri Police Station						Gauripur Town		Categories of workers
	Persons			Percentage			Persons			Percentage			Persons	Percentage	
	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
I Cultivator	390,875	388,457	2,418	65.27	70.78	4.83	23,812	23,382	430	45.81	68.45	2.41	122	3.28	I Cultivator
II Agricultural labourer	76,589	75,602	987	12.79	13.78	1.97	5,560	5,380	180	10.70	15.75	1.01	81	2.18	II Agricultural labourer
III Workers in livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, orchards and allied activities	112,256	9,700	1,556	1.88	1.77	3.11	1,634	913	721	3.14	2.67	4.05	103	2.77	III Workers in livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, orchards and allied activities
IV Mining and quarrying	328	312	16	0.05	0.06	0.03	3	...	3	0.01	...	0.02	...	...	IV Mining and quarrying
V(a) Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs—household industries	8,517	[illegible]282	2,235	1.42	1.14	4.46	799	367	432	1.54	1.07	2.42	246	6.62	V(a) Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs—household industries
(b) Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs—other household industries	14,637	7,008	7,629	2.44	1.28	15.23	4,665	927	3,738	8.97	2.71	20.98	792	21.30	(b) Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs—other household industries
VI Construction	5,605	3,605	2,000	0.94	0.66	3.99	849	201	648	1.63	0.59	3.64	90	2.42	VI Construction
VII Trade and commerce	35,522	20,189	15,333	5.93	3.68	30.61	5,696	612	5,084	10.96	1.79	28.54	1,058	28.46	VII Trade and commerce
VIII Transport, storage and communication	13,501	6,875	6,626	2.25	1.25	13.23	2,130	328	1,802	4.10	0.96	10.12	285	7.66	VIII Transport, storage and communication
IX Other services	42,056	30,763	11,293	7.02	5.60	22.54	6,827	2,052	4,775	13.14	6.01	26.81	941	25.31	IX Other services
Total workers	598,886	548,793	50,093	...	...	...	51,975	34,162	17,813	...	...	...	3,718	...	Total workers

TABLE XIII.3

Distribution of population of the district by age, sex and marital status

(1971 Census)

Age group	Total	Total population			Marital status									
					Never married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or separated		Unspecified Status	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
All ages	T	2,225,103	1,154,449	1,070,654	714,323	575,892	417,271	401,954	19,742	88,882	2,830	3,661	283	265
0—9	T	797,816	395,646	402,170	395,646	402,170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—14	T	295,396	155,827	139,569	155,807	138,209	20	1,335	...	15	...	10	...	...
15—19	T	170,192	87,876	82,316	82,338	26,505	5,363	54,405	90	395	35	951	50	60
20—24	T	159,247	77,024	82,223	46,768	6,425	29,616	73,978	290	905	290	880	60	35
25—29	T	162,383	80,637	81,746	19,698	1,441	59,458	77,629	791	1,971	625	675	65	30
30—34	T	131,330	68,878	62,452	8,726	455	58,552	58,392	1,055	3,260	515	325	30	20
35—39	T	126,932	72,762	54,170	2,311	310	68,511	47,976	1,510	5,669	410	185	20	30
40—44	T	92,325	52,202	40,123	1,115	120	49,223	31,797	1,529	7,971	325	185	10	50
45—49	T	71,952	42,601	29,351	600	90	32,922	20,809	1,894	8,307	185	145	...	...
50—54	T	65,137	36,514	28,623	475	55	33,539	16,321	2,325	12,082	175	155	...	10
55—59	T	40,860	23,466	17,394	215	55	21,220	8,103	1,931	9,156	85	80	15	...
60—64	T	43,336	23,715	19,621	275	15	20,802	6,421	2,573	13,140	60	35	5	10
65—69	T	21,521	12,125	9,396	190	15	10,671	2,125	1,209	7,221	50	15	5	20
70+	T	46,573	25,113	21,460	145	10	20,342	2,650	4,541	18,780	75	20	10	...
Age not stated	T	103	63	40	14	17	32	13	4	10	...	...	13	...

The match factory at Dhubri and the oil refinery-cum-petrochemical complex at Dhaligaon near Bongaigaon are the two main large scale industries of the district. Besides, there are various kinds of small scale industries in the district which add to its industrial base. The Assam Small Industries Development Corporation has assisted the industrial development of the district by way of advancing seed, money, equity participation, providing machinery on hire purchase terms, etc. A district industrial centre has also been established in the district for the development of industries. The district has enough potentialities for the development of forests and agro-based industries. Despite all measures and efforts to develop industries in the district by the Govt. and other organisations, Goalpara is still lagging behind in this sphere. The majority of population still depend on agriculture.

Marital status

Marital status represents demographic and sociological significance of the population of the district. Table number XIII.3 shows the distribution of the population of the district by age, sex and marital status.

Table XIII.3 depicts the age group-wise and sex-wise marital status of the people in the district as per 1971 Census. The percentage of never married, married, widowed, divorced or separated males were 61.88, 36.14, 1.71, 0.25 respectively as against 53.79, 37.54, 8.30 and 0.33 per cent in case of females. Though none reported to the married below the age of 10, the occurence of married persons in the age group 10—14 indicates the prevelence of child marriage in the district. The high concentration of married males and females between the ages 15 and 44 indicate potential growth in population. The proportion of widowed, tdivorced or separated females are much higher than he male counterpart.

Communication linkage

Goalpara district is well connected with other parts of the state and the country. Road transport and the railways serve as the main communication link between the country and other parts of the state.

The National Highway No. 31 passes through the district and it connects Goalpara with North Bengal. Another important state highway is the North Trunk Road (West) from Dhubri via Gossaingaon to Tezpur in Darrang district.

Besides, there are a number of kutcha roads, tracks and path ways which connect various villages of the district. Table XIII.4 gives the communication linkages to the villages in the district and referent police station

TABLE XIII.4

Communication linkages of villages

1971 Census

Name of the district/ referent police station	Total No. of villages	Number of villages connected by					Remarks
		Pucca road	Kutcha road	Train	River/canal	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Goalpara District	4,023	605	3,480	197	349	7	Some of the villages
Dhubri Police Station	214	30	182	10	32	...	have more than one linkages

Demographic and other characteristics of the towns of the districts

According to 1971 Census there are 12 towns in the district with 29,088 occupied residential houses having 29,197 households. A comparative study in the aspects of area, density, literacy, working population and sex ratio has been made in the tab'e No. XIII.5.

TABLE XIII.5

Area, density of population by sex, literacy, number of workers and sex ratio of the towns of Goalpara district

Source : 1971 Census

Name of towns	Area in sq. km.	Density of population	Population			Literate		No. of workers		Sex ratio females (Per 1,000 males)
			Total	Male	Female	Number	Per-centage	Number	Per-centage	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Abhayapuri	4.71	1,493	7,030	3,868	3,162	4,080	58.04	2,045	29.09	817
Bijni	2.95	2,712	7,999	4,342	3,657	4,376	54.71	2,202	27.53	741
Bilasipara	3.88	3,235	12,553	6,715	5,838	5,563	44.32	3,456	27.53	842
Bongaigaon	4.79	2,903	13,907	8,084	5,823	8,164	58.70	4,281	30.78	720
Dhubri	6.47	5,642	36,503	20,802	15,701	19,115	52.37	11,864	32.50	755
Gauripur	2.85	4,509	12,850	6,867	5,983	5,660	44.05	3,718	28.93	871
Goalpara	5.96	2,803	16,703	9,270	7,433	9,565	57.27	4,584	27.44	802
Kokrajhar	6.29	2,712	17,060	9,764	7,296	9,237	54.14	5,064	29.68	747
Lakhipur	3.22	1,656	5,332	2,956	2,376	2,267	42.52	1,601	30.03	804
Mankachar	3.88	3,183	12,349	6,494	5,855	4,315	34.94	3,308	26.79	902
New Bongaigaon Rly. Colony	1.90	5,812	11,043	6,263	4,780	5,666	51.31	3,123	28.28	763
Sapatgram	2.59	3,814	9,879	5,363	4,516	4,786	48.45	2,616	26.48	842

The table reveals that town New Bongaigaon Railway Colony has for obvious reasons the highest density of population (5,812) among all the towns of the district and Abhayapuri has the lowest (1,493). Gauripur records the third highest density against its third lowest area.

In regard to working population, the highest percentage of workers is found in Dhubri town (32.50) followed by Bongaigaon (30.78) and Lakhipur (30.03) town. Sapatgram town has the lowest (26.48) percentage. Gauripur stands just in the middle with 28.93 per cent.

Bongaigaon town claims the highest percentage (58.70) of literates closely followed by Abhayapuri and Goalpara with 58.04 per cent and 57.27 per cent respectively. Mankachar town has the lowest literacy percentage of 34.94. Gauripur does not occupy a much too enviable third lowest position.

The sex ratio of urban population of the district is 801 females per 1,000 males. Mankachar town has the highest sex ratio of 902 (per 1,000 male) among the urban areas of the district followed by Gauripur town with 871. The lowest sex ratio of 720 is found in Bongaigaon town.

An attempt is made here to study the impact of the town on the neighbouring hinterland and vice-versa. For this purpose 12 villages were selected at various distances and on different directions from the town. Following table shows the demographic features of the 12 selected villages.

TABLE XIII.6

Demographic and other characteristics of the villages at different distance and different directions from Gauripur town

1971 Census

Name of the village	Distance from the town in kms.	Area of the villages in sq. km.	Total number		Population			Total literate	Total worker	Total non-worker	Population per sq. km.
			House	H/holds	Person	Male	Female				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Adabari Part II	6	4.42	140	140	981	511	470	253 (25.79%)	257 (26.19%)	724	222
2. Geramari Part V	4	3.24	151	151	907	463	444	128 (14.11%)	232 (25.58%)	675	280
3. Dangirchar	5	1.01	90	90	620	316	304	24 (3.87%)	177 (28.55%)	443	614
4. Dharaghat Part I	5	1.51	38	38	238	110	128	18 (7.56%)	74 (31.09%)	164	158
5. Barbila Part II	12	1.68	60	60	417	219	198	58 (13.91%)	136 (32.61%)	281	248
6. Rangamati Part III	10	0.17	49	49	249	120	129	20 (8.03%)	67 (26.91%)	182	1,465
7. Falimari Part II	19	4.39	189	189	1,323	673	650	276 (20.86%)	370 (27.97%)	649	301
8. Dakhin Raipur Part I	12	0.62	85	89	424	234	190	141 (33.25%)	126 (29.72%)	298	684
9. Singimari Part II	22	1.51	90	90	630	321	309	99 (15.71%)	163 (25.87%)	467	417
10. Manipur Part I	20	0.30	48	48	252	131	121	69 (27.38%)	64 (25.40%)	188	840
11. Majherchar	18	2.38	33	33	165	82	83	10 (6.06%)	42 (25.45%)	123	69
12. Dharaghat Part II	20	1.55	129	129	778	411	367	182 (23.39%)	202 (25.96%)	576	502
Gauripur Town		2.85	1,976	1,976	12,850	6,867	5,983	5,660 (44.05%)	3,718 (28.93%)	9,132	4,509

The table reveals that the village Geramari Pt. V situated nearest (4 kms.) to Gauripur records a density of population of 280 per sq. km. as against 417 registered by Singimari Pt. II located furthest (22 km.) from the town. Rangamati Pt. III with highest density (1,465) of population is 10 km. away whereas two other villages located only 5 km. away from the town recorded density of 614 and 158 only. The second highest density (840) is reported by a village situated 20 km. away from this urban centre.

It is thus observed that contrary to normal belief that the rural areas nearer to an urban centre generally have more population, the set of villages, selected for ascertaining the influence of Gauripur town on the rural areas in its vicinity, reflect no definite pattern of concentration of population vis-a-vis their distance from the town. It is, therefore, to be presumed that nearness to a town alone does not contribute to settlement of more population in all rural areas.

For obvious reasons facility for school education is available in a much higher degree in an urban centre compared to that in a rural area. It is, therefore, naturally to be believed that proportion of rural literates will be more nearer a village is to an urban centre as residents of such area can avail themselves of facilities of formal school education available in the nearby town.

But, a look at the table shows that percentage of literates is lowest (3.87) in a village situated just 5 kms. away from Gauripur whereas the farthest village registers a much higher percentage (15.71) of literates. Again a village 6 kms. away has 25.79% of its population as literates as against two other villages at a distance of 20 kms. registering 27.30% and 23 39% literates. However, the highest percentage (33.25) is obtained in Dakhin Raipur Pt. I located 12 kms. away from the town.

It is, therefore, inferred that proximity to an urban centre has no direct bearing on attainment of literacy by the villagers and that there are other factors like cultural heritage, proper appreciation of value of formal education, economic condition which too have dominating influence.

A tangible phenomenon all around is a rush of rural populace to nearby towns—and sometimes even to distant urban centres—in search of livelihood as the limited land available for cultivation cannot sustain the ever increasing population.

However, we find that the selected villages at widely varying distances present more or less similar proportion of workers. Amongst these, Geramari Pt. V nearest to Gauripur records third lowest percentage of workers. We do not find any perceptible increase in proportion of workers in the nearby villages and therefore can say that Gauripur has not much to offer by way of providing employment opportunities to the rural masses.

The above analysis shows that the selected villages have little urban influence just because Gauripur being a very small town with limited resources, its impact upon the nearby villages is negligible.

Relation with other towns

In addition to Gauripur town, there are 11 other towns in the district. Dhubri the district headquarter is only 8 kms. away from Gauripur town. Dhubri town has influenced upon Gauripur town in all respect. Its all round development is dependent on Dhubri town. Because most of the important matters such as political, economical, social and educational and various other activities of Gauripur are directly influenced by the socio-economic and cultural life in Dhubri town. Besides Dhubri town, all other towns of the district are in one or other way connected with Gauripur town.

The Gauripur town has no special significance. Gauripur was built by Zamindars during estate Raj. During these days, this little town flourished and was a centre of learning. People from various places came to Gauripur for learning Sanskrit. Gauripur lost its importance after abolition of Zamindary system. Whatever position of pride the town still holds is only because it was once built and ruled by Zamindars and has still retained a little touch of aristocracy by rulers of those royal families.

Travel index of the population

Information regarding travel index was collected during the survey. Maximum distance from the town

which was ever travelled by persons aged 5 years and above of the household were recorded. Survey travel index has been determined by adding up maximum distance travelled by all persons aged 5 years and above of the sample households and dividing it with number of persons of the same ages. The locality-wise travel index of the population of the town is given in table No. XIII.7.

TABLE XIII.7

Travel index of persons, males and females of the town by locality

Town/Locality	Travel index		
	Person	Male	Female
1	2	3	4
1. Beparipatty	666.61	824.17	351.50
2. Rajbangshipara	515.78	506.03	525.82
3. Subhaspally	349.82	436.23	226.70
4. Dihidarpara	447.02	593.05	227.95
5. Bazar Area	2369.26	2369.18	2369.38
6. Namasudrapara	208.12	226.19	190.05
7. Baruahpatty	715.06	851.14	590.74
8. College Road	614.56	624.86	602.20
9. Mallahpatty	586.77	608.63	563.48
10. Chowrangeemore	807.35	980.23	583.26
All Localities	761.29	829.74	682.55

The table XIII.7 shows the travel index of male is higher than the female of the town. Bazar Area locality has the highest travel index of 2369.26 and the lowest travel index is found in Namasudrapara with travel index of 208.12. It is seen that travel indexes of the male of all the localities except one (Bazar Area) are higher than that of the females. In Rajbangshipara, the travel index of male and female are almost equal.

Attempt is also made here to study the castewise travel index of the town. Following table shows the castewise travel index of the town.

TABLE XIII.8

Travel index of persnos, males and females by Caste of Tribe or Community

Caste/Tribe/ Community	Travel index		
	Person	Male	Female
1	2	3	4
Sutradhar	379.27	392.46	360.22
Namasudra	146.39	235.45	59.04
Mali	135.00	135.00	...
Hira	260.59	280.50	232.14
Jhalo Malo	482.50	502.50	462.50
Muchi	52.50	58.33	35.00
Bania	39.17	43.33	35.00
All Scheduled Castes	193.39	257.35	121.65
Bodo	1376.33	1185.00	1567.67
All Scheduled Tribes	1376.33	1185.00	1567.67
Brahmin	698.64	808.67	584.83
Kayastha	638.54	714.29	558.49
Sheel	105.00	125.00	85.00
Guwala	623.46	637.00	615.00
Turaha	915.00	915.00	915.00
Shah	1043.83	1108.21	915.00
Rajbangshi	522.04	500.74	544.02
Rajput	1190.77	1329.17	1072.14
Kalita	529.88	630.92	412.00
Kumar	246.00	292 50	215.00
Mallah	256.97	333.89	164.73
Other Castes (Total)	593.30	649.79	533.77
Muslim	485.30	617.36	262.69
Marwari (Hindu)	2357.41	2343.26	2373.46
Marwari (Jain)	2391.57	2411.04	2359.94
Grand Total	761.29	829.74	682.5 5

Table XIII.8 indicates that travel index of the Jain community is the highest and the lowest such index is to be found among the Bania caste. The travel indexes of the male are higher than those of the females among all the castes.

The table below shows the travel index of persons, males and females by occupational category.

TABLE XIII.9

Travel index of persons, males and females by occupational category

Occupation (code as per National Classification of Occupation, 1968)	Persons			Travel index			Remarks
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
037	1	1	...	85.00	85.00	...	Codes used in column 1 have been explained in Appendix I appended to this report.
070	2	2	...	1,938.00	1,938.00	...	
089	3	2	1	1,298,00	1,742.00	410.00	
149	1	1	...	280.00	280.00	...	
150	5	5	...	1,652.10	1,652.00	...	
151	9	6	3	973.22	615.83	1,688.00	
153	16	13	3	828.06	963.62	240.67	
156	2	...	2	1,012.50	...	1,012.50	
159	1	1	...	145.00	145.00	...	
189	1	1	...	725.00	725.00	...	
190	1	1	...	382.00	382.00	...	
211	1	1	...	2,300.00	2,300.00	...	
243	7	7	...	2,272.14	2,272.00	...	
250	6	6	...	2,388.33	2,388.33	...	
269	2	2	...	1,665.00	1,665.00	...	
299	1	1	...	280.00	280.00	...	
302	3	2	1	1,141.67	562.50	2,300.00	
309	1	1	...	725.00	725.00	...	
329	1	1	...	382.00	382.00	...	
330	3	3	...	1,776.67	1,776.67	...	
350	13	11	2	904.23	947.73	665.00	
358	3	3	...	146.67	146.67	...	
371	1	1	...	725.00	725.00	...	
400	17	17	...	237.47	237.47	...	
409	51	51	...	696.49	696.49	...	
410	2	2	...	757.50	757.50	...	
431	9	9	...	1,400.11	1,400.11	...	
439	2	2	...	207.50	207.50	...	
440	1	1	...	980.00	980.00	...	
500	3	3	...	407.67	407.67	...	
529	4	4	...	16.25	16.25	...	
531	4	1	3	391.75	1,257.00	103.33	
571	1	1	...	280.00	280.00	...	
610	11	11	...	469.27	469.27	...	
660	1	1	...	725.00	725.00	...	
681	11	11	...	138.64	138.64	...	
777	3	3	...	511.67	511.67	...	
780	1	1	...	280.00	280.00	...	
784	2	2	...	157.50	157.50	...	

TABLE XIII.9—Concld.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
791	3	3	...	246.67	246.67	...	
801	1	1	...	10.00	10.00	...	
819	6	6	...	268.33	268.33	...	
832	2	2	...	280.00	280.00	...	
839	1	1	...	185.00	185.00	...	
845	2	2	...	285.00	285.00	...	
851	1	1	...	280.00	280.00	...	
870	2	2	...	653.50	653.50	...	
892	5	1	4	212.00	370.00	172.50	
941	1	1	...	130.00	130.00	...	
949	8	5	3	479.38	446.00	535.00	
951	1	1	...	355.00	355.00	...	
963	4	4	...	358.75	358.75	...	
981	2	2	...	262.50	262.50	...	
986	12	12	...	696.33	696.33	...	
988	1	1	...	60.00	60.00	...	
989	1	1	...	950.00	950.00	...	
999	17	12	5	283.53	293.33	260.00	
Household duties	190	...	190	691.61	...	691.61	
Dependent	121	59	62	675.89	659.40	691.58	
Student	271	144	127	724.08	757.98	685.64	
Retired	13	13	...	1,807.46	1,807.46	...	
Vagrant	1	1	...	55.00	55.00	...	
Total	873	467	406	761.29	829.74	682.55	

The table reveals that amongst the males the highest travel index is registered by those who are working propreitors, directors and managers and related exceutives, transport (Code 250) and for obvious reasons the lowest by those who are shoe-makers and shoe repairers (Code 801). Among the females the highest travel index is recorded by those working as ministerial and office assistants (Code 302) and the least by the domestic servants (Code 531). It can easily be inferred, therefore, that the travel index is directly linked with the type or nature of occupation anyone possesses.

CONCLUSION

Gauripur is one of the 80 towns in the state and 16 in the district. As per 1971 Census it had a population of 12,850 persons of which 6,867 were males and 5,983 females. The sex ratio of the town was 871 females per 1,000 males and the density 4,509 per sq. km. Gauripur is situated at a distance of 8 kms. from Dhubri, the district headquarter. This town is fast expanding towards Gauripur as the mighty river Brahmaputra has covered all the other three boundaries of Dhubri town. The massive inundation of the river during rainy season is an important factor that may help for the expansion towards Gauripur town and in-due course Gauripur may be merged with Dhubri town.

Gauripur has the privilege of enjoying an urban status since 1921. On tracing the history of origin of the town it is noticed that the Zamindars of Gauripur were the founders of the town. This town served as the nerve centre of the administrative activities of the Zamindars. They built the town according to their conveniences and it flourished in those days under their patronage. With the abolition of Zamindary system though the importance of the town has been gradually diminishing, yet it still bears the testimony of its glorious past.

The town depends entirely upon the surrounding rural areas and Dhubri town for essential commodities. The environment of the town has considerably changed from what it was during the estate raj. The famous 'Sanskrit tol' one of the oldest in Assam was the prime educational institution that flourished during estate raj. It embraced students from within the state as well as from the neighbouring states. Zamindars set up a library with rare collection of books on various subjects. They had also established educational and other institutions for the spread of education and culture among the people in a vast area in and around the town and established themselves as the patron of learning Zamindars were very conscious about their cultural heritages and were believer of 'Sakti' cult. They built Mahamaya temple where all the religious functions were held regularly. They also constructed roads, tanks for the convenience of the people. During the days of Zamindars the people of the town used to live in peace and harmony.

During the last few decades people from other parts of the country and from Bangladesh migrated considerably. They have effected the structure of the population as well as socio-cultural and economic life of the town. It being located in a touchy point of the state, migration to this place has become very easy. The cultural influence of North Bengal is well noticed in this town. The Zamindars in old days had a closer affinity with the people of North Bengal than those in the other parts of the state.

The population of the town is mostly composed of Hindus, Muslims and Jains. A negligible percentage of Sikhs, Christians and Buddhists are also residing in the town. With the increase of population pressure, the town began to expand and gradually Govt. and Semi-Govt. offices were also established in the town. Consequentially, business and other activities also started increasing. A few small industries have also been established recently in the town. Govt. of Assam is much keen to develop industries in Goalpara district and the office of the General Manager of Industries for the district is located in Gauripur town.

The economic life of the town is very simple. It is noticed that people are mostly engaged in service, trade and business. According to 1961 census the functional category of the town was service-cum-trade and commerce. In 1971 Census the functional category of the towns was found to be industry-cum-trade and commerce-cum-services. This change in the functional category indicates the coming in of new industrial establishments during the decade in the town.

Guwahati the only city of the state is located at a distance of 280 kms. from the town and obviously therefore exercises least or no influence on the socio-

economic or cultural life of the town. It being far-off from the town, the inhabitants cannot commute to Guwahati for their everyday works. However, Dhubri town, the district headquarter plays a dominant role in moulding the life of people of the town.

The town is administered by the Town Committee consisting of elected members. During the survey it was found that a govt. official in the rank of the chief Executive Magistrate was looking after the affairs of the Town Committee as the old committee was dissolved and a new committee was yet to be formed.

The town has experienced more or less a steady growth of population over the decades with the solitary exception during the decade 1931-1941 when the growth rate was very low.

With the growth of population the area under habitation has also started expanding. Many new constructions in the form of industries, institutions, dwelling houses, shops have also come up. The increase in population of the town can mainly be attributed to migration from within and outside the country. It is gathered that a sizable chunk of land has passed hand from the original settlers to the inmigrants. Poverty of the sellers may be attributed as the main reason for such transfer of land.

The original inhabitants of the town are Kayasthas (Zamindars), Rajbangshis, Namasudras, Hiras and the Mallahs. At present they are residing in the particular localities of the town.

Namasudras and the Hiras are the only Scheduled Caste communities in the town. Namasudras earn their livelihood by their traditional occupation fishing. Pottery making is the main occupation of the Hiras. At present a few of them are, however, found to be engaged in some low paid jobs due to lack of demand for their produce. Rajbangshis belonging to other backward class is one of the oldest inhabitants of the town. The economic condition of the Rajbangshis are not at all sound. Most of them are now found to be engaged in various low paid professional jobs.

People belonging to different caste, creed and community in the town are living a peaceful and harmoneous life. They share the joys and sorrows of each other. There is no feeling of regionalism. Descendents of the original settlers bear no grudge against the people who over the decades have migrated into the town and they are found to live as good neighbours.

The main festivals of the town are Durga Puja, Kali Puja, Lakshmi Puja, Swaraswati Puja, Doljatra, Bohag Bihu etc. Generally the largest gathering of Hindus is seen on such occasions. Id-Ul-Fitre is the main festival for the Muslims in the town. There is no religious bigotry among the inhabitants of Gauripur.

The general atmosphere of the town is quite calm. Crime rate is very low. The crime report for the town shows that the reported cases were mostly of dacoity and theft. It is a matter of great interest to note that in the survey period, no cases were reported relating to political, religious or industrial unrest. From the police report it is observed that the people are peace loving and law abiding.

The town is well connected with all the important places of the state. There is a Rly. station on the western fringe of the town. Both public and private buses are available. Thus there is no difficulty in journey to the neighhouring or other parts of the state. Transport facilities within the town is limited. Excepting a few Rickshaws, there are no other transport facilities in the town. However, bus facilities to and from Dhubri and Gauripur are available at regular interval.

Postal and telegraphic facilities are also available in the town. Telephone and trunk call facilities are also available. Newspapers both local and outside publications are also available. People generally read Assamese and English newspapers in addition to those printed in Bengali and Hindi languages. Besides, fortnightly and monthly magazines publishing variegated topics and subjects are also available. Facilities for primary, secondary and college education are available within the town. Besides, the neighbouring town Dhubri also provides facilities for higher education.

The town has more or less specific areas for different castes and communities. The housing

condition in some of the localities are not at all satisfactory. Residential houses are scattered all over the town and are mostly mingled with administrative, commercial and trade establishments.

Gauripur is one of the oldest town of the area. But the town is losing importance after abolition of Zamindary system. It has not much impact on the surrounding rural areas and much of the major achievements are dominated by Dhubri town. But the town has a good potential for further development. The town is provided with good communication facilities by road and rail. The town is surrounded by villages offering a great scope for its expansion for accommodating more industrial units.

The town has yet to attain the desired level of development. The authorities and the population should pay attention for improving the environmental and sanitary condition of the town.

All said and done, a visit to Gauripur and specially to Rajbari, as the Zamindar's palace is popularly known, instantly reminds oneself of the aristocracy, pomp and grendeur associated with its past and the sad contrast it presents to-day in its dilapidated form.

APPENDIX I

EXPLANATION OF CODES OF NATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS (NCO 1968) USED IN DIFFERENT TABLES IN THE REPORT

APPENDIX 1

NATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS

037 — Survey Technicians
070 — Physicians and Surgeons, Allopathic
089 — Nursing, Sanitary and Other Medical and Health Technicians
149 — Jurists (including petetion writers)
150 — Teachers, University and Colleges
151 — Teachers, Higher Secondary and High School
152 — Teachers, Middle School
153 — Teachers, Primary
156 — Teachers, Craft
159 — Teachers, N.E.C.
189 — Composers and Performing Artists, N.E.C.
190 — Ordained Religious Workers
211 — Administrative and Executive Officials, State Govt.
243 — Working Proprietors, Directors and Managers, Manufacturing
250 — Working Proprietors, Directors and Managers and Related Executives, Transport
269 — Working Proprietors, Directors and Managers and Related Executives, Other Services
299 — Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers, N.E.C.
302 — Ministerial and Office Assistants
309 — Clerical and Other Supervisors, N.E.C.
329 — Stenographers, Typists and Card and Tape Punching Operators, N.E.C.
330 — Book Keepers and Accounts Clerks
350 — Clerks, General
351 — Store Keepers and Related Workers
358 — Office Attendants (Peon, Duftries etc.)
371 — Conductors, Transport
400 — Merchants and Shopkeepers, Wholesale
409 — Merchants and Shopkeepers, Wholesale and Retail Trade, N.E.C.
410 — Sale Supervisors
419 — Manufacturing Agents etc.
431 — Street Vendors, Canvassers and News Vendors
439 — Salemen, Shop Asstt. and Related Workers
440 — Agents and Salesmen, Insurance
500 — Hotel and Resturant Keepers

521 — Butlers, Bearers, Waiters
529 — Cooks, Waiter, Bartendars and Related Workers (Domestic and Institutional), N.E.C.
531 — Domestic Servants
571 — Policemen and Detectives
610 — Cultivators
630 — Agricultural Labourers
660 — Foresters and Related Workers
681 — Fishermen, Inland and Costal Waters
777 — Bakers, Confectioners, Candy and Sweet Meat Makers and Other Food Processors
780 — Supervisors and Foremen, Tobacco Product Making
784 — Bidi Makers
791 — Tailors and Dress Makers
801 — Shoemakers and Shoe Repairers
819 — Carpenters and Cabinet Makers and Related Workers, N.E.C.
832 — Metal Makers
839 — Blacksmiths, Tool Makers and Related Workers, N.E.C.
845 — Mechanics and Repairmen, Other
851 — Electricians, Electrical Fitters and Related Workers
870 — Supervisors and Foremen, Plumbing, Welding, Structural and Sheet Metal Working
892 — Potters and Related Clay and Abrasive Formers
941 — Musical Instrument Makers and Tuners
949 — Production and Related Workers, N.E.C.
950 — Supervison and Foreman, Brick Laying and Other Construction Works
951 — Brick Layers, Stone Masons and Tile Setters
963 — Oilers and Greasers (including Cleaners, Motor Vehicles)
981 — Ship's Deck Ratings, Barage, Crews and Boatman
986 — Tram Car and Motor Vehicle Drivers
988 — Cycle Rickshaw Driver and Rickshaw Pullers
989 — Transport Equipment Operators and Drivers, N.E.C.
999 — Labourers, N.E.C.

APPENDIX II

TABLES BASED ON HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULES
(SAMPLE SURVEY DATA)

TABLE

Distribution of Households by Locality and

Locality	Town	Number of households where: Within district Rural	Within district Urban	Other districts of the state: Kamrup Rural	Kamrup Urban	Nowgong Rural	Nowgong Urban	Lakhimpur Rural	Lakhimpur Urban	Cachar Rural	Cachar Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Mallahpatty	14	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Beparipatty	23	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chowrangeemore	11	5	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Baruahpatty	11	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dihidarpara	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
College Road	9	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bazar Area	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Namasudrapara	18	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subhaspally	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rajbangshipara	15	2	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	120	22	7	4	...	1	...	...	1	...	2

1

Place of Birth of Head of Household

head of household is born in

Other states								Other country			
Bihar		Rajasthan		Tripura		West Bengal		Bangladesh			
Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Total	Locality
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	1
4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	25	Mallahpatty
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	Beparipatty
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	20	Chowrangeemore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	Baruahpatty
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	15	Dihidarpara
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	15	College Road
...	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	Bazar Area
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	25	Namasudrapara
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	20	Subhaspally
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	25	Rajbangshipara
4	...	8	1	1	...	2	2	25	...	200	Total

TABLE

Distribution of Households by Locality and Districts/States

Locality	Number of households where								
		Same state							
	Same town	Same district		Kamrup		Nowgong		Cachar	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Mallahpatty	14	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Beparipatty	23	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chowrangeemore	11	5	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
Baruahpatty	11	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Dihidarpara	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
College Road	8	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bazar Area	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Namasudrapara	18	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subhaspally	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rajbangshipara	15	2	2	3	...	...	...	...	...
Total	115	22	8	4	...	1	...	...	2

2

to which Head of Household Belongs

head of household belonging to											
Other states								Other country			
Bihar		Rajasthan		Tripura		West Bengal		Bangladesh			
Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Total	Locality
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	1
4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	25	Mallahpatty
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	Beparipatty
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	20	Chowrangeemore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	Baruahpatty
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	15	Dihidarpara
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	15	College Road
...	...	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	Bazar Area
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	25	Namasudrapara
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	20	Subhaspally
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	25	Rajbangshipara
4	...	13	1	1	...	2	2	25	...	200	Total

TABLE 3

Distribution of Households by Number of Members and Age of Head of Household

Age of head of household	Number of households having members									
	Single	2	3	4	5	6-7	8-9	10-12	13 and above	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Below 20	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
20—29	...	1	2	6	2	2	2	...	...	15
30—39	...	1	6	5	8	17	5	2	2	46
40—49	1	...	5	7	7	25	8	5	...	58
59—59	1	1	2	...	6	12	11	5	3	41
60 and above	...	4	1	1	4	5	11	9	4	39
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2	7	16	19	28	61	37	21	9	200

TABLE 4

Distribution of Households by Number of Members, Migration Status and Place of Birth of Head of Household

Migration status and place of brith of head of household		Number of households having members									
		Single	2	3	4	5	6-7	8-9	10-12	13 and above	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A. Non migrant (Born in the town)		2	6	11	10	17	35	24	12	3	120
B. Migrant :											
(i) Born outside the town in the district	Rural	...	1	2	4	2	9	3	1	...	22
	Urban	...	...	...	1	2	3	1	...	...	7
(ii) Born within the state in the district :											
Kamrup	Rural	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	4
	Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	Rural	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Cachar	Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
(iii) Born in other states :											
Bihar	Rural	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	4
	Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajasthan	Rural	...	...	1	1	2	...	2	1	1	8
	Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Tripura	Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Bengal	Rural	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
	Urban	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
(iv) Born in other country :											
Bangladesh		...	...	1	2	2	7	5	5	3	25
Total		2	7	16	19	28	61	37	21	9	200

TABLE 5

Distribution of Households by Number of Members, Migration Status and Last Residenee of Head of Household

Migration status and last residence of head of household		Number of households having members									
		Single	2	3	4	5	6-7	8-9	10-12	13 and above	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A. Non-migrant (Born in the town)		2	6	11	10	17	35	24	12	3	120
B. Migrant :											
(i) Last residence outside the town but in the district	Rural	...	1	3	3	2	8	3	1	1	22
	Urban	...	...	1	1	5	4	1	...	...	12
(ii) Last residence outside the district but within the state :											
Kamrup	Rural	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
	Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	Rural	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
	Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Cachar	Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
(iii) Last residence in other state :											
Arunachal Pradesh	Rural	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Urban	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bihar	Rural	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	4
	Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meghalaya	Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Rajasthan	Rural	...	...	1	1	2	...	2	1	1	8
	Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
West Bengal	Rural	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
	Urban	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	3
(iv) Last residence in other country :											
Bangladesh		...	...	...	1	...	6	5	5	2	19
Total		2	7	16	19	28	61	37	21	9	200

TABLE 6

Distribution of Households by Number of Members, Migraton Status of Head of Household and Duration of Stay of any Member of the Household who Stayed the Longest in the Referent Town

Number of members	Number of households where the migration status and place of last residence of head of household and duration of stay of any member of the household who has stayed longest is												
		Migrant											
	Non-migrant (Born and last residence in town)	Last residence in rural areas and duration of residence (years)						Last residence in urban areas and duration of residence (years)					
		Less than 1 year	1—5	6—10	11—20	21+ years	Total	Less than 1 year	1—5	6—10	11—20	21+ years	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Single	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	6	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	11	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	...	1	...	...	1
4	10	...	1	2	...	3	6	...	...	2	...	1	3
5	17	...	1	...	2	3	6	...	1	...	1	3	5
6-7	35	1	...	3	4	11	19	...	1	...	2	3	6
8-9	24	...	...	1	1	10	12	...	...	...	...	2	2
10-12	12	...	...	1	1	6	8	...	...	...	...	1	1
13+	3	...	...	...	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total	120	1	2	7	11	40	61	...	2	3	3	11	19

TABLE 7

Distribution of Households by Migration Status and Place of Birth of Head of Household and Composition by Sex and Age Status of Members (Minor upto Age 14, Adult 15 and above)

Migration status and place of birth of head of the household		Number of households where composition by sex and age of members is						
		Adult male and female and minor male/female	Adult male and female	Adult male/ males only	Adult female/ females only	Adult male and minor male and/ or female	Adult female and minor male and/ or female	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. Non-migrant (Born in the town)		97	18	2	1	...	2	120
B. Migrant :								
(i) Born outside the town in the district	R	14	3	1	...	...	4	22
	U	4	2	...	...	...	1	7
(ii) Born within the state in district :								
(1) Cachar	R	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
(2) Nowgong	R	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(3) Kamrup	R	3	1	...	...	...	...	4
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(4) Lakhimpur	R	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
(iii) Born in other state :								
(1) Bihar	R	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(2) West Bengal	R	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
	U	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
(3) Rajasthan	R	7	1	...	...	...	...	8
	U	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
(4) Tripura	R	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(iv) Born in the other country :								
Bangladesh		25	...	...	...	...	...	25
(v) Unspecified		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		163	26	3	1	...	7	200

TABLE 8

Distribution of Households by Employment Depth (i.e. Number of Workers in the Household)

Number of workers in the household	Number of households by size and number of adults having number of workers noted in column 1					Remarks
	All household	1—3	4 – 6	7—10	11 and above	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Nil	11 (27)	9 (17)	2 (10)	...	...	No. of adults is shown in parenthesis
1	95 (304)	66 (152)	24 (116)	5 (36)	...	
2	49 (216)	16 (41)	25 (116)	8 (59)	...	
3	33 (195)	3 (8)	19 (98)	11 (89)	...	
4	8 (57)	...	4 (22)	3 (24)	1 (11)	
5+	4 (37)	...	...	3 (26)	1 (11)	
Total	200 (836)	94 (218)	74 (362)	30 (234)	2 (22)	

TABLE 9

Distribution of Households by Unemployment Depth (Number of Unemployed in the Household)

Number of unemployed including who are seeking work	Number of households by size and number of adults having number of non workers noted in column 1					Remarks
	All households	1 – 3	4 – 6	7—10	11 and abeve	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Nil	167 (641)	91 (209)	56 (269)	18 (141)	2 (22)	No. of adults is shown in parenthesis
1	25 (138)	3 (9)	15 (76)	7 (53)	...	
2	6 (43)	...	2 (11)	4 (32)	...	
3	2 (14)	...	1 (6)	1 (8)	...	
4	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	200 (836)	94 (218)	74 (362)	30 (234)	2 (22)	

TABLE 10

Distribution of Households by Number of Members and Occupational Diversity (i.e. different members having different occupations)

Description of occupational diversity	Number of households with number of members and diverse occupation in locality	
	Number of households	Number of workers
1	2	3
	Locality (1) Mallahptt y	
1. Cultivator (Husband) Labour (wife) Handiman (Son)	1	3
2. Shoe-maker (Father) Handiman (Son)	1	2
3. Handiman (Father's brother's son) Driver (Father's brother's son)	1	2
4. Rickshaw Puller (Husband) Labour (Wife)	1	2
5. Govt. Service (Mother's brother) Salesman (Sister's son) Domestic Servant (Unrelated)	1	3
6. Driver (Father) Labour (Son-2) Rajmistri (Son)	1	4
7. Fish Business (Brother) Handiman (Brother)	1	2
	Locality (2) Beparipatty	
1. Shop Keeper (Brother-2) Bus Conductor (Brother)	1	3
2. Lecturer (Unrelated) Domestic Servant (Unrelated)	1	2
	Locality (3) Chowrangeemore	
1. Cultivator (Unrelated) Domestic Servant (Unrelated)	1	3
2. Business (Father) Clerks (Son and son's wife)	1	3
3. Carpenter (Father) Teacher (Son)	1	2
4. Police Constable (Brother) Business Rice (Brother)	1	2
5. Clerk (Father's brother's son) Labour (Father's brother son) Domestic Servant (Unrelated)	1	3
6. Driver (Unrelated) Jarikarak (Unrelated)	1	2
	Locality (4) Baruapatty	
1. Lecturer (Husband) Teacher High School (Wife) Domestic Servant (Unrelated)	1	3
2. Labour (Wife's father) Electrician (Daughter's husband)	1	2
3. Transport Driver (Father) Vety. Doctor (Son)	1	2
4. Small Business (Brother-2) L.D.A. (Brother)	1	3

TABLE 10—Contd.

1	2	3
	Locality (5)	Dihidarpara
1. Clerk (Brother) Small Business (Brother)	1	2
2. Fish Business (Brother) Labour (Sister)	1	2
3. Driver (Husband) Nurse (Wife) Dresser (Son)	1	3
4. Fish Business (Brother) Carpenter (Brother)	1	2
5. Small Business (Father) Clerk (Son) Contractor (Son)	1	3
6. Vegetable Seller (Father/Son) Biddi Maker (Daughter)	1	3
	Locality (6)	College Road
1. Clerk (Father) Lecturer (Son)	1	2
2. Cultivator (Father) Contractor (Son)	1	2
3. Weaving Instructor (Brother) Clerk (Sister)	1	2
4. L.I.C Agent (Father) Teacher (Son)	1	2
5. Business Transportation (Unrelated) Domestic Servant (Unrelated)	1	4
	Locality (7)	Bazar Area
1. Account Clerk (Father/Son) and Manager, Transport (Son)	1	3
2. Wholesale Jute (Brother) Grocery Retail (Brother)	1	5
3. Wholesale Jute (Father) Cycle Store (Son)	1	3
4. Sawmill Owner (Father's brother) Contractor (Brother's son) and Prof. College (Brother's son)	1	3
5. Stockist Jute (Unrelated) Domestic Servant (Unrelated)	1	3
	Locality (8)	Namasudrapara
1. Supervisor Biddi Factory (Father) Maker Biddi (Son)	1	2
2. P.W.D Mohorer (Brother) Clerk (Brother)	1	2
3. Peon (Brother) Fishing (Brother)	1	2
4. Secy. Co-op. (Brother) Fishing (Brother)	1	2
5. Helper Electric (Brother) Tea stall boy (Brother)	1	2
6. Fish Business (Husband) Pottery (Wife) Labour (Son) Tea stall boy (Son)	1	4
7. Tailor (Father) Motor Mechanic (Son)	1	2
8. Fish Business (Brothers-2) Boatman (Brother)	1	3
9. Fishing (Brother, sister's husband) Tea stall boy (Brother)	1	3

TABLE 10—Concld.

1	2	3
	Locality (9)	Subhaspally
1. Business (Brother) Scaleman (Brother)	1	2
2. Business (Brothers-3) Carpenter (Brother)	1	4
3. Teacher (Brother) Clerk (Brother)	1	2
4. Teacher (Husband) Clerk (Wife) Business (Brother)	1	3
5. Business Retail (Father, son) Salesman (Sons-2)	1	4
	Locality (10)	Rajbangshipara
1. Handiman (Brother) Labour (Brother) Cycle Repair (Brother)	1	3
2. Tailor (Father's brother) Labour (Father's brother's son)	1	2
3. Bus Conductor (Brother) Small Business Retail (Brother) Cycle Repair (Brother)	1	3
4. Teacher (Husband and wife) Domestic Servant (Unrelated)	1	3
5. Teacher (Father) Clerk (Son)	1	2
6. Doctor (Father and son) Supervisor (Son) Steno-Typist (Son)	1	4
7. Teacher L.P. (Brother) Teacher M.E. (Sister) Business (Brother)	1	3

TABLE 11

Number of Inter-Caste Marriages by Place (State) of Origin of Husband and Wife

Description of inter-caste marriage	Locality	State of origin of husband and wife: Both belong to State—Assam	Husband belongs to state-1 and wife to state-2	Husband belongs to state-2 and wife to state-3	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6
	1. Mallahpatty	...	...	...	...
	2. Beparipatty	...	...	...	...
	3. Chowrangeemore	...	...	...	...
Husband—Brahmin Wife—Rajbangshi	4. Baruahpatty	1	...	...	...
	5. College Road	...	...	...	...
	6. Dihidarpara	...	...	...	...
	7. Bazar Area	...	...	...	...
	8. Namasudrapara	...	...	...	...
	9. Subhaspally	...	...	...	...
	10. Rajbangshipara	...	...	...	...

TABLE

Mother-Tongue and Subsidiary Languages of Members of

Mother-tongue	Number speaking subsidiary languages with reference to												
	0—4 years									5—9 years			
	Assamese	Bengali	English	Hindi	Urdu	Nepali	Arabic	Bodo	Sanskrit	Assamese	Bengali	English	Hindi
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Assamese	...	10	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	14	5
Bengali	3	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	2
Hindi	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Total	3	10	10	6	...	...	...	...	...	5	27	17	7

TABLE

Mother-Tongue and Subsidiary Languages

Age and sex		Number of speakers of mother-tongue—Assamese who speak subsidiary language						
		Bengali	English	Hindi	Urdu	Nepali	Arabic	Bodo
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0—4	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5—7	Male	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
8—10	Male	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
11—14	Male	5	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Female	11	1	...	...	...	...	...
15 and	Male	135	78	71	1	1	1	...
above	Female	94	33	30	1	...	2	2
Total		257	113	101	2	1	4	3

12

Households as Related to Duration of Stay in Present Residence

duration of stay in present residence														
5—9 years					10+ years									
Urdu	Nepali	Arabic	Bodo	Sanskrit	Assamese	Bengali	English	Hindi	Urdu	Nepali	Arabic	Bodo	Sanskrit	Mother-tongue
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	220	93	92	2	1	4	3	...	Assamese
...	...	...	...	2	82	...	33	26	...	...	...	...	...	Bengali
...	...	...	...	...	16	30	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hindi
...	...	...	...	2	98	250	154	118	2	1	4	3	...	Total

13

as Related to Age and Sex

Number of speakers of mother-tongue—Bengali who speak subsidiary language				Number of speakers of mother-tongue—Hindi who speak subsidiary language				
Assamese	English	Hindi	Sanskrit	Assamese	Bengali	English	Age and sex	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0—4	Male
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Female
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5—7	Male
1	...	...	...	...	...	...		Female
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	8—10	Male
...	...	...	...	1	...	...		Female
4	...	...	...	2	1	...	11—14	Male
2	...	...	...	1	...	...		Female
50	22	19	1	8	24	24	15 and	Male
32	16	11	1	4	5	6	above	Female
89	38	30	2	17	30	30	Total	

TABLE 14

Age, Sex and Study in Educational Institution by Religion

Religion	Age-group	Total		Number studying		Number not studying	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hinduism	5—9	70	71	47	48	23	23
	10—14	67	73	62	56	5	17
	15—19	64	59	35	36	29	23
	20—24	49	50	15	12	34	38
	25+	216	197	2	...	214	197
Islam	5—9	35	14	16	6	19	8
	10—14	23	12	15	9	8	3
	15—19	13	15	8	10	5	5
	20—24	10	13	3	1	7	12
	25+	59	59	...	...	59	59
Jainism	5—9	3	1	3	1	...	...
	10—14	4	2	4	2	...	...
	15—19	3	2	3	1	...	1
	20—24	3	1	...	...	3	1
	25+	13	10	...	...	13	10

TABLE 15

Age, Sex, Study in Educational Institution by Schedule Caste/Schedule Tribe and Others

Category of Caste/ Tribe or Community	Age-group	Total		Number studying		Number not studying	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sutradhar	5—9	6	2	3	...	3	2
	10—14	2	2	1	2	1	...
	15—19	2	2	...	1	2	1
	20—24	1	2	...	...	1	2
	25+	6	4	...	...	6	4
Muchi	5—9	1	5	1	3	...	2
	10—14	1	1	1	...	...	1
	15—19	2	1	1	1	1	...
	20—24	2	...	...	...	2	...
	25+	6	1	...	...	3	1
Bania	5—9	2	...	...	...	2	...
	10—14	...	2	...	...	...	2
	15—19	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20—24	...	...	...	...	...	...
	25+	1	1	...	...	1	1
Hira	5—9	4	2	2	2	2	...
	10—14	3	1	2	1	1	...
	15—19	2	...	...	...	2	...
	20—24	1	...	...	...	1	...
	25+	2	4	1	...	1	4
Namasudra	5—9	10	10	6	5	4	5
	10—14	8	7	7	6	1	1
	15—19	10	5	2	1	8	4
	20—24	4	13	...	1	4	12
	25+	28	28	...	...	28	28
Jalo, Malo or	5—9	3	2	1	2	2	...
Jhalo-Malo	10—14	2	...	1	...	1	...
	15—19	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20—24	...	...	...	...	...	...
	25+	2	2	...	...	2	2

TABLE 15—Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mali	5—9	2	...	2	...	...	...
	10—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—19	1	...	...	...	1	...
	20—24	...	1	...	...	...	1
	25+	1	1	...	...	1	1
Total	5—9	28	21	15	12	13	9
Scheduled Castes	10—14	16	13	12	9	4	4
	15—19	17	8	3	3	14	5
	20—24	8	16	...	1	8	15
	25+	46	45	1	...	45	45
Bodo/Scheduled	5—9	...	1	...	1	...	...
Tribe	10—14	2	1	2	1	...	...
	15—19	1	2	1	1	...	1
	20—24	...	...	...	...	...	...
	25+	2	3	...	...	2	3
Turah	5—9	1	2	...	1	1	1
	10—14	1	...	1	...	...	...
	15—19	...	1	...	...	...	1
	20—24	...	1	...	...	...	1
	25+	2	1	...	...	2	1
Rajbangshi	5—9	10	9	7	8	3	1
	10—14	13	11	13	9	...	2
	15—19	10	12	10	9	...	3
	20—24	5	5	3	2	2	3
	25+	36	33	1	...	35	33
Shah	5—9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10—14	1	2	1	...	...	2
	15—19	4	2	...	...	4	2
	20—24	1	...	...	...	1	...
	25+	2	3	...	...	2	3
Rajput	5—9	1	1	1	1	...	...
	10—14	2	1	2	1	...	...
	15—19	...	1	...	1	...	...
	20—24	...	...	...	...	...	...
	25+	3	4	...	...	3	4

TABLE 15—Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kayastha	5—9	11	13	9	10	2	3
	10—14	13	20	12	17	1	3
	15—19	16	18	8	13	8	5
	20—24	20	17	9	6	11	11
	25+	56	47	...	...	56	47
Brahmin	5—9	3	4	3	3	...	1
	10—14	4	3	4	2	...	1
	15—19	3	5	3	5	...	...
	20—24	6	5	2	...	4	5
	25+	16	14	...	...	16	14
Guwala	5—9	1	3	1	2	...	1
	10—14	1	3	1	2	...	1
	15—19	1	...	1	...	...	...
	20—24	...	...	...	...	...	...
	25+	2	2	...	...	2	2
Kalita	5—9	3	2	2	1	1	1
	10—14	2	4	4	4	...	...
	15—19	4	5	4	2	...	3
	20—24	3	3	...	1	3	2
	25+	17	12	...	...	17	12
Kumar	5—9	1	2	...	...	1	2
	10—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—19	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20—24	...	...	...	...	...	...
	25+	1	1	...	...	1	1
Napit (Seal)	5—9	2	...	1	...	1	...
	10—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—19	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20—24	...	...	...	...	...	...
	25+	1	1	...	...	1	1

TABLE 15—Concld.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mallah	5—9	2	5	1	2	1	3
	10—14	6	7	6	3	...	4
	15—19	1	2	...	1	1	1
	20—24	3	1	...	1	3	...
	25+	12	12	...	...	12	12
Marwari (Hindu)	5—9	7	8	7	7	...	1
	10—14	6	8	6	8	...	...
	15—19	7	3	5	1	2	2
	20—24	3	2	1	1	2	1
	25+	20	19	...	...	20	19
Marwari (Jain)	5—9	3	1	3	1	...	...
	10—14	4	2	4	2	...	...
	15—19	3	2	3	1	...	1
	20—24	3	1	...	...	3	1
	25+	13	10	...	...	13	10
Muslim	5—9	35	14	16	6	19	8
	10—14	23	12	15	9	8	3
	15—19	13	15	8	10	5	5
	20—24	10	13	3	1	7	12
	25+	59	59	...	...	59	59
Total	5—9	108	86	66	55	42	31
	10—14	94	87	81	67	13	20
	15—19	80	76	46	47	34	29
	20—24	62	64	18	13	44	51
	25+	288	266	2	...	286	266

TABLE 16

Age, Sex and Study in Educational Institution by Migration Status as Determined by Place of Brith

Migration status and place from where migrated		Age group	Total		Number studying		Number not studying	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. Non-migrant (Born in the town)		5—9	101	81	61	51	40	30
		10—14	80	76	69	59	11	17
		15—19	66	56	40	38	26	18
		20—24	55	34	16	11	39	23
		25+	185	86	1	...	184	86
B. Migrant :								
(i) Born outside the town in the district	Rural	5—9	3	2	3	1	...	1
		10—14	8	5	7	3	1	2
		15—19	7	9	4	6	3	3
		20—24	1	14	...	1	1	13
		25+	23	69	1	...	22	69
	Urban	5—9	2	2	1	2	1	...
		10—14	...	3	...	2	...	1
		15—19	2	2	1	...	1	2
		20—24	...	10	...	1	...	9
		25+	11	32	...	...	11	32
(ii) Born within the state in the district :								
Kamrup	Rural	5—9	...	...	...	...	...	...
		10—14	1	1	1	1	...	...
		15—19	...	2	...	1	...	1
		20—24	...	...	...	...	...	...
		25+	6	6	...	...	6	6
	Urban	5—9	...	...	...	...	...	...
		10—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
		15—19	...	...	...	...	...	...
		20—24	...	...	...	...	...	...
		25+	2	5	...	...	2	5

TABLE 16—Contd.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Darrang	Rural	5—9	...	...	...	...	...	...
		10—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
		15—19	...	...	...	...	...	...
		20—24	...	...	...	...	...	...
		25+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	5—9	1	1	...	1	1	...
		10—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
		15—19	...	...	...	...	...	...
		20—24	...	...	...	...	...	...
		25+	...	1	...	...	...	1
Lakhimpur	Rural	5—9	...	...	...	...	...	...
		10—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
		15—19	...	...	...	...	...	...
		20—24	...	...	...	...	...	...
		25+	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Urban	5—9	...	...	...	...	...	...
		10—14	2	...	2	...	...	...
		15—19	...	...	...	...	...	...
		20—24	...	...	...	...	...	...
		25+	1	3	...	...	1	3
Sibsagar	Rural	5—9	...	...	...	...	...	...
		10—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
		15—19	...	...	...	...	...	...
		20—24	...	...	...	...	...	...
		25+	1	2	...	...	1	2
	Urban	5—9	...	...	...	...	...	...
		10—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
		15—19	...	...	...	...	...	...
		20—24	...	...	...	...	...	...
		25+	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE 16—Contd.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Nagaon	Rural	5—9	...	...	...	...	...	...
		10—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
		15—19	...	2	...	2	...	...
		20—24	2	...	2	...	...	...
		25+	1	1	...	...	1	1
	Urban	5—9	...	...	...	...	...	...
		10—14	...	1	...	1	...	...
		15—19	...	...	...	...	...	...
		20—24	...	...	...	...	...	...
		25+	...	1	...	...	...	1
N.C. Hills	Rural	5—9	...	...	...	...	...	...
		10—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
		15—19	...	...	...	...	...	...
		20—24	...	...	...	...	...	...
		25+	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Urban	5—9	...	...	...	...	...	...
		10—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
		15—19	...	...	...	...	...	...
		20—24	...	...	...	...	...	...
		25+	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cachar	Rural	5—9	...	...	...	...	...	...
		10—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
		15—19	...	...	...	...	...	...
		20—24	...	...	...	...	...	...
		25+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	5—9	...	...	...	...	...	...
		10—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
		15—19	...	...	...	...	...	...
		20—24	...	...	...	...	...	...
		25+	2	...	...	...	2	...

TABLE 16—Contd.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(iii) Born in other state :								
West Bengal	Rural	5—9	...	...	...	...	...	...
		10—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
		15—19	1	...	...	...	1	...
		20—24	...	1	...	...	...	1
		25+	2	4	...	...	2	4
	Urban	5—9	...	...	...	...	...	...
		10—14	1	...	...	...	1	...
		15—19	...	1	...	...	...	1
		20—24	1	4	...	...	1	4
		25+	3	9	...	...	3	9
Tripura	Rural	5—9	...	...	...	...	...	...
		10—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
		15—19	...	...	...	...	...	...
		20—24	...	...	...	...	...	...
		25+	1	...	...	...	1	...
	Urban	5—9	...	...	...	...	...	...
		10—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
		15—19	...	...	...	...	...	...
		20—24	...	...	...	...	...	...
		25+	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar	Rural	5—9	...	...	...	...	...	...
		10—14	1	...	1	...	...	...
		15—19	2	...	...	...	2	...
		20—24	1	1	...	...	1	1
		25+	5	8	...	...	5	8
	Urban	5—9	...	...	...	...	...	...
		10—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
		15—19	...	1	...	...	...	1
		20—24	...	...	...	...	...	...
		25+	...	2	...	...	...	2

TABLE 16—Contd.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Meghalaya	Rural	5—9	...	...	...	...	...	...
		10—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
		15—19	...	...	...	...	...	...
		20—24	...	...	...	...	...	...
		25+	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Urban	5—9	...	...	...	...	...	...
		10—14	1	...	1	...	...	...
		15—19	1	1	1	...	...	1
		20—24	...	...	...	...	...	...
		25+	...	2	...	...	...	2
Rajasthan	Rural	5—9	1	...	1	...	...	...
		10—14	...	1	...	1	...	...
		15—19	...	...	...	...	...	...
		20—24	...	...	...	...	...	...
		25+	13	7	...	...	13	7
	Urban	5—9	...	...	...	...	...	...
		10—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
		15—19	...	...	...	...	...	...
		20—24	...	...	...	...	...	...
		25+	1	...	...	...	1	...
Uttar Pradesh	Rural	5—9	...	...	...	...	...	...
		10—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
		15—19	...	...	...	...	...	...
		20—24	...	...	...	...	...	...
		25+	1	...	...	...	1	...
	Urban	5—9	...	...	...	...	...	...
		10—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
		15—19	...	...	...	...	...	...
		20—24	...	...	...	...	...	...
		25+	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE 16—Concld.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Manipur	Rural	5—9	...	...	...	...	...	...
		10—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
		15—19	...	...	...	...	...	...
		20—24	...	...	...	...	...	...
		25+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	5—9	...	...	...	...	...	...
		10—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
		15—19	...	1	...	...	...	1
		20—24	...	...	...	...	...	...
		25+	...	1	...	...	...	1
(iv) Born in other country :								
Bangladesh		5—9	...	...	...	...	...	...
		10—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
		15—19	1	1	...	...	1	1
		20—24	2	...	...	...	2	...
		25+	30	24	...	...	30	24

TABLE 17-A

Distribution of Scheduled Caste Population by Age, Sex and Educational Level

Educational level	Age and sex													
	5—9		10—14		15—19		20—24		25—34		35—49		50+	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1. Illiterate	13	9	3	3	8	2	3	6	2	13	5	11	5	10
2. Literate (without educational level) Non-formal	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	4	1	2	1	3	...
2. Literate (without educational level) Formal	14	12	8	8	3	1	...	1	1	...	3	...	...	...
3. Primary	1	...	5	2	4	2	5	4	...	4	4	1	3	2
4. Middle	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	4	2	5	...	2	...
5. Matriculation/secondary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Higher secondary/intermediate/pre-university	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
7. Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Graduate degree other than technical degree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
10. Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Technical degree or diploma equal to degree of post-graduate degree :														
(i) Engineering and technology	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(ii) Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(iii) Agriculture and dairying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(iv) Veterinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(v) Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(vi) Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	28	21	16	13	17	8	9	16	12	20	20	13	13	12

TABLE

Distribution of Scheduled Tribe Population by

Scheduled caste/tribe	Educational level	Age and sex							
		5—9		10—14		15—19		20—24	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Scheduled Tribe	1. Illiterate	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	2. Literate (without educational level) — Non-formal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Literate (without educational level) — Formal	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
	3. Primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4. Middle	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...
	5. Matriculation/secondary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6. Higher secondary/intermediate/pre-university	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	7. Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	8. Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	9. Graduate degree other than technical degree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10. Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	11. Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree :								
	(a) Engineering and technology	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(b) Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(c) Agriculture and dairying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(d) Veterinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(e) Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(f) Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	1	2	1	1	2	...	...

17-B

Age, Sex and Educational Level

Age and sex						Educational level	Scheduled caste/tribe
25—34		35—49		50+			
M	F	M	F	M	F		
11	12	13	14	15	16	2	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	1. Illiterate	Scheduled Tribe
...	...	...	...	...	...	2. Literate (without educational level) (Non-formal)	
...	...	...	...	...	...	2. Literate (without educational level) (Formal)	
...	...	...	...	...	...	3. Primary	
...	1	...	1	...	...	4. Middle	
...	...	...	...	...	...	5. Matriculation/secondary	
1	...	...	...	...	...	6. Higher secondary/intermediate/pre-university	
...	...	...	...	...	...	7. Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	
...	...	...	...	...	...	8. Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	
...	...	...	...	...	...	9. Graduate degree other than technical degree	
...	...	1	...	...	...	10. Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	
						11. Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree :	
...	...	...	...	...	...	(a) Engineering and technology	
...	...	...	...	...	...	(b) Medicine	
...	...	...	...	...	...	(c) Agriculture and dairying	
...	...	...	...	...	...	(d) Veterinary	
...	...	...	1	...	...	(e) Teaching	
...	...	...	...	...	...	(f) Others	
1	1	1	2	...	...	Total	

TABLE

Distribution of Population by Broad Age-group, Sex, Type of

Educational

Type of occupation of head of household	Broad age-group		Illiterate	Literate without educational level		Primary	Middle	Matriculation or secondary	Higher secondary/ intermediate/ P.U.C.	Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree
				Non-formal	Formal					
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Small Business	5—14	M	21	...	10	5	3	...	...	...
		F	15	...	13	8	1	...	...	...
	15—59	M	12	15	3	14	26	6	3	...
		F	30	5	3	12	16	...	1	...
	60+	M	4	2	1	3	1	...	...	...
		F	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Cultivator	5—14	M	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...
		F	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
	15—59	M	1	2	...	3	6	1	1	...
		F	8	1	...	2	3	3	2	...
	60+	M	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
		F	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Skilled Manual	5—14	M	8	...	17	4	2	...	...	...
		F	8	1	17	2	1	...	...	...
	15—59	M	14	8	1	12	11	3	1	...
		F	16	6	1	8	9	...	...	...
	60+	M	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unskilled Manual	5—14	M	4	...	14	6	...	...	...	...
		F	6	...	9	3	3	...	...	...
	15—59	M	13	5	7	6	9	...	1	...
		F	33	1	3	3	4	...	...	...
	60+	M	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
		F	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

18

Occupation of Head of Household and Educational Level

Level									
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Graduate degree other than technical degree	Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	Engineering and technology	Medicine	Agriculture and dairying	Veterinary	Teaching	Others	Type of occupation of head of household
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Small Business
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cultivator
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Skilled Manual
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Unskilled Manual
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

TABLE

1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Medium Business	5—14	M	4	...	3	5	9	...	...	...
		F	2	...	3	9	3	...	...	...
	15—59	M	2	4	...	1	8	11	9	1
		F	10	1	...	3	18	3	3	...
	60+	M	1	...	...	1	4	1	2	...
		F	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lowest Professional,	5—14	M	4	...	11	5	3	...	...	...
Administrative,		F	5	...	10	2	3	...	...	...
Primary Teacher	15—59	M	1	...	2	3	11	12	2	...
		F	1	1	1	7	15	3	4	...
	60+	M	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
		F	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Higher Professional	5—14	M	1	...	...	4	1	...	...	...
and Salaried Post		F	1	...	3	2	...	...	...	...
	15—59	M	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
		F	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
	60+	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate	5—14	M	1	...	2	2	1	...	...	...
Professional and		F	1	...	1	...	4	...	...	...
Secondary Teacher	15—59	M	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...
		F	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	...
	60+	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Highly Skilled and	5—14	M	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...
Supervising Manual		F	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	15—59	M	...	...	...	3	1	1	2	...
		F	1	2	...	...	6	2	...	...
	60+	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

18—Contd.

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Medium Business
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lowest Professional,
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Administrative,
1	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	Primary Teacher
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Higher Professional
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	and Salaried Post
...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Intermediate
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Professional and
...	3	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	Secondary Teacher
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Highly Skilled and
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Supervising Manual
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

TABLE

1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Owner of Factories,	5—14	M	...	...	1	4	2	...	...	...
Large Shop etc.		F	1	...	...	3	5	...	...	...
	15—59	M	...	...	...	1	8	1	1	...
		F	3	1	...	4	6	1	1	...
	60+	M	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clerks and Shop	5—14	M	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	...
Assistants		F	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...
	15—59	M	...	...	...	1	9	6	5	...
		F	...	1	...	1	8	4	1	...
	60+	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Pensioner and Retired	5—14	M	3	...	3	2	...	...	...	...
Personnel		F	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...
	15—59	M	...	2	1	...	12	5	8	...
		F	2	...	1	3	12	3	6	...
	60+	M	...	...	...	3	2	3	2	...
		F	...	1	...	2	1	1	...	...
Beggars	5—14	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—59	M	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	M	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
		F	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-workers	5—14	M	3	...	8	8	3	...	...	...
		F	4	...	7	3	...	...	...	...
	15—59	M	3	4	3	3	5	5	2	...
		F	15	1	3	5	12	2	1	...
	60+	M	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		F	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	...

18—Concld.

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Owner of Factories,
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Large Shop etc.
...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Clerks and Shop
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Assistants
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pensioner and Retired
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Personnel
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Beggars
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Non-workers
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

TABLE 19

Distribution of Localities by Average Educational Score Per Head

Locality	Average per head educational score		
	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4
1. Mallahpatty	0.93	1.22	0.65
2. Beparipatty	0.90	1.16	0.60
3. Chowrangeemore	1.83	2.11	1.48
4. Baruahpatty	2.06	2.29	1.84
5. Dihidarpara	1.60	1.81	1.37
6. College Road	2.05	2.15	1.96
7. Bazar Area	2.12	2.42	1.75
8. Namasudrapara	1.06	1.19	0.91
9. Subhaspally	1.38	1.52	1.23
10. Rajbangshipara	1.89	2.10	1.68
Total	1.54	1.76	1.30

TABLE 20

Distribution of Households by Caste/Tribe/Community and Average Educational Score

Caste/Tribe/ Community	Number of households	Population			Average educational score						Remarks
					Per head			Per household			
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Scheduled Castes :											
Namasudra	22	123	60	63	0.96	1.23	0.70	5.36	3.36	2.00	Population in age-
Hira	3	19	12	7	1.00	0.75	1.43	6.33	3.00	3.33	group 0—4 is excluded
Jhalo	1	5	3	2	1.20	1.00	1.50	6.00	3.00	3.00	
Malo	1	6	4	2	1.00	1.25	0.50	6.00	5.00	1.00	
Sutradhar	4	29	17	12	0.76	0.82	0.67	5.50	3.50	2.00	
Mali	1	6	4	2	0.33	0.50	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	
Muchi	5	24	12	12	0.52	0.55	0.50	2.75	1.50	1.25	
Bania	1	6	3	3	0.33	0.67	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	
All Scheduled Castes	38	218	115	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Scheduled Tribe :											
Bodo	2	12	5	7	2.25	2.80	1.86	13.50	7.00	6.50	
All Scheduled Tribe	2	12	5	7	2.25	2.80	1.86	13.50	7.00	6.50	
Others :											
Brahmin	12	64	32	32	2.25	2.50	2.00	12.00	6.67	5.33	
Kayastha	33	231	116	115	1.90	2.03	1.77	13.33	7.15	6.18	
Seal (Napit)	1	4	3	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	4.00	3.00	1.00	
Guwala	2	14	6	8	1.71	2.33	1.25	12.00	7.00	5.00	
Turaha	1	9	4	5	0.56	1.00	0.20	5.00	4.00	1.00	
Shah	3	15	8	7	0.53	1.00	0.00	2.67	2.67	0.00	

TABLE 20—Concld.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rajbangshi	24	143	74	69	1.73	1.92	1.52	10.29	5.92	4.37	
Rajput	1	13	6	7	2.23	2.67	1.86	29.00	16.00	13.00	
Kalita	9	55	29	26	2.20	2.38	2.00	13.44	7.66	5.78	
Kumar	1	5	2	3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Mallah	9	51	24	27	0.88	1.25	0·56	5.00	3.33	1.67	
All others	96	604	304	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Community :											
Muslim	49	252	139	113	1.28	1.55	0.96	6.59	4.39	2.20	
Marwari/Hindu	9	83	43	40	2.07	2.40	1.73	19.11	11.44	7.66	
Marwari/Jain	6	42	26	16	2.21	2.46	1.81	15.50	10.67	4.83	
Grand Total	200	1,211	632	579	...	...	...	...	...	...	

TABLE 21

Distribution of Households by Type and Average Educational Score

Type of household	Number of household	Population			Average educational score					
					Per head			Per household		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Nuclear	86	439	236	203	1.54	1.69	1.36	7.85	4.64	3.21
2. Supplemented nuclear	33	196	96	100	1.24	1.59	0.91	7.39	4.63	2.76
3. Sub-nuclear	19	78	39	39	1.38	1.46	1.31	5.68	3.00	2.68
4. Single person	2	2	1	1	2.50	5.00	0.00	2.50	5.00	0.00
5. Supplemented sub-nuclear	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Collateral joint	4	40	23	17	2.15	2.39	1.82	21.50	13.75	7.75
7. Supplemented collateral joint	9	79	39	40	1.43	1.72	1.15	12.55	7.44	5.11
8. Lineal joint	22	189	99	90	1.76	1.95	1.54	15.09	8.77	6.32
9. Supplemented lineal joint	2	16	10	6	1.37	1.70	0.83	11.00	8.50	2.50
10. Lineal collateral joint	4	41	22	19	1.37	1.45	1.26	14.00	8.00	6.00
11. Supplemented lineal collateral joint	4	43	20	23	1.37	1.65	1.13	14.75	8.25	6.50
12. Others (Specify) :										
(a) Supplemented nuclear plus unmarried unrelated (F)	2	15	6	9	2.13	2.66	1.67	16.00	8.00	8.00
(b) Self with unmarried unrelated (M)	1	2	2	...	2.50	2.50	...	5.00	5.00	...
(c) Supplemented nuclear plus unmarried unrelated (M) and (F)	2	13	9	4	2.38	2.44	2.25	15.50	11.00	4.50
(d) Nuclear family plus separated unrelated (F) and unmarried unrelated (M)	1	7	4	3	2.14	2.25	2.00	15.00	9.00	6.00
(e) Nuclear family plus unrelated widow (F)	1	6	3	3	2.00	2.66	1.34	12.00	8.00	4.00

TABLE 21—Concld.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(f) Supplemented nuclear plus separated sister with unmarried children	1	6	3	3	1.00	1.33	0.67	6.00	4.00	2.00
(g) Supplemented nuclear plus unrelated nuclear plus unmarried unrelated (M)	1	8	5	3	1.75	1.80	1.66	14.00	9.00	5.00
(h) Nuclear plus URUM (M)	1	3	2	1	1.33	1.00	2.00	4.00	2.00	2.00
(i) Sub-nuclear plus married sister with unmarried children	1	8	3	5	1.50	1.33	1.60	12.00	4.00	8.00
(j) Nuclear plus separated daughter with unmarried children	1	8	5	3	1.75	1.80	1.66	14.00	9.00	5.00
(k) Sub-nuclear plus nuclear family	1	5	2	3	1.00	1.50	0.66	5.00	3.00	2.00
(l) Nuclear plus unmarried unrelated (F)	1	3	1	2	3.33	5.00	2.50	10.00	5.00	5.00
(m) Nuclear plus unrelated unmarried (M) and (F)	1	4	2	2	2.00	2.50	1.50	8.00	5.00	3.00
Total	200	1,211	632	579	1.54	1.76	1.30	9.34	5.57	3.77

TABLE 22

Distribution of Households by Occupational Category of Head of Household and Average Educational Score

Occupational category (N.C.O. 3 digits)		No. of households	Population			Average educational score					
						Per head			Per household		
			T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Physician allopathy	070	1	11	6	5	2.55	2.83	2.20	28.00	17.00	11.00
2. Pharmacist	076	1	7	3	4	2.43	2.67	2.25	17.00	8.00	9.00
3. Nursing, sanitary and other medical and health technician n.e.c.	089	1	5	2	3	2.00	2.00	2.00	10.00	4.00	6.00
4. Teachers college	150	3	18	9	9	2.44	2.88	2.00	14.66	8.66	6.00
5. Teacher secondary school	151	5	28	17	11	2.50	2.70	2.18	14.00	9.20	4.80
6. Teacher primary school	153	10	63	36	27	1.96	2.28	1.51	12.30	8.20	4.10
7. Teachers craft	156	2	10	4	6	3.00	2.50	3.33	15.00	5.00	10.00
8. Teacher n.e.c.	159	1	3	1	2	2.00	3.00	1.50	6.00	3.00	3.00
9. Ordained religious works	190	1	5	3	2	1.60	1.67	1.50	8.00	5.00	3.00
10. Administrative and executive officials qusi govt.	212	1	7	3	4	1.86	2.33	1.50	13.00	7.00	6.00
11. Working proprietors construction	241	2	16	8	8	2.13	2.37	1.88	17.00	9.50	7.50
12. Working proprietors, managers, manufacturing	243	3	36	19	17	2.25	2.63	1.82	27.00	16.67	10.33
13. Working proprietor, directors, manager mining, manufacturing, construction and related concerns n.e.c.	249	1	13	5	8	1.53	1.60	1.50	20.00	8.00	12.00
14. Working proprietors, manager, transport	250	2	17	9	8	2.00	2.11	1.87	17.00	9.50	7.50
15. Clerical supervisors, head clerk and section heads	300	2	14	10	4	2.07	2.20	1.75	14.50	11.00	3.50
16. Other supervisors (Inspectors etc.)	301	1	5	2	3	2.20	2.50	2.00	11.00	5.00	6.00

TABLE 22—Contd.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
17. Clerks, general	350	4	26	13	13	2.73	2.77	2.69	17.75	9.00	8.75
18. Office attendants peons, duftries, etc.	358	3	16	8	8	1.31	1.37	1.25	7.00	3.67	3.33
19. Clerical and related workers (including proof reader and copy holders) n.e.c.	359	5	26	12	14	2.00	2.17	1.86	10.40	5.20	5.20
20. Transport conductors	371	1	10	6	4	2.10	2.00	2.25	21.00	12.00	9.00
21. Wholesale dealer	400	11	81	44	37	1.81	2.20	1.35	13.36	8.82	4.54
22. Retail dealer	401	24	119	62	57	1.02	1.24	0.79	5.08	3.21	1.87
23. Shop keepers, wholesale and retail dealer n.e.c.	409	11	72	41	31	1.44	1.59	1.25	9.45	5.90	3.55
24. Manufactures agents n.e.c.	419	1	5	4	1	2.20	2.25	2.00	11.00	9.00	2.00
25. Salesmans, shop assistants and related workers	430	1	2	1	1	3.00	3.00	3.00	6.00	3.00	3.00
26. Street vendors	431	1	9	4	5	0.55	1.00	0.20	5.00	4.00	1.00
27. Salesman, shop assistants and related workers n.e.c.	439	1	13	7	6	2.00	2.14	1.83	26.00	15.00	11.00
28. Agent, salesman insurance	440	1	5	2	3	2.20	3.00	1.67	11.00	6.00	5.00
29. Hotel and restaurant keepers	500	2	10	5	5	1.80	2.00	1.60	18.00	10.00	8.00
30. Cultivator	610	7	48	23	25	1.47	1.78	1.20	10.14	5.84	4.30
31. Fisherman inland water	681	5	29	16	13	0.52	0.75	0.23	3.00	2.40	0.60
32. Fisherman and related workers n.e.c.	689	1	5	3	2	1.20	1.33	1.00	6.00	4.00	2.00
33. Supervisors, foreman spinning and weaving	750	1	4	2	2	2.25	2.50	2.00	9.00	5.00	4.00
34. Dairy products processors	776	2	18	10	8	0.72	0.60	0.87	6.50	3.00	3.50

TABLE 22—Concld.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
35. Bakers, confectioners sweet-meat makers 777	2	8	3	5	0.12	0.33	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00
36. Bidi markers 784	2	12	6	6	1.33	1.83	0.83	8.00	5.50	2.50
37. Tailors 791	2	13	7	6	1.30	1.42	1.16	8.50	5.00	3.50
38. Shoe makers, shoe repairer 801	4	21	11	10	0.52	0.55	0.50	2.75	1.50	1.25
39. Carpenters 811	5	28	16	12	0.86	0.94	0.75	4.80	3.00	1.80
40. Black smith, tool makers and machine tool operators n.e.c. 839	1	3	2	1	1.33	1.00	2.00	4.00	2.00	2.00
41. Electrician and related workers 851	1	5	2	3	0.80	1.50	0.33	4.00	3.00	1.00
42. Metal workers 874	2	13	5	8	1.15	1.40	1.00	7.50	3.50	4.00
43. Potters and related clay and abrasive formers 892	1	5	2	3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
44. Musical instruments makers and tuners 941	1	3	1	2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
45. Oilers and greasers (including cleaner motor vehicles) 963	2	10	6	4	0.70	1.00	0.25	3.50	3.00	0.50
46. Boatman 981	1	7	2	5	0.71	1.50	0.40	5.00	3.00	2.00
47. Motor vehicle driver 986	11	70	40	30	1.38	1.55	1.17	8.82	5.64	3.18
48. Rickshaw puller 988	1	6	3	3	0.50	1.00	0.00	3.00	3.00	0.00
49. Transport equipment operators and drivers n.e.c. 989	1	2	2	...	1.00	1.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00
50. Labourers 999	10	29	10	19	1.46	2.53	0.89	4.23	2.53	1.70
51. Pensioners and retired personnels	13	85	45	40	2.12	2.26	1.96	13.88	7.84	6.04
52. Beggars	1	3	2	1	0.67	1.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00
53. Non-worker dependents/ student/H/h. etc.	20	132	67	65	1.14	1.23	1.04	7.50	4.12	3.38

TABLE

Distribution of Students by Eductional Level and

Occupation category of head of household (as per three digit code of National Classification of Occupation)		Educational level			
		Literate without educational level	Primary	Middle	Matriculation or higher secondary
1		2	3	4	5
Physicians and surgeons	070	1	...	2	1
Pharmacists	076	...	...	1	1
Nursing and other medical and health technicians	089	1	1	1	...
Teachers :					
University and colleges	150	2	5	3	...
Higher secondary and secondary schools	151	3	4	8	...
Primary	153	8	4	3	2
Craft	156	...	...	2	1
Not elsewhere classified	159	1	...	...	...
Professional workers (Religious)	190	2	1	...	...
Administrative and executive officials govt. and local bodies	212	1	1	...	...
Working proprietors, directors and managers :					
Construction	241	2	1	2	1
Electricity, gas and water	243	1	3	10	2
Mining, construction, manufacturing and related concerns n.e.c.	249	1	4	...	...
Working proprietors, directors and managers transport etc.	250	1	3	1	...
Clerical and other supervison	300	2	1	1	1
	301	...	2	1	...
Clerical and related workers n.e.c.	350	...	1	5	3
	358	2	...	1	...
	359	7	...	3	6
Merchants and shopkeepers :					
Wholesale trade	400	...	7	9	3
Retail trade	401	6	6	5	2
Wholesale and retail trade, not elsewhere classified	409	10	6	8	...

23

Occupation Category of Head of Household

of student						
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Graduate degree other than technical degree	Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	Total	Occupation category of head of household (as per three digit code of National Classification of Occupation)	
6	7	8	9	10	1	
...	...	...	...	4	Physicians and surgeons	070
...	...	...	...	2	Pharmacists	076
...	...	...	...	3	Nursing and other medical and health technicians	089
					Teachers :	
...	...	...	...	10	University and colleges	150
...	...	...	...	15	Higher secondary and secondary schools	151
...	...	...	...	17	Primary	153
...	...	...	...	3	Craft	156
...	...	...	...	1	Not elsewhere classified	159
...	...	...	...	3	Professional workers (Religious)	190
...	...	...	...	2	Administrative and executive officials govt. and local bodies	212
					Working proprietors, directors and managers	
...	...	...	...	6	Construction	241
...	...	...	...	16	Electricity, gas and water	243
...	...	...	...	5	Mining, construction, manufacturing and related concerns n.e.c.	249
...	...	...	...	5	Working proprietors, directors and managers transport etc.	250
...	...	...	...	5	Clerical and other supervison	300
...	...	...	...	3		301
...	...	...	...	9	Clerical and related workers n.e.c.	350
...	...	...	...	3		358
...	...	...	...	16		359
					Merchants and shopkeepers :	
...	...	...	...	19	Wholesale trade	400
...	...	...	...	19	Retail trade	401
...	...	1	...	25	Wholesale and retail trade, not elsewhere classified	409

TABLE

1		2	3	4	5
Manufactures and agents	419	...	...	...	1
Salesman, shop assistants and related workers	431	2	...	...	...
	439	...	2	4	1
Insurance, real estate, business service salesman etc.	440	...	2	...	1
Hotel and restaurant keepers	500	...	1	3	...
Cultivators (Owners)	610	5	3	4	3
Fisherman and related workers	681	4	1	...	...
	689	2	1	2	...
Spinners, weavers, knitters, dyers and related workers	750	...	...	1	...
Food and beverage processors	776	2	...	...	...
Tobacco preparers and tobcco product maker	784	3	1	...	...
Tailors, dress makers and related workers	791	4	...	1	...
Shoe makers and shoe repairers	801	6	1	...	...
Carpenters	811	6	1	2	...
Electrical fitters and related workers	851	1	...	...	...
Plumbers, welders and related workers	874	5	...	...	...
Oilers and greasers (including cleaners motor vehicles)	963	2	...	...	...
Transport equipment operators :					
Boatman	981	1	...	...	...
Motor vehicle drivers	986	14	7	5	3
Cycle rickshaw drivers	988	3	...	3	...
Labourers n.e.c.	999	8	7	2	...
Pensioners and retired persons		6	3	12	10
Household duties		6	3	2	1
Dependents		10	3	7	2
Students		3	1	2	2
Total		144	87	116	47

23—Concld.

6	7	8	9	10	1	
...	...	...	...	1	Manufactures and agents	419
...	...	...	...	2	Salesman, shop assistants and related workers	431
...	...	...	...	7		439
...	...	...	...	3	Insurance, real estate, business service salesman etc.	440
...	...	...	...	4	Hotel and restaurant keepers	500
...	...	...	...	15	Cultivators (Owners)	610
...	...	...	...	5	Fisherman and related workers	681
...	...	...	...	5		689
...	...	...	...	1	Spinners, weavers, knitters, dyers and related workers	750
...	...	...	...	2	Food and beverage processors	776
...	...	...	...	4	Tobacco preparers and tobacco product maker	784
...	...	...	...	5	Tailors, dress makers and related workers	791
...	...	...	...	7	Shoe makers and shoe repairers	801
...	...	...	...	9	Carpenters	811
...	...	...	...	1	Electrical fitters and related workers	851
...	...	...	...	5	Plumbers, welders and related workers	874
...	...	...	...	2	Oilers and greasers (including cleaners motor vehicles)	963
...	...	...	...	1	Transport equipment operators : Boatman	981
...	...	...	...	29	Motor vehicle drivers	986
...	...	...	...	6	Cycle rickshaw drivers	988
...	...	...	...	17	Labourers n.e.c.	999
...	...	...	...	31	Pensioners and retired persons	
...	...	...	...	12	Household duties	
...	...	...	...	22	Dependents	
...	...	...	...	8	Students	
...	...	1	...	395	Total	

TABLE

Distribution of Workers and Non-workers by Sex,

Caste/Tribe/Community etc.	0—14					
	Workers			Non-workers		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sutradhar	1	1	...	18	8	10
Namasudra	1	1	...	54	28	26
Mali	...	...	...	3	3	...
Hira	...	...	...	12	8	4
Jhalo, Malo or Jhalo-Malo	1	1	...	9	4	5
Muchi	...	...	...	11	4	7
Bania	...	...	...	5	3	2
Total Scheduled Castes	3	3	...	112	58	54
Bodo	...	...	...	4	2	2
Total Scheduled Tribe	...	...	...	4	2	2
Brahmin	...	...	...	21	12	9
Kayastha	1	...	1	81	41	40
Seal (Napit)	...	...	...	4	3	1
Guwala	...	...	...	9	3	6
Turaha	...	...	...	5	3	2
Shah	...	...	...	4	2	2
Rajbangshi	1	...	1	52	25	27
Rajput	...	...	...	8	4	4
Kalita	...	...	...	18	9	9
Kumar	...	...	...	4	2	2
Mallah	...	...	...	27	12	15
Hindu/Marwari	...	...	...	35	14	21
Jain/Marwari	...	...	...	15	11	4
Muslim	3	2	1	105	73	32
Total	8	5	3	504	274	230

24

Caste or Tribe or Community and Broad Age-group

15—59						
Workers			Non-workers			
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Caste/Tribe/Community etc.
8	9	10	11	12	13	1
8	8	...	8	...	8	Sutradhar
38	35	3	45	5	40	Namasudra
2	2	...	2	...	2	Mali
5	3	2	3	2	1	Hira
2	2	...	2	...	2	Jhalo, Malo or Jhalo-Malo
9	9	...	7	1	6	Muchi
1	1	...	1	...	1	Bania
65	60	5	68	8	60	Total Scheduled Castes
4	1	3	4	2	2	Bodo
4	1	3	4	2	2	Total Scheduled Tribe
16	15	1	29	8	21	Brahmin
64	53	11	90	25	65	Kayastha
1	1	...	1	...	1	Seal (Napit)
2	2	...	3	1	2	Guwala
...	...	...	4	1	3	Turaha
3	1	2	8	5	3	Shah
32	31	1	61	18	43	Rajbangshi
3	3	...	4	...	4	Rajput
13	12	1	26	10	16	Kalita
2	1	1	...	...	...	Kumar
17	14	3	10	1	9	Mallah
19	19	...	30	8	22	Hindu/Marwari
12	12	...	16	3	13	Jain/Marwari
54	47	7	91	20	71	Muslim
307	272	35	445	110	335	Total

TABLE

Distribution of Workers and Non workers by Sex,

Caste/Tribe/Community etc.	60+					
	Workers			Non-workers		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	14	15	16	17	18	19
Sutradhar	...	...	...	1	1	...
Namasudra	2	2	...	3	...	3
Mali	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hira	1	...	1	...	...	...
Jhalo, Malo or Jhalo-Malo	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muchi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Scheduled Castes	3	2	1	4	1	3
Bodo	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Scheduled Tribe	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmin	...	...	...	5	2	3
Kayastha	6	6	...	14	8	6
Seal (Napit)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guwala	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turaha	1	1	...	...	...	...
Shah	1	1	...	...	...	...
Rajbangshi	2	2	...	5	...	5
Rajput	...	...	...	1	...	1
Kalita	1	1	...	4	1	3
Kumar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mallah	...	...	...	4	1	3
Hindu/Marwari	3	3	...	2	...	2
Jain/Marwari	4	4	...	...	...	...
Muslim	11	10	1	13	5	8
Total	32	30	2	52	18	34

24—Concld.

Caste or Tribe or Community and Broad Age-group

All Ages						
Workers			Non-workers			
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Caste/Tribe/Community etc.
20	21	22	23	24	25	1
9	9	...	27	9	18	Sutradhar
41	38	3	102	33	69	Namasudra
2	2	...	5	3	2	Mali
6	3	3	15	10	5	Hira
3	3	...	11	4	7	Jhalo, Malo or Jhalo-Malo
9	9	...	18	5	13	Muchi
1	1	...	6	3	3	Bania
71	65	6	184	67	117	Total Scheduled Castes
4	1	3	8	4	4	Bodo
4	1	3	8	4	4	Total Scheduled Tribe
16	15	1	55	22	33	Brahmin
71	59	12	185	74	111	Kayastha
1	1	...	5	3	2	Seal (Napit)
2	2	...	12	4	8	Guwala
1	1	...	9	4	5	Turaha
4	2	2	12	7	5	Shah
35	33	2	118	43	75	Rajbangshi
3	3	...	13	4	9	Rajput
14	13	1	48	20	28	Kalita
2	1	1	4	2	2	Kumar
17	14	3	41	14	27	Mallah
22	22	...	67	22	45	Hindu/Marwari
16	16	...	31	14	17	Jain/Marwari
68	59	9	209	98	111	Muslim
347	307	40	1,001	402	599	Total

TABLE

Distribution of Workers and Non-workers by Migration Status with

Migration status with reference to place of last residence		0—14					
		Workers			Non-workers		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
A. Non-migrant (Born in the town)		3	3	...	459	249	210
B. Migrant :							
I. Last residence outside the town	R	4	1	3	19	11	8
but in the district	U	1	1	...	14	6	8
II. Last residence outside the district but within the state :							
Kamrup	R	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	2	1	1
Darrang	R	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	2	1	1
Lakhimpur	R	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dibrugarh	R	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	2	2	...
Sibsagar	R	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagaon	R	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	1	...	1
N.C. Hills	R	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cachar	R	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...
III. Last residence in other state :							
Bihar	R	...	...	...	1	1	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...

25

Reference to Place of Last Residence, Broad Age-group and Sex

15—59							
Workers			Non-workers				Migration status with reference to place of last residence
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female		
8	9	10	11	12	13		1
205	189	16	229	87	142		A. Non-migrant (Born in the town)
							B. Migrant :
32	24	8	90	9	81	R	I. Last residence outside the town
15	9	6	47	6	41	U	but in the district
							II. Last residence outside the district but within the state :
5	5	...	5	...	5	R	Kamrup
...	...	...	5	...	5	U	
...	...	...	...	...	...	R	Darrang
...	...	...	1	...	1	U	
...	...	...	1	...	1	R	Lakhimpur
1	1	...	2	...	2	U	
...	...	...	...	...	...	R	Dibrugarh
...	...	...	...	...	...	U	
...	...	...	1	...	1	R	Sibsagar
...	...	...	...	...	...	U	
3	3	...	6	2	4	R	Nagaon
...	...	...	1	...	1	U	
...	...	...	1	...	1	R	N.C. Hills
...	...	...	...	...	...	U	
...	...	...	...	...	...	R	Cachar
...	...	...	...	...	...	U	
							III. Last residence in other state :
5	4	1	10	3	7	R	Bihar
...	...	...	2	...	2	U	

TABLE

Distribution of Workers and Non-workers by Migration Status with

Migration status with reference to place of last residence		60+					
		Workers			Non-workers		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1		14	15	16	17	18	19
A. Non-migrant (Born in the town)		18	17	1	16	8	8
B. Migrant :							
I. Last residence outside the town	R	1	1	...	15	2	13
but in the district	U	2	1	1	5	2	3
II. Last residence outside the district but within the state :							
Kamrup	R	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darrang	R	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	R	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	1	...	1
Dibrugarh	R	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sibsagar	R	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagaon	R	1	1	...	1	1	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.C. Hills	R	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cachar	R	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	1	1	...
III. Last residence in other state :							
Bihar	R	1	1	...	2	...	2
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...

25—Contd.

Reference to Place of Last Residence, Broad Age-group and Sex

All ages							
Workers			Non-workers			Migration status with reference to place of last residence	
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female		
20	21	22	23	24	25		1
226	209	17	704	344	360		A. Non-migrant (Born in the town)
							B. Migrant :
37	26	11	124	22	102	R	I. Last residence outside the town
18	11	7	66	14	52	U	but in the district
							II. Last residence outside the district but within the state :
5	5	...	5	...	5	R	Kamrup
...	...	...	7	1	6	U	
...	...	...	...	...	...	R	Darrang
...	...	...	3	1	2	U	
...	...	...	1	...	1	R	Lakhimpur
1	1	...	3	...	3	U	
...	...	...	...	...	...	R	Dibrugarh
...	...	...	2	2	...	U	
...	...	...	1	...	1	R	Sibsagar
...	...	...	...	...	...	U	
4	4	...	7	3	4	R	Nagaon
...	...	...	2	...	2	U	
...	...	...	1	...	1	R	N.C. Hills
...	...	...	...	...	...	U	
...	...	...	...	...	...	R	Cachar
...	...	...	1	1	...	U	
							III. Last residence in other state :
6	5	1	13	4	9	R	Bihar
...	...	...	2	...	2	U	

TABLE

1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Manipur	R	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meghalaya	R	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	1	1	...
Rajasthan	R	...	...	...	2	1	1
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tripura	R	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uttar Pradesh	R	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Bengal	R	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	1	1	...
Arunachal Pradesh	R	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV. Last residence in other country :							
Bangladesh		...	...	...	...	...	...

25—Contd.

8	9	10	11	12	13		1
...	...	...	...	...	...	R	Manipur
...	...	...	2	...	2	U	
...	...	...	1	...	1	R	Meghalaya
1	1	...	3	1	2	U	
9	9	...	7	...	7	R	Rajasthan
...	...	...	...	...	...	U	
...	...	...	...	...	...	R	Tripura
...	...	...	...	...	...	U	
...	...	...	...	...	...	R	Uttar Pradesh
...	...	...	...	...	...	U	
5	4	1	4	...	4	R	West Bengal
5	4	1	12	1	11	U	
...	...	...	...	...	...	R	Arunachal Pradesh
...	...	...	1	...	1	U	
							IV. Last residence in other country :
21	19	2	14	1	13		Bangladesh

TABLE

1		14	15	16	17	18	19
Manipur	R	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meghalaya	R	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajasthan	R	4	4	...	...	...	...
	U	1	1	...	...	...	...
Tripura	R	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uttar Pradesh	R	1	1	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Bengal	R	...	...	...	2	...	2
	U	...	...	...	2	...	2
Arunachal Pradesh	R	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV. Last residence in other country :							
Bangladesh		3	3	...	7	4	3

25—Concld.

20	21	22	23	24	25		1
...	...	...	...	...	...	R	Manipur
...	...	...	2	...	2	U	
...	...	...	1	...	1	R	Meghalaya
1	1	...	4	2	2	U	
13	13	...	9	1	8	R	Rajasthan
1	1	...	...	...	...	U	
...	...	...	...	...	...	R	Tripura
...	...	...	...	...	...	U	
1	1	...	...	...	...	R	Uttar Pradesh
...	...	...	...	...	...	U	
5	4	1	6	...	6	R	West Bengal
5	4	1	15	2	13	U	
...	...	...	...	...	...	R	Arunachal Pradesh
...	...	...	1	...	1	U	
							IV. Last residence in other country :
24	22	2	21	5	16		Bangladesh

TABLE

Distribution of Migrant Workers and Non-workers by Duration

Migration status with reference to place of last residence		Duration of: Less than 1 year — Workers T	M	F	Non-workers T	M	F	1—4 years — Workers T	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. Non-migrant		...	...	...	21	12	9	1	1	...
B. Migrant :										
I. Last residence outside the	R	2	1	1	7	4	3	4	2	2
town but in the district	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
II. Last residence outside the district but within the state :										
Kamrup	R	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darrang	R	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...
Lakhimpur	R	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dibrugarh	R	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...
Sibsagar	R	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagaon	R	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.C. Hills	R	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cachar	R	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III. Last residence in other state :										
Arunachal Pradesh	R	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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of Stay in Present Residence and Place of Last Residence

residence in the town										
1—4 years			5—9 years							
Non-workers			Workers			Non-workers				
T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F		Migration status with reference to place of last residence
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		1
121	63	58	...	...	...	184	98	86		A. Non-migrant
										B. Migrant :
12	1	11	8	5	3	21	3	18	R	I. Last residence outside the
19	5	14	6	5	1	24	5	19	U	town but in the district
										II. Last residence outside the district but within the state :
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	R	Kamrup
2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	U	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	R	Darrang
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	U	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	R	Lakhimpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	U	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	R	Dibrugarh
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	U	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	R	Sibsagar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	U	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	R	Nagaon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	U	
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	R	N.C. Hills
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	U	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	R	Cachar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	U	
										III. Last residence in other state :
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	R	Arunachal Pradesh
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	U	

TABLE

Distribution of Migrant Workers and Non-workers by Duration

Migration status with reference to place of last residence		Duration of: 10—19 years: Workers: T	M	F	Non-workers: T	M	F	20+ years: Workers: T	M	F
1		20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
A. Non-migrant		24	2	3	244	117	127	201	187	14
B. Migrant :										
I. Last residence outside the	R	17	14	3	47	13	34	6	4	2
town but in the district	U	5	2	3	10	1	9	5	2	3
II. Last residence outside the district but within the state :										
Kamrup	R	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	3	...
	U	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...
Darrang	R	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	R	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Dibrugarh	R	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Sibsagar	R	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagaon	R	3	3	...	6	3	3	1	1	...
	U	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
N.C. Hills	R	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cachar	R	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III. Last residence in other state :										
Arunachal Pradesh	R	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...

26—Contd.

of Stay in Present Residence and Place of Last Residence

residence in the town										
20+ years			All durations							
Non-workers			Workers			Non-workers				Migration status with reference to place of last residence
T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F		
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37		1
134	54	80	226	209	17	704	344	360		A. Non-migrant
										B. Migrant :
37	1	36	37	26	11	124	22	102	R	I. Last residence outside the
13	3	10	18	11	7	66	14	52	U	town but in the district
										II. Last residence outside the district but within the state :
3	...	3	5	5	...	5	...	5	R	Kamrup
...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	6	U	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	R	Darrang
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	U	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	R	Lakhimpur
3	...	3	1	1	...	3	...	3	U	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	R	Dibrugarh
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	U	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	R	Sibsagar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	U	
1	...	1	4	4	...	7	3	4	R	Nagaon
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	U	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	R	N.C. Hills
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	U	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	R	Cachar
1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	U	
										III. Last residence in other state :
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	R	Arunachal Pradesh
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	U	

TABLE

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bihar	R	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manipur	R	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meghalaya	R	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajasthan	R	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tripura	R	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uttar Pradesh	R	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Bengal	R	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
IV. Last residence in other country :										
Bangladesh		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Total		3	2	1	29	17	12	10	8	2

26—Contd.

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		1
1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	R	Bihar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	U	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	R	Manipur
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	U	
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	R	Meghalaya
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	U	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	R	Rajasthan
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	U	
...	—	—	...	...	—	...	...	...	R	Tripura
..	...	...	...	—	—	—	...	...	U	
—	—	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	R	Uttar Pradesh
...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	U	
...	...	—	2	2	...	1	...	1	R	West Bengal
3	—	3	—	—	...	1	...	1	U	
										IV. Last residence in other country :
...	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	...		Bangladesh
162	70	92	16	12	4	238	108	130		Total

TABLE

1		20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Bihar	R	4	4	...	7	4	3	2	1	1
	U	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
Manipur	R	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meghalaya	R	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
	U	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	1	...
Rajasthan	R	2	2	...	4	...	4	11	11	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Tripura	R	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uttar Pradesh	R	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
	U	...	..	...	...	...	—	—	...	...
West Bengal	R	1	...	1	3	...	3	1	1	...
	U	2	2	...	7	1	6	3	2	1
IV. Last residence in other country :										
Bangladesh		5	5	...	5	1	4	18	16	2
Total		63	53	10	349	144	205	255	232	23

26—Concld.

29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37		1
3	...	3	6	5	1	13	4	9	R	Bihar
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	U	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	R	Manipur
1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	U	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	R	Meghalaya
2	...	2	1	1	...	4	2	2	U	
4	...	4	13	13	...	9	1	8	R	Rajasthan
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	U	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	R	Tripura
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	U	
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	R	Uttar Pradesh
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	U	
2	...	2	5	4	1	6	...	6	R	West Bengal
3	...	3	5	4	1	15	2	13	U	
										IV. Last residence in other country :
16	4	12	24	22	2	21	5	16		Bangladesh
223	63	160	347	307	40	1,001	402	599		Total

TABLE

Workers and Non-workers by Mother

Mother tongue	Illiterate						Literate without educational level					
	Workers			Non-workers			Workers			Non-workers		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Assamese	38	25	13	199	74	125	26	25	1	90	41	49
Bengali	19	15	4	90	38	52	17	17	...	60	28	32
Hindi	14	9	5	72	22	50	16	16	...	35	13	22
Total	71	49	22	361	134	227	59	58	1	185	82	103

Mother tongue	Matriculation/ higher secondary/ pre-university						Technical diploma not equal to degree					
	Workers			Non-workers			Workers			Non-workers		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Assamese	29	27	2	56	30	26	1	1	...	1	1	...
Bengali	16	14	2	16	6	10	...	...	...	1	1	...
Hindi	15	15	...	11	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	60	56	4	83	41	42	1	1	...	2	2	...

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Tongue, Sex and Educational Level

Primary or junior basic						Middle						
Workers			Non-workers			Workers			Non-workers			
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Mother tongue
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	1
27	25	2	88	37	51	44	42	2	118	42	76	Assamese
12	12	...	33	12	21	14	12	2	33	9	24	Bengali
8	8	...	31	14	17	18	18	...	56	22	34	Hindi
47	45	2	152	63	89	76	72	4	207	73	134	Total

Non-technical diploma not equal to degree						Graduate degree other than technical degree						
Workers			Non-workers			Workers			Non-workers			
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Mother tongue
38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	12	9	3	6	4	2	Assamese
...	...	...	...	...	...	8	4	4	5	3	2	Bengali
1	1	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	Hindi
1	1	...	...	...	...	24	17	7	11	7	4	Total

TABLE

Workers and Non-workers by Mother

Mother tongue	Technical degree or diploma equal to degree						Post-gradwate degree other than technical degree		
	Workers			Non-workers			Workers		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58
Assamese	2	2	...	...	...	...	4	4	...
Bengali	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Hindi	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Total	2	2	...	...	...	...	6	6	...

Mother tongue	Ph.D. or equivalent and higher					
	Workers			Non-workers		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	*68*	*69*	*70*	*71*	*72*	*73*
Assamese	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengali	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...

27—Concld.

Tongue, Sex and Educational Level

Post-graduate degree other than technical degree			Post-graduate technical degree						
Non-workers			Workers			Non-workers			
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Mother tongue
59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Assamese
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bengali
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hindi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total

All level						
Workers			Non-workers			
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Mother tongue
74	75	76	77	78	79	1
183	160	23	558	229	329	Assamese
87	75	12	238	97	141	Bengali
77	72	5	205	76	129	Hindi
347	307	40	1,001	402	599	Total

TABLE

Employment Status of Workers by Caste

Caste/Tribe/ Community	Total workers			Employment status by sex								
				Employer			Employee			Single worker		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Sutradhar	9	9	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	8	8	...
Namasudra	41	38	3	...	...	...	12	11	1	29	27	2
Mali	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
Hira	6	3	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	5	2	3
Jhalo, Malo	3	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	...
Muchi	9	9	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	7	7	...
Bania	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Total Scheduled Castes	71	65	6	...	...	...	16	15	1	54	49	5
Bodo/Scheduled Tribe	4	1	3	...	...	...	4	1	3	...	...	...
Brahmin	16	15	1	...	...	...	9	8	1	7	7	...
Kayastha	71	59	12	3	3	...	27	20	7	27	25	2
Seal (Napit)	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Guwala	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
Turaha	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Shah	4	2	2	...	...	...	3	1	2	1	1	...
Rajbangshi	35	33	2	...	...	...	22	20	2	12	12	...
Rajput	3	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalita	14	13	1	1	1	...	8	7	1	5	5	...
Kumar	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Mallah	17	14	3	...	...	...	3	3	...	13	10	3
Muslim	68	59	9	...	...	...	22	16	6	36	33	3
Marwari (Hindu)	22	22	...	2	2	...	4	4	...	7	7	...
Marwari (Jain)	16	16	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	8	8	...
Total	347	307	40	9	9	...	120	97	23	174	161	13

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or Tribe or Community and Sex

Employment status by sex									Caste/Tribe/ Community
Family worker			Cultivator			Agricultural labour			
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sutradhar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Na masudra
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mali
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hira
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhalo, Malo
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muchi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bania
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total Scheduled Castes
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bodo/Scheduled Tribe
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Brahmin
14	11	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kayastha
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Seal (Napit)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Guwala
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Turaha
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shah
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	Rajbangshi
2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rajput
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kalita
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kumar
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	Mallah
...	...	...	9	9	...	1	1	...	Muslim
9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Marwari (Hindu)
5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Marwari (Jain)
32	28	4	11	11	...	1	1	...	Total

TABLE

Employment Status of Workers by Migration with

Place of last residence		Total Workers			Employment status by sex: Employer			Employee		
		T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. Non-migrant (Born in the town)		226	209	17	3	3	...	71	61	10
B. Migrant :										
(i) Last residence outside the	R	37	26	11	...	...	...	24	16	8
town but in the district	U	18	11	7	...	...	...	9	6	3
(ii) Last residence outside the district but within the state :										
Kamrup	R	5	5	...	...	...	...	4	4	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	R	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	R	4	4	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(iii) Last residence in other state										
Bihar	R	6	5	1	1	1	...	2	1	1
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meghalaya	R	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uttar Pradesh	R	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajasthan	R	13	13	...	2	2	...	1	1	...
	U	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
West Bengal	R	5	4	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
	U	5	4	1	...	...	...	2	1	1
(iv) Last residence in other countries :										
Bangladesh		24	22	2	2	2	...	3	3	...
Total		347	307	40	9	9	...	120	97	23

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Reference to Place of Last Residence and Sex

Employment status by sex													
Single worker			Family worker			Cultivator			Agricultural labour				
T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F		Place of last residence
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		1
120	115	5	22	20	2	10	10	...	...	...	...		A. Non-migrant (Born in the town)
													B. Migrant :
12	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	R	(i) Last residence outside the
8	4	4	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	U	town but in the district
													(ii) Last residence outside the district but within the state :
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	R	Kamrup
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	U	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	R	Lakhimpur
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	U	
2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	R	Nowgong
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	U	
													(iii) Last residence in other state :
1	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	R	Bihar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	U	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	R	Meghalaya
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	U	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	R	Uttar Pradesh
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	U	
8	8	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	R	Rajasthan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	U	
3	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	R	West Bengal
2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	U	
													(iv) Last residence in other countries :
16	15	1	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		Bangladesh
174	161	13	32	28	4	11	11	...	1	1	...		Total

TABLE

Type of Occupation and Distance from

Type of occupation	Average distance from place of work (km.)				
	Mallahpatty	Beparipatty	Chowrangeemore	Baruahpatty	Dihidarpara
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Unskilled manual	25 km.	0 km.	0 km.	0 km.	0 km.
2. Skilled manual	10 km.	...	1 km.	5 km.	9 km.
3. Lowest professional and administrative (e.g. Primary teacher)	...	0 km.	1 km.	2 km.	3 km.
4. Small business	...	0 km.	0 km.	0 km.	0 km.
5. Highly skilled and supervisory manual	...	...	...	...	0 km.
6. Clerks and shop assistants	...	...	1 km.	...	8·7 km.
7. Intermediate professional and related posts, secondary teachers etc.	...	...	1 km.	0 km.	...
8. Medium business	9.3 km.	0 km.	...	.5 km.	0 km.
9. Higher professional and salaried posts	8 km.	0 km.	...	0 km.	...
10. Owners of factories, large shops etc.	...	...	...	...	...
11. Cultivators	14 km.	...	...	...	...

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Place of Work by Locality

Average distance from place of work (km.)					Type of occuption
College Road	Bazar Area	Namasudrapara	Subhashpally	Rajbangshipara	
7	8	9	10	11	1
0 km.	...	1.8 km.	0 km.	2.4 km.	1. Unskilled manual
0 km.	...	0 km.	0 km.	6.4 km.	2. Skilled manual
0 km.	...	1.4 km.	0 km.	5.3 km.	3. Lowest professional and administrative (e.g. Primary teacher)
...	0 km.	3.5 km.	55 km.	2.6 km.	4. Small business
...	...	7 km.	15 km.	1.8 km.	5. Highly skilled and supervisory manual
5.3 km.	26.7 km.	0 km.	8 km.	0 km.	6. Clerks and shop assistants
0 km.	...	...	...	4 km.	7. Intermediate professional and related posts, secondary teachers etc.
3.2 km.	0 km.	...	...	...	8. Medium business
4 km.	...	...	...	...	9. Higher professional and salaried posts
...	0 km.	0 km.	...	...	10. Owners of factories, large shops etc.
.5 km.	...	...	...	13 km.	11. Cultivators

TABLE

Type of Occupation, Mode of Transport to

Type of occupation	Transport to place of work				
	Foot				Bi-cycle
	30 minutes or less	31 minutes to 1 hour	1 hour to 1½ hour	More than 1½ hour	30 minutes or less
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Unskilled manual	80	...	...	...	...
2. Skilled manual	37	...	...	...	1
3. Lowest professional and administrative (e.g. Primary teacher)	21	...	...	...	6
4. Small business	78	...	...	...	...
5. Highly skilled and supervisory manual	8	...	...	...	...
6. Clerk and shop assistant	13	...	...	...	...
7. Intermediate professional and related posts, secondary teacher etc.	5	...	...	...	2
8. Medium business	26	...	...	...	4
9. Higher professional and salaried posts	2	...	...	...	1
10. Owner of factories, large shops etc.	8	...	...	...	...
11. Cultivators	9	...	...	...	...
Total	287	...	...	...	14

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Place of Work and Time Taken to Reach

and time taken to reach					
Bi-cycle			Bus		
31 minutes to 1 hour	1 hour to 1½ hour	More than 1½ hour	30 minutes or less	31 minutes to 1 hour	Type of occupation
7	8	9	10	11	1
...	...	...	4	...	1. Unskilled manual
...	...	...	9	...	2. Skilled manual
...	...	...	2	1	3. Lowest professional and administrative (e.g. Primary teacher)
...	...	...	3	...	4. Small business
...	...	...	1	1	5. Highly skilled and supervisory manual
...	...	...	8	1	6. Clerk and shop assistant
...	...	...	2	1	7. Intermediate professional and related posts, secondary teacher etc.
...	...	...	2	1	8. Medium business
...	...	...	2	...	9. Higher professional and salaried posts
...	...	...	...	...	10. Owner of factories, large shops etc.
...	...	....	1	1	11. Cultivators
...	...	...	34	6	Total

TABLE

Type of Occupation, Mode of Transport to

Type of occupation	Transport to place of work				
	Bus		Car		
	1 hour to 1½ hour	More than 1½ hour	30 minutes or less	31 minutes to 1 hour	1 hour to 1½ hour
1	12	13	14	15	16
1. Unskilled manual	...	1	...	...	...
2. Skilled manual	...	...	...	...	...
3. Lowest professional and administrative (e.g. Primary teacher)	...	...	...	...	...
4. Small business	...	1	...	...	...
5. Highly skilled and supervisory manual	...	...	...	...	...
6. Clerk and shop assistant	...	1	...	...	...
7. Intermediate professional and related posts, secondary teacher etc.	...	...	...	...	...
8. Medium business	...	...	...	...	...
9. Higher professional and salaried posts	...	...	...	...	...
10. Owner of factories, large shops etc.	...	...	...	...	...
11. Cultivators	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	3	...	...	...

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Place of Work and Time Taken to Reach

and time taken to reach

Car	Rickshaw				
More than 1½ hour	30 minutes or less	31 minutes to 1 hour	1 hour to 1½ hour	More than 1½ hour	Type of occupation
17	18	19	20	21	1
...	...	...	...	...	1. Unskilled manual
...	...	...	...	...	2. Skilled manual
...	...	...	...	...	3. Lowest professional and administrative (e.g. Primary teacher)
...	...	...	...	...	4. Small business
...	1	...	...	...	5. Highly skilled and supervisory manual
...	...	...	...	...	6. Clerk and shop assistant
...	...	...	...	...	7. Intermediate professional and related posts, secondary teacher etc.
...	...	...	...	...	8. Medium business
...	...	...	...	...	9. Higher professional and salaried posts
...	...	...	...	...	10. Owner of factories, large shops etc.
...	...	...	...	...	11. Cultivators
...	1	...	...	...	Total

TABLE

Type of Occupation and Employment Status of Workers

Nature of establishment	No. of workers	Occupation	Employment Status					
			Employer			Employee		
			P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Domestic service	17	Unskilled	...	...	...	11	2	9
Labourer	22	manual	...	...	...	...	...	...
Handcart puller	3		...	...	...	...	...	...
Fishing	12		...	...	...	...	...	...
Religious worker	1		...	...	...	...	...	...
Shoe maker/repairer	7		...	...	...	...	...	...
Handiman	6		...	...	...	6	6	...
Forest office	1		...	...	...	1	1	...
P.W.D. (State)	1		...	...	..	1	1	...
Snake charmer	1		...	...	...	...	...	...
Tile factory	6		...	...	...	...	...	...
Bidi factory	5		...	...	...	..	...	...
Agricultural labourer	1		...	...	...	...	...	...
Tea stall worker	3		...	...	...	3	3	...
Consumer co-op. store	1		...	...	...	1	1	...
Total	87		...	...	...	23	14	9
Motor workshop	1	Skilled	...	...	...	1	1	...
Pottery making	5	manual	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tailoring house	3		...	...	...	...	...	...
Cycle repairing	3		...	...	...	...	...	...
Carpenter	9		...	...	...	...	...	...
Bell metal workshop	3		...	...	...	...	...	...
Town committee office	1		...	...	...	1	1	...
Electrical store	1		...	...	...	1	1	...
Blacksmith	2		...	...	...	1	1	...
Musical instrument making	1		...	...	...	...	...	...
Bricklayer	1		...	...	...	...	...	...
Motor driving (Part service)	8		...	...	...	7	7	...
District industrial centre	2		...	...	...	2	1	1

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by Sex and by Nature of Establishment

Employment status													
Single worker			Family worker			Cultivator			Agricultural labour				
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	Name of establishment	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	1	
6	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Domestic service	
22	15	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Labourer	
3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Handcart puller	
12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Fishing	
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Religious worker	
6	6	...	1	1	...		...	...	...	...	...	Shoe maker/repairer	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Handiman	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Forest office	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P.W.D. (State)	
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Snake charmer	
...	...	...	6	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tile factory	
5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bidi factory	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	Agricultural labourer	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tea stall worker	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Consumer co-op. store	
56	46	10	7	5	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	Total	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Motor workshop	
3	1	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pottery making	
3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tailoring house	
3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cycle repairing	
9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Carpenter	
1	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bell-metal workshop	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Town committee office	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Electrical store	
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Blacksmith	
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Musical instrument making	
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bricklayer	
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Motor driving (Part service)	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	District industrial centre	

TABLE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Medical store	1	Skilled	...	...	...	1	1	...
State transport corporation	1	manual	...	...	...	1	1	...
Civil hospital	1		...	...	...	1	1	...
Minor irrigation dev. org.	1		...	...	...	1	1	...
Irrigation office	1		...	...	...	1	1	...
Total	45		...	...	...	18	17	1
District industrial centre	1	Lowest professional	...	...	...	1	1	...
L.P. school	17	and administrative	...	...	...	17	13	4
District court	1	(e.g. Primary school	...	...	...	1	1	...
P.W.D. (State)	1	teacher)	...	...	...	1	1	...
Irrigation office	2		...	...	...	2	2	...
Circle office	1		...	...	...	1	1	...
Settlement office	1		...	...	...	1	1	...
Petetion writer	1		...	...	...	...	...	...
L.I.C. agent	1		...	...	...	...	...	...
Forest office	1		...	...	...	1	1	...
Civil hospital	2		...	...	...	2	1	1
State dispensary	1		...	...	...	1	1	...
Town committee	2		...	...	...	2	2	...
Police station	1		...	...	...	1	1	...
Private bus service	2		...	...	...	2	2	...
Total	35		...	...	...	33	28	5
Grocery shop	6	Small business	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vegetable seller	4		...	...	...	...	...	...
Fish business	12		...	...	...	...	...	...
Tea stall owner	3		...	...	...	...	...	...
Cigarette, betelnut seller	4		...	...	...	...	...	...
Canteen service	1		...	...	...	...	...	...
Stationery shop	18		1	1	...	...	...	...
Shoe store	1		...	...	...	...	...	...
Street vendor	5		...	...	...	...	...	...
Fruit selling business	4		...	...	...	...	...	...
Lime dealer	1		...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweet selling	3		...	...	...	...	...	...

32—Contd.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Medical store
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	State transport corporation
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Civil hospital
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Minor irrigation dev. org.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Irrigation
23	21	2	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	District industrial centre
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	L.P. school
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	Distrrict court
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P.W.D. (State)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Irrigation office
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Circle office
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Settlement office
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Petetion writer
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	L.I.C. agent
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Forest office
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Civil hospital
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	State dispensary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Town committee
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Police station
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Private bus service
2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total
6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Grocery shop
4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Vegetable seller
12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Fish business
3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tea stall owner
4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cigarette, betelnut seller
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Canteen service
17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Stationery shop
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shoe store
5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Street vendor
4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Fruit selling business
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lime dealer
3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sweet selling

TABLE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Book stall	1	Small business	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dairy business	9		...	...	...	...	...	...
Cycle store	1		...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice dealer	1		...	...	...	...	...	...
Bell-metal shop	1		...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconut dealer	1		...	...	...	...	...	...
Fair price shop	1		...	...	...	...	...	...
Cloth store			...	...	...	...	...	...
Business Misc.			...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			1	1	...	...	...	...
Super market	1	Highly skilled and	...	...	...	1	1	.
Bidi factory	1	supervisory manual	...	...	...	1	1	...
District industrial centre	1		...	...	...	1	...	1
State govt. service	1		...	...	...	1	1	...
Co-operative society	1		...	...	...	1	1	...
Total	5		...	...	...	5	4	1
Deputy commissioner office	3	Clerk and shop	...	...	...	3	2	1
Irrigation	4	assistant	...	...	...	4	2	2
District industrial centre	2		...	...	...	2	2	...
Custom and central excise office	1		...	...	...	1	1	...
P.W.D. (State)	1		...	...	...	1	1	...
Town committee	1		...	...	...	1	1	...
Veterinary hospital	1		...	...	...	1	...	1
Chief judicial magistrates office	1		...	...	...	1	1	...
State govt. service	1		...	...	...	1	1	...
Co-operative store	1		...	...	...	1	1	...
Road transport servic	3		...	...	...	3	3	...
Shoe store	1		...	...	...	1	1	...
Cloth store	3		...	...	...	3	3	...
Total	23		...	...	...	23	19	4
High/Higher secondary school	10	Intermediate professionals and related posts, secondary teachers	...	...	...	10	7	3
Total	10		...	...	...	10	7	3

32—Contd.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	1
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Book stall
6	6	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dairy business
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cycle store
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rice dealer
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bell-metal shop
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coconut dealer
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Fair price shop
2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cloth store
2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Business Misc.
77	76	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Super market
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bidi factory
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	District industrial centre
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	State govt. service
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Co-operative society
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Deputy commissioner office
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Irrigation
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	District industrial centre
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Custom & central excise office
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P.W.D. (State)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Town committee
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Veterinary hospital
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chief judicial mag. office
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	State govt. service
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Co-operative store
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Road transport service
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shoe store
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cloth store
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	High/Higher sec. school
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total

TABLE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Contract business (Irrigation)	1	Medium business	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract business (Construction)	4		1	1	...	...	...	...
Contract business (Ply-wood)	1		...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract business (Misc.)	2		...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial institute	2		...	...	...	...	...	...
Transport business	6		2	2	...	...	...	...
Wholesaler (Jute)	16		2	2	...	...	...	...
Saw mill	1		1	1	...	...	...	...
Total	33		6	6	...	...	...	...
Veterinary hospital	1	Higher professional	...	...	...	1	1	...
College	5	and salaried post	...	...	...	5	5	...
State dispensary	1		...	...	...	1	1	...
Medical clinic	1		...	...	...	...	...	...
Asstt. registrar of co-operative office	1		...	...	...	1	1	...
Total	9		...	...	...	8	8	...
Tile factory	1	Owner of factories,	1	1	...	...	...	...
Candle factory	7	large shop etc.	1	1	...	...	...	...
Total	8		2	2	...	...	...	...
Cultivator	11	Cultivator	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	11		...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	347		9	9	...	120	97	23

32—Concld.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	1
1	1	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Contract business (Irrigation)
1	1	..	2	2	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	Contract business (Constn.)
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Contract business (Ply-wood)
2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	—	...	Contract businsss (Misc.)
2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Commercial institute
1	1	...	3	3	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	Transport business
7	7	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Wholesaler (Jute)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Saw mill
15	15	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Veterinary hospital
...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	College
...	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	State dispensary
1	1	—	—	—	—	...	—	...	...	...	...	Medical clinic
...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	Asstt. reg. of co-op. office
1	1	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	Total
...	...	...	—	...	...	—	—	—	...	...	...	Tile factory
...	—	...	6	6	...	...	—	...	—	...	—	Candle factory
...	...	—	6	6	...	—	—	—	...	—	—	Total
...	...	...	...	—	...	11	11	—	...	...	...	Cultivator
...	...	...	—	—	—	11	11	...	...	...	...	Total
174	161	13	32	28	4	11	11	—	1	1	—	Grand Total

TABLE

Leisure Time Activity of

Locality	Description of leisure time activity	Age and sex											
		0—14			15—19			20—24			25—34		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Mallahpatty	Out door medical treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gardening	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beparipatty	Reading	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Composition of poems and article writting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chowrangeemore	Political worker	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Homeopathic treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baruahpatty	Literary work	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Film acting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dihidarpara	Social work	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Religious activity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
College Road	Reading	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
	Gardening	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bazar Area	Reading	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Namasudrapara	Reading	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Subhashpally	Social work	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajbangsipara	Reading	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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Workers by Locality, Age and Sex

Age and sex									Description of leisure time activity	Locality
35—44			45—59			60+				
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F		
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	2	1
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Out door medical treatment	Mallahpatty
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	Gardening	
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Reading	Beparipatty
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Composition of poems and article writting	
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	Political work	Chowrangeemore
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Homeopathic treatment	
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Literary work	Baruahpatty
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Film acting	
1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	Social work	Dihidarpara
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Religious activity	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	Reading	College Road
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	Gardening	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Reading	Bazar Area
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Reading	Namasudrapara
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Social work	Subhaspally
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Reading	Rajbangshipara

TABLE

Leisure Time Activity as Related to

Occupation	Description of leisure time activity	Age and sex											
		0—14			15—19			20—24			25—34		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Lowest professional and	Reading	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
administrative (e.g.	Social work	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
primary teacher)	Homeopathic treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Skilled manual	Outdoor medical treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Higher professional	Literary works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
salaried post	Film acting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Reading	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
	Composition of poems and writting of articles and reading	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gardening	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate professional and related post (secondary teachers etc.)	Reading	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Owner of factory, large shops etc.	Reading	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Small business	Social work	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medium business	Religious work	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Reading	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cultivator	Political work	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clerk and shop asstt.	Gardening	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Social work	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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Occupation, Age and Sex

Age and sex									Description of leisure time activity	Occupation
35—44			45—59			60+				
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F		
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	2	1
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Reading	Lowest professional and
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Social work	administrative (e.g.
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Homeopathic treatment	primary teacher)
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Outdoor medical treatment	Skilled manual
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Literary works	Higher professional,
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Film acting	salaried post
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Reading	
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Composition of poems and writting of articles and reading	
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	Gardening	
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Reading	Intermediate professional and related post (secondary teachers etc.)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Reading	Owner of factory, large shops etc.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	Social work	Small business
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Religious work	Medium business
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	Reading	
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	Political work	Cultivator
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	Gardening	Clerk and shop asstt.
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Social work	

TABLE

Locality, Number of Households with Unemployed

Locality	Total house-holds	Total population			Numbers of households with at least one unemployed	Persons seeking employment								
						0—14			15—24			25—34		
		P	M	F		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mallahpatty	25	175	89	86	3	...	...	...	4	4	...	1	1	...
Beparipatty	25	124	69	55	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...
Chowrangeemore	20	125	73	52	5	...	...	...	6	5	1	2	2	...
Baruahpatty	15	106	50	56	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	3	...
Dihidarpara	15	101	54	47	5	...	...	...	4	1	3	1	1	...
College Road	15	100	50	50	4	...	..	...	2	1	1	4	3	1
Bazar Area	15	136	74	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Namasudrapara	25	172	90	82	2	..	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...
Subhaspally	20	160	86	74	3	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	1
Rajbangshipara	25	149	74	75	6	...	..	...	6	5	1	2	1	1
Total	200	1,348	709	639	33	...	...	...	28	19	9	15	12	3

TABLE

Persons Seeking Employment by Religion and

Religion	Persons seeking employment by											
	Less than 1 year			1-3 years			4-5 years			6—9 years		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Hinduism	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Islam	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...
Total	1	...	1	1	1	...	3	2	1	...	...	...

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and Persons Seeking Employment by Age-group and Sex

by age-group												
35—49			50—59			60+			Total			
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	Locality
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	Mallahpatty
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	Beparipatty
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	7	1	Chowrangeemore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	1	Baruahpatty
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	3	Dihidarpara
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	2	College Road
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bazar Area
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	Namasudrapara
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	Subhaspally
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	2	Rajbangshipara
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	31	12	Total

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Duration of Stay in the Town by Sex

durtion of stay in the town by sex									
10—19 years			20+ years			Total			
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	Religion
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	1
10	9	1	21	13	8	33	23	10	Hinduism
2	2	...	5	4	1	10	8	2	Islam
12	11	1	26	17	9	43	31	12	Total

TABLE

Person Seeking Employment by Caste/Tribe/Community

Caste/Tribe/ Community	Person seeking employment								
	Less than 1 year			1-3 years			4-5 years		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Namasudra (Scheduled Caste)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bodo (Scheduled Tribe)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajbangshi	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Kayastha	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Brahmin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalita	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turaha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muslim	...	...	...	...	...	.	3	2	1
Total	1	...	1	2	2	...	3	2	1

TABLE

Persons Seeking Employment by State of Origin,

State to which the person belongs	Persons seeking employment by								
	Less than 1 year			1-3 years			4-5 years		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Assam	1	...	1	1	1	...	3	2	1
Bihar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bangladesh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1	...	1	1	1	...	3	2	1

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and Duration of Saty in the Town

by duration of stay

6—9 years			10—19 years			20+ years			Total			Caste/Tribe/ Community
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	1
...						3	1	2	3	1	2	Namasudra (Scheduled Caste)
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	Bodo (Scheduled Tribe)
...	...	...	1	1	...	5	3	2	7	5	2	Rajbangshi
...	...	...	4	3	1	3	3	...	8	6	2	Kayastha
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	2	5	3	2	Brahmin
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	2	4	2	2	Kalita
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	Turaha
...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	Shah
...	...	...	2	2	...	5	4	1	10	8	2	Muslim
...	...	...	12	11	1	26	17	9	43	31	12	Total

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Sex and Duration of Stay in the Town

duration of stay

6—9 years			10—19 years			20+ years			Total			State to which the person belongs
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	1
...	...	...	9	8	1	25	16	9	39	27	12	Assam
...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	Bihar
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	Bangladesh
...	...	...	12	11	1	26	17	9	43	31	12	Total

TABLE

Persons Seeking Employment by Ssx, Last

Persons seeking employment

Last residence of the person	Less than 1 year			1-3 years			4-5 years			6-9 years		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A. Non-migrant (Born in the town)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. Migrant :												
I. Last residence outside the town but in the district Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urban	1	...	1	1	1	...	3	2	1	...	...	...
II. Last residence outside the district but within the state :												
Nowgong Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III. Last residence in other state :												
Bihar Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV. Last residence in other countries :												
Bangladesh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1	...	1	1	1	...	3	2	1	...	...	...

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Residence and Duration of Stay in the Town

by duration of stay

10—19 years			20+ years			Total				
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	Last residence of the person	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		1
2	2	...	25	16	9	27	18	9		A. Non-migrant (Born in the town)
										B. Migrant :
										I. Last residence outside
4	3	1	...	...	...	4	3	1	Rural	the town but in the
1	1	...	...	...	...	6	4	2	Urban	district
										II. Last residence outside the district but within the state :
2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	Rural	Nowgong
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Urban	
										III. Last resisdence in other state :
3	3	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	Rural	Bihar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Urban	
										VI. Last residence in other countries :
...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...		Bangladesh
12	11	1	26	17	9	43	31	12		Total

TABLE

Number of Non-workers Seeking Employment by Broad

Nature of activity of non-workers	Total number of non-workers			Number of non-workers seeking								
				0—14			15—24			25—34		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Dependent	25	20	5	...	...	...	13	10	3	12	10	2
Student	9	7	2	...	...	...	8	6	2	1	1	...
Household duties	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...
Unemployed and seeking work	6	4	2	...	...	...	4	3	1	2	1	1
Total	43	31	12	...	...	...	28	19	9	15	12	3

TABLE

Number of Persons Seeking Employment for

Age group	Total number			Number seeking employment for the								
				Illiterate			Education without level			Below primary		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15—19	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20—24	19	11	8	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
25—29	11	10	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
30—34	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55 & above	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	34	24	10	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...

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Age-group, Sex and Nature of Activity

employment by age-group and sex

35—49			50—59			60+			Nature of activity of non-workers
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dependent
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Student
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Household duties
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Unemployed and seeking work
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total

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the First Time by Age, Sex and Educational Level

first time who are

Primary			Matric			Diploma or certificate			Degree and above			
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	Age group
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0—14
...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15—19
5	1	4	10	8	2	...	...	...	3	1	2	20—24
2	2	...	6	6	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	25—29
2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30—34
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 & above
9	4	5	18	16	2	2	2	...	3	1	2	Total

TABLE

Number of Persons Seeking Employment for the First Time

Type of employment sought	Number of persons seeking employment for the											
	Illiterate			Education without level			Below primary			Primary		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Clerical	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carpenter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teacher	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contractor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Junior Engineer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tailoring	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Mechanic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Weaving	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching/Clerical	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peon etc.	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	3	...
Nurse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Nursing/Weaving	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nurse/Peon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	9	4	5

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by Sex, Educational Level and Type of Employment Sought

first time whose educational level is

Matriculate			Diploma or certificate			Degree and above			Type of employment sought
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	1
12	12	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	Clerical
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	Carpenter
2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Teacher
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Contractor
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	Junior Engineer
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tailoring
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	Mechanic
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Weaving
4	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	Teaching/Clerical
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Peon etc.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nurse
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nursing/Weaving
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nurse/Peon
18	16	2	2	2	...	3	1	2	Total

TABLE

Number of Persons Seeking Employment by Age, Sex,

Educational level	Seeking employment and registered with employment exchang											
	Age group											
	Upto 14			15—24			25—34			35+		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Illiterate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education without level	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Below primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary	...	...	...	5	3	2	5	4	1	...	...	...
Matric	...	...	...	11	8	3	6	5	1	...	...	...
Diploma or certificate	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Degree and above	...	...	...	3	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	20	13	7	13	11	2	...	...	...

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Educational Level and Registration with Employment Exchange

Seeking employment and not registered with employment exchange												
Age group												
Upto 14			15—24			25—34			35+			
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	Educational level
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	1
...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	Illiterate
...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Education without level
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bclow primary
...	...	...	3	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	Primary
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Matric
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Diploma or certificate
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Degree and above
...	...	...	8	6	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	Total

TABLE

Number of Persons Seeking Employment by

Educational level	Number of persons seeking employment								
	Unmarried			Married			Widowed		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Seeking employment for the first time	30	23	7	1	1	...	1	...	1
Illiterate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Literate without educational level	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Below primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary	6	3	3	1	1	...	1	...	1
Matric	18	16	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diploma or certificate	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Degree and above	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Seeking employment but have previous employment back ground	6	4	2	3	3	...	...	...	...
Illiterate	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Literate without educational level	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Below primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary	1	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Matric	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diploma or certificate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Degree and above	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	36	27	9	4	4	...	1	...	1

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Educational Level, Sex and Marital Status

whose marital status is									
Separated			Divorced			Unspecified			
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	Educational level
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1
									1. Seeking employment for the first time
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	Illiterate
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Literate without educational level
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Below primary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Primary
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Matric
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Diploma or certificate
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Degree and above
									2. Seeking employment but have previous employment back ground
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Illiterate
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Litrate without educational level
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Below primary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Primary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Matric
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Diploma or certificate
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Degree and above
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total

TABLE 45

Description and Duration of Previous Employment of Persons Seeking Employment

Description of previous employment	Duration of employment before discontinuation	Number seeking employment		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Weaving instructor	1 year	1	...	1
Knitting instructor	1½ years	1	...	1
Khalasi	8 years	1	1	...
Khalasi	3 years	1	1	...
Khalasi	2 years	1	1	...
Salesman	6 years	1	1	...
Handyman (Bus)	3 years	1	1	...
Teacher	1 year	1	1	...
Carpenter	1 year	1	1	...
Total		9	7	2

TABLE 46

Description of Previous Employment and Reason for Discontinuation

Description of previous employment	Reason for discontinuation	Number of persons		
		Person	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5
Weaving instructor	Non-sanction of post	1	...	1
Knitting instructor	Non-sanction of post	1	...	1
Khalasi	Poor salary	3	3	...
Salesman	Poor salary	1	1	...
Handyman (Bus)	Poor salary	1	1	...
Teacher	Curtailment of post	1	1	...
Labourer	Non-availability	1	1	...
Total		9	7	2

TABLE 47

Occupation Consonance of Persons by Sex Seeking Employment who had Previous Employment by the Type of Occupation Sought (When the occupation sought in the same line as the previous one, it may be termed as occupation consonance)

Description of occupation sought	Number where employment sought is in consonance with the previous employment			Number where employment sought is not in consonance with previous employment		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Driver	...	...	...	1	1	...
Khalasi	2	2	...	...	...	...
Peon	...	...	...	1	1	...
Handyman (Bus)	1	1	...	...	...	...
Clerk (Bank)	...	...	...	1	1	...
Carpenter	...	...	...	1	1	...
Teaching	...	...	...	2	...	2
Total	3	3	...	6	4	2

TABLE

Household Default Consistency by Sex in Enrolling Children as Household (If both male and female children of school-going age

Caste or Tribe or Community of head of household	Number of households with both male and female children of school-going age	Number of households having default consistency by					
		Illiterate		Education without level		Below primary	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hira (S.C.)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Namasudra (S.C.)	9	1	...	...	...	...	...
Sutradhar (S.C.)	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhalo, Malo or Jhalo-Malo (S.C.)	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muchi (S.C.)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bania (S.C.)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
All Scheduled Castes	17	1	...	...	...	...	...
Bodo/Scheduled Tribe	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmin	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guwala	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalita	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kayastha	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kumar	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Rajbangshi	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajput	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shah	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turaha	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mallah	5	...	...	...	...	1	...
Marwari (Jain)	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marwari (Hindu)	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muslim	16	1	...	1	...	...	...
Total	85	3	...	1	...	1	...

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Related to Educational Level, Caste or Tribe or Community of Head of are not enrolled in school it may be termed as default consistency)

sex where educational level of head of household is

Primary		Matric		Diploma or certificate		Degree and above		Caste or Tribe or Community of head of household
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hira (S.C.)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Namasudra (S.C.)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sutradhar (S.C.)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhalo, Malo or Jhalo-Malo (S.C.)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muchi (S.C.)
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bania (S.C.)
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	All Scheduled Castes
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bodo/Scheduled Tribe
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Brahmin
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Guwala
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kalita
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kayastha
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kumar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rajbangshi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rajput
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Turaha
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mallah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Marwari (Jain)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Marwari (Hindu)
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muslim
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total

TABLE

Household Default Inconsistency by Sex in Enrolling Children in School as Related to (If all male children of school-going age are enrolled in school but not female

Caste or Tribe or Community of head of household	Number of households with both male and female children of school going age	Number of households showing default inconsistency by sex					
		Illiterate		Education without level		Below primary	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bania (S.C.)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hira (S.C.)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhalo, Malo or Jhalo-Malo (S.C.)	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Namasudra (S.C.)	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muchi (S.C.)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sutradhar (S.C.)	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
All Scheduled Castes	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bodo/Scheduled Tribes	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmin	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guwala	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalita	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kayastha	14	...	...	...	1	...	...
Kumar	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajbangshi	10	1	...	...	...	...	...
Rajput	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shah	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Turaha	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mallah	5	...	...	2	...	1	...
Marwari (Jain)	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marwari (Hindu)	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muslim	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	85	1	1	2	1	1	...

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Educational Level and Caste or Tribe or Community of Head of Household
children it may be ermed as default inconsistency by sex)

where educational level of head of household is

Primary		Matric		Diploma or certificate		Degree and above		Caste or Tribe or Community of head of household
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bania (S.C.)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hira (S.C.)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhalo, Malo or Jhalo-Malo (S.C.)
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Namasudra (S.C.)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muchi (S.C.)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sutradhar (S.C.)
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	All Scheduled Castes
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bodo/Scheduled Tribes
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	Brahmin
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Guwala
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kalita
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kayastha
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kumar
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rajbangshi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rajput
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Turaha
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mallah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Marwari (Jain)
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Marwari (Hindu)
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muslim
5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	Total

TABLE

Household Default Inconsistency (Unstructured) in Enrolling Children in School Head of Household (If some male and famale children are enrolled and

Caste or Tribe or Community of head of household	Number of house hold with both male and female children of school going age	Number of households showing default inconsistency					
		Illiterate		Education without level		Below primary	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bania (S.C.)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hira (S.C.)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhalo, Malo or Jhalo-Malo (S.C.)	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Namasudra (S.C.)	9	...	...	1	...	...	...
Muchi (S.C.)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sutradhar (S.C.)	3	1	...	1	...	...	...
All Scheduled Castes	17	1	...	2	...	...	...
Bodo Scheduled Tribes	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmin	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guwala	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalita	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kayastha	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kumar	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajbangshi	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajput	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shah	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turaha	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Mallah	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jain/Marwari	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindu/Marwari	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muslim	16	...	...	1	...	...	...
Total	85	1	...	3	...	1	...

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as Related to Educational Level and Caste or Tribe or Community of not others it may be termed as default inconsistency unstructured)

unstructure d whose educational level of head of household is

Primary		Matric		Diploma or certificate		Degree and above		Caste or Tribe or Community of head of household
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bania (S.C.)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hira (S.C.)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhalo, Malo or Jhalo-Malo(S.C.)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Namasudra (S.C.)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muchi (S.C.)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sutradhar (S.C.)
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	All Schduled Castes
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bodo/Sche duled Tribes
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Brahmin
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Guwala
. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kalita
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kayastha
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kumar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rajbangshi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rajput
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Turaha
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mallah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jain/Marwari
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hindu/Marwari
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muslim
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total

TABLE

Household Default Consistency by Sex in Enrolling Children in School as Related to Type

Occupation of head of household	Number of households with both male and female children of school going age	Number of households showing default consistency							
		Scheduled tribe						Scheduled	
		Hindu		Christian		Other		Hindu	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Unskilled manual	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Skilled manual	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
3. Lowest professional and administrative (e.g. primary teacher)	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Small business	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
5. Highly skilled and supervisory manual	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Clerks and shop assistants	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Intermediate professional and related posts, secondary teachers, etc.	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Medium business	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Higher professional and salaried posts	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Owners of factories, large shops etc.	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Cultivators	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Pensioners and retired personnel	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Beggars and prostitutes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Unclassified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Non-workers	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...

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of Occupation and Caste Status and Religion of Head of Household

by sex where head of household is

caste										
Sikh		Other Hindu		Other Christian		Muslim		Other religion		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Occupation of head of household
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1. Unskilled manual
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2. Skilled manual
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3. Lowest professional and administrative (e.g. primary teacher)
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4. Small business
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5. Highly skilled and supervisory manual
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6. Clerks and shop assistants
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7. Intermediate professional and related posts, secondary teachers, etc.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8. Medium business
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9. Higher professional and salaried posts
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10. Owners of factories, large shops etc.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11. Cultivators
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12. Pensioners and retired personnel
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13. Beggars and prostitutes
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14. Unclassified
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15. Non-workers
...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	Total

TABLE 52

Household Default Inconsistency by Sex in Enrolling Children in School as Related to Type of Occupation and Caste Status and Religion of Head of Household

Type of occupation	Number of households with both male and female children of school-going age		Number of households showing default inconsistency by sex where head of household is								
			Scheduled Tribe			Scheduled Caste					
			Hindu	Christian	Other	Hindu	Sikh	Other Hindu	Other Christian	Muslim	Other religion
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Unskilled manual	11	M	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
2. Skilled manual	16	M	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Lowest professional and administrative (e.g. primary teacher)	4	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Small business	17	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Highly skilled and supervisory manual	3	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Clerks and shop assistants	2	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Intermediate professional and related posts, secondary teachers, etc.	3	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Medium business	9	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Higher professional and salaried posts	2	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Owners of factories, large shops etc.	4	M	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Cultivators	3	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Pensioners and retired personnels	2	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Beggars and prostitutes	...	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Unclassified	...	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Non-workers	9	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Total	85	M	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	1	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...

TABLE 53

Household Default Inconsistency (Unstructured) in Enrolling Children in School as Related to Type of Occupation and Caste Status and Religion of Head of Household

Type of occupation	Number of households with both male and female children of school-going age	Number of households showing default inconsistency unstructured where head of household is								
		Scheduled Tribe			Scheduled Caste		Other Hindu	Other Christian	Muslim	Other religion
		Hindu	Christian	Other	Hindu	Sikh				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Unskilled manual	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Skilled manual	16	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
3. Lowest professional and administrative (e.g. primary teacher)	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Small business	17	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
5. Highly skilled and supervisory manual	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Clerks and shop assistants	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Intermediate professional and related posts, secondary teachers etc.	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Medium business	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
9. Higher professional and salaried posts	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Owners of factories, large shops etc.	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Cultivators	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Pensioners and retired personnels	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Beggars and Prostitutes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Unclassified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Non-workers	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total	85	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	3	...

TABLE

Reason for Non-Enrolment of Children in School by

Type of occupation of head of household	Number of households not having any child of school-going age	Number of households where there are children of school-going age		
		Male children only	Female children only	Both male and female children
1	2	3	4	5
1. Unskilled mannal	8	5	4	11
2. Skilled manual	2	6	5	16
3. Lowest professional and administrative (e.g. primary teacher)	5	5	4	4
4. Small business	11	8	5	17
5. Highly skilled and supervisory manual	1	1	...	3
6. Clerks and shop assistants	3	1	1	2
7. Intermediate professional and rel ated posts, secondary teachers, etc.	3	1	...	3
8. Medium business	1	4	3	9
9. Higher professional and salaried posts	...	1	...	2
10. Owners of factories, large shops etc.	...	...	...	4
11. Cultivators	1	2	1	3
12. Pensioners and retired personnels	8	3	...	2
13. Beggars and prostitutes	1	...	...	...
14. Unclassified	...	...	...	...
15. Non-woekers	5	5	1	9
Total	49	42	24	85

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Tppe of Occupation of Head of Household

Number of households with only male children of school-going age and failing to send them to school for			Number of households with only male children of school-going age and failing to send some of them to school for			Type of occupation of head of household
Very poor	Below age	Disabled	Below age	Poor	Others	
6	7	8	9	10	11	1
2	...	1	...	...	...	1. Unskilled manual
1	...	...	1	...	...	2. Skilled manual
...	...	...	2	...	...	3. Lowest professional and administrative (e.g. primary teacher)
3	...	...	1	...	...	4. Small business
...	...	...	...	...	...	5. Highly skilled and supervisory manual
...	1	...	...	...	...	6. Clerks and shop assistants
...	...	...	1	...	...	7. Intermediate professional and related posts, secondary teachers, etc.
...	1	...	...	...	...	8. Medium business
...	...	...	...	...	...	9. Higher professional and salaried posts
...	...	...	...	...	...	10. Owners of factories, large shops etc.
...	...	...	...	...	...	11. Cultivators
...	...	...	1	...	...	12. Pensioners and retired personnels
...	...	...	...	...	...	13. Beggars and prostitutes
...	...	...	...	...	...	14. Unclassified
1	...	...	...	...	...	15. Non-workers
7	2	1	6	...	...	Total

TABLE

Reason for Non-Enrolment of Children in School by

Type of occupation of head of household	Number of households with only female children of school-going age and failing to send them to school for			Number of households with only female children of school-going age and failing to send some of them to school for		
	Below age	Poor	Others	Very poor	Below age	Others
1	12	13	14	15	16	17
1. Unskilled manual	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Skilled manual	...	1	...	2	1	...
3. Lowest professional and administrative (e.g. primary teacher)	1	...	...	...	...	...
4. Small business	1	1	...	...	1	...
5. Highly skilled and supervisory manual	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Clerks and shop assistants	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Intermediate professional and related posts, secondary teachers, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Medium business	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Higher professional and salaried posts	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Owners of factories, large shops etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Cultivators	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Pensioners and retired personnels	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Beggars and prostitutes	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Unclassified	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Non-workers	...	...	...	1	...	...
Total	2	2	...	3	2	...

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Type of Occupation of Head of Household

Number of households having both male and female children of school-going age and failing to send both to school for			Number of households with both male and female children of school going age and failing to send male children only to school for			Type of occupation of head of household
Very poor	Below age	Others	Very poor	Below age	Others	
18	19	20	21	22	23	1
1	...	...	...	...	...	1. Unskilled manual
1	...	...	...	...	...	2. Skilled manual
...	...	...	...	...	...	3. Lowest professional and administrative (e.g. primary teacher)
5	...	...	1	...	...	4. Small business
...	...	...	...	1	...	5. Highly skilled and supervisory manual
...	...	...	...	...	...	6. Clerks and shop assistants
...	...	...	...	...	...	7. Intermediate professional and related posts, secondary teachers etc.
...	...	...	...	1	...	8. Medium business
...	...	...	...	1	...	9. Higher professional and salaried posts
...	...	...	...	...	...	10. Owners of factories, large shops etc.
...	...	...	...	...	...	11. Cultivators
...	...	...	...	1	...	12. Pensioners and retired personnels
...	...	...	...	...	...	13. Beggars and prostitutes
...	...	...	...	...	...	14. Unclassified
...	...	...	...	...	...	15. Non-workers
7	...	...	1	4	...	Total

TABLE

Reason for Non-Enrolment of Children in School by

Type of occupation of head of household	Number of households with both male and female children of school-going age and failing to send some male children to school for			Number of households with both male and female children of school-going age and failing to send only female children to school for		
	Below age	Poor	Others	Very poor	Below age	Others
1	24	25	26	27	28	29
1. Unskilled manual	1	...	...	5	...	...
2. Skilled manual	2	...	...	1	1	...
3. Lowest professional and administrative (e.g. primary teacher)	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Small business	1	...	...	...	...	...
5. Highly skilled and supervisory manual	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Clerks and shop assistants	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Intermediate professional and related posts, secondary teachers etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Medium business	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Higher professional and salaried posts	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Owners of factories, large shops etc.	...	...	...	...	1	...
11. Cultivators	...	...	...	1	1	...
12. Pensioners and retired personnels	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Beggars and prostitutes	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Unclassified	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Non-workers	3	1	...	1	1	...
Total	7	1	...	8	4	...

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Type of Occupation of Head of Household

Number of households with both male and female children of school-going age and failing to send only some female children to school for			Number of households with both male and female children of school-going age and failing to send some male and some female children to school for				
Below age	Poor	Deaf and dumb	Very poor	Below age	Others	Remarks	Type of occupation of head of household
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	Children of the age 5 are considered to be below age by their parents	1. Unskilled manual
...	...	...	1	1	...		2. Skilled manual
1	...	1	...	...	...		3. Lowest professional and administrative (e.g. primary teacher)
...	...	...	3	1	...		4. Small business
...	...	...	...	...	...		5. Highly skilled and supervisory manual
...	...	...	...	...	...		6. Clerks and shop assistants
...	...	...	...	...	...		7. Intermediate professional and related posts, secondary teachers etc.
...	...	...	1	...	...		8. Medium business
...	...	...	...	...	...		9. Higher professional and salaried posts
...	...	...	...	...	...		10. Owners of factoeies, large shops etc.
...	...	...	...	...	...		11. Cultivators
...	...	...	...	...	...		12. Pensioners and retired personnels
...	...	...	...	...	...		13. Beggars and prostitutes
...	...	...	...	...	...		14. Unclassified
...	...	...	...	...	...		15. Non-workers
1	...	1	5	2	...		Total

TABLE 55

Never Attendance and Discontinuation after Ever Attendance by Age, Sex and Reason

Age	Total number		Never attendance						Discontinuation after attendance					
			Male			Female			Male			Female		
	Male	Female	Below age	Poor condition	Ill health	Below age	Poor condition	Ill health	Below age	Poor condition	Ill health	Below age	Poor condition	Ill health
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
5	25	18	25	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	2	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	7	3	...	6	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	6	3	...	5	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
9	2	5	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
10	2	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
11	1	4	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
12	3	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
13	3	5	...	3	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
14	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...

TABLE 56

Discontinuation of Education by Occupation of Head of Household and Class

Occupation of head of household	Age-group of discontinuance	Number discontinuing when in class											
		Male						Female					
		Class I	Class II	Class III-IV	Class V-VI	Class VII-VIII	Others	Class I	Class II	Class III-IV	Class V-VI	Class VII-VIII	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Unskilled manual	5—9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10—12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	13—14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Skilled manual	5—9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10—12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	13—14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Non-workers	5—9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	10—12	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	13—14	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE

Age at Marriage as Related to

Caste/Tribe/Community	Age at marriage									
	Male									
	Below 14	14—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45+	Age not stated	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Sutradhar/Scheduled Caste	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	6
Muchi/Scheduled Caste	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	5
Bania/Scheduled Caste	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hira/Scheduled Caste	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Namasudra/Scheduled Caste	...	...	8	12	4	2	...	...	...	26
Jalo, Malo or Jhalo-Malo/ Scheduled Caste	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2
Mali/Scheduled Caste	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bodo/Scheduled Tribe	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Turaha	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Rajbangshi	...	...	6	10	7	1	...	...	...	24
Shah	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	3
Rajput	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Kayastha	...	4	10	20	7	1	1	1	...	44
Brahmin	...	...	...	8	3	1	...	...	...	12
Guwala	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Kalita	...	...	3	3	3	2	...	...	...	11
Kumar	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Seal	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mallah	...	1	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	9
Marwari (Hindu)	...	i	11	3	1	...	...	...	...	16
Marwari (Jain)	...	3	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	14
Muslim	...	3	9	24	13	2	1	...	...	52
Total	...	13	68	103	40	9	3	1	...	237

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Caste/Tribe/Community

Age at marriage										
Female										
Below 14	14 - 19	20—24	25—29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45+	Age not stated	Total	Caste/Tribe/Community
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	1
1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	Sutradhar/Scheduled Caste
...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	Muchi/Scheduled Caste
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Bania/Scheduled Caste
...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	Hira/Scheduled Caste
...	34	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	39	Namasudra/Scheduled Caste
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	Jalo, Malo or Jhalo-Malo/ Scheduled Caste
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	Mali/Scheduled Caste
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Bodo/Scheduled Tribe
..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	Turaha
1	24	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	Rajbangshi
...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	Shah
2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	Rajput
5	32	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	50	Kayastha
...	13	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	Brahmin
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	Guwala
...	9	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	13	Kalita
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Kumar
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Seal
8	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	Mallah
1	17	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	21	Marwari (Hindu)
1	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	Marwari (Jain)
3	55	8	3	1	...	...	...	...	70	Muslim
31	221	39	9	1	...	...	...	...	301	Total

TABLE 58

Average Age at Marriage as Related to Caste/Tribe/Community and Time of Marriage

Caste Tribe/Community	Number of ever married		Average age at marriage of ever married males who married			Average age at marriage of ever married females who married		
	Males	Females	30 years and above	15—29 years	within 15 years	30 years and above	15—29 years	within 15 years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Sutradhar/Scheduled Caste	6	6	34.00	26.75	...	...	18.20	10.00
Muchi/Scheduled Caste	5	5	...	22.80	...	...	17.60	...
Bania Scheduled Caste	1	1	...	20.00	...	...	...	14.00
Hira/Scheduled Caste	1	4	...	25.00	...	...	15.00	14.00
Namasudra/Scheduled Caste	26	39	33.57	25.21	...	...	17.33	11.89
Jhalo, Malo/Scheduled Caste	2	2	...	26.00	...	...	15.00	...
Mali/Scheduled Caste	1	2	...	26.00	...	...	19.00	12.00
Bodo/Scheduled Tribe	1	1	...	25.00	...	...	21.00	...
Turaha	2	2	...	26.00	...	...	20.00	14.00
Rajbangshi	24	34	32.13	25.69	...	...	17.21	13.20
Shah	3	4	...	23.33	...	...	15.00	14.00
Rajput	3	4	...	19.67	...	...	19.00	10.50
Kayastha	44	50	34.00	24.41	...	...	18.51	13.36
Brahmin	12	15	32.00	27.00	...	...	17.00	14.00
Guwala	2	2	...	26.50	...	...	16.50	...
Kalita	11	13	33.60	25.00	...	...	19.00	14.00
Kumar	1	1	...	24.00	...	...	15.00	...
Seal	1	1	...	25.00	...	...	16.00	...
Mallah	9	12	...	22.44	...	...	16.00	12.60
Marwari (Hindu)	16	21	30.00	22.60	...	...	18.46	13.50
Marwari (Jain)	14	12	...	22.07	...	...	17.40	13.50
Muslim	52	70	32.75	25.50	...	32.00	17.77	13.76

TABLE 59

Average Age at Marriage as Related to Educational Level and Time of Marriage

Educational level	Number of ever married		Average age at marriage of ever married males who married			Average age at marriage of ever married females who married		
	Males	Females	30 years and above	15—29 years	within 15 years	30 years and above	15—29 years	within 15 years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Illiterate	32	129	32.33	23.57	...	...	17.24	13.24
Literate (without educational level) Non-formal	28	21	34.25	24.29	...	...	16.53	13.33
Literate (without educational level) Formal	13	9	35.00	23.25	...	...	16.67	12.67
Primary	41	51	33.00	25.14	...	...	17.29	13.19
Middle	54	66	32.23	24.44	...	...	18.06	13.58
Matriculation/secondary	29	14	32.13	23.38	...	...	20.50	14.00
Higher secondary/Intermediate/ pre-university	15	6	32.20	25.60	...	...	19.50	...
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Graduate degree other than technical degree	17	5	36.60	24.25	...	32.00	20.50	...
Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	4	...	31.50	27.00	...	...	...	...
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree :								
Medicine	1	...	31.00	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	3	...	32.00	28.50	...	...	...	...

TABLE 60

Age at First Marriage as Related to Age at Effective Marriage and Time of Marriage

Age at first marriage	Number of ever married		Average age at effective marriage of ever married males who married			Average age at effective marriage of ever married females who married		
	Males	Females	30 years and above	15—29 years	within 15 years	30 years and above	15—29 years	within 15 years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Below 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—14	...	74	...	...	...	...	...	14.00
15—19	13	178	...	18.31	...	...	16.49	...
20—24	68	39	...	22.22	...	...	21.64	...
25—29	103	9	...	26.71	...	...	26.56	...
30—34	40	1	31.45	...	...	32.00	...	...
35+	13	...	37.84	...	...	...	...	...
Age not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	237	301	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE 61

Widow/Widower Remarriage by Age of Becoming Widow/Widower and Caste or Tribe or Community (Separate data for widow and widower)

Caste/Tribe/ Community	Number reporting to have become widow/widower at age						Number remarried out of those who become widow/widower at the age of					
	Below 25		25—34		35 and above		Below 25		25—34		35 and above	
	Widow	Widower	Widow	Widower	Widow	Widower	Widow	Widower	Widow	Widower	Widow	Widower
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Hira/Scheduled Caste	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Namasudra/Scheduled Caste	2	...	1	2	8	2	...	...	...	1	...	1
Mail/Scheduled Caste	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turaha	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajbangshi	...	...	2	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Shah	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajput	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kayastha	2	...	...	...	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	2
Brahmin	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalita	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mallah	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marwari (Hindu)	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marwari (Jain)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muslim	3	...	5	...	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	1

TABLE 62

Divorced/Separated Remarriage by Age of Becoming Divorced/Separated and Caste or Tribe or Community

Caste/Tribe/ Community	Number reporting to have become divorced/separated at age						Number remarried out of those who become divorced/separated at age					
	Below 25		25—34		35 and above		Below 25		25—34		35 and above	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Namasudra/Scheduled Caste	...	2	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mali/Scheduled Caste	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muslim	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...

TABLE 63

Households whose Family Members are Staying Outside by Religion and Caste or Tribe or Community and Distance of Place of Last Residence of Head of Household

Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community		Total number of households	Number of households whose family members are staying outside and where distance of place of last residence of head of household is (kms.)					
Religion	Caste/Tribe/Community		Same town	50 or less	51—100	101—200	201—500	500+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hinduism	Sutradhar (S.C.)	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Namasudra (S.C.)	22	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Mali (S.C.)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hira (S.C.)	3	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Jhalo, Malo or Jhalo-Malo (S.C.)	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muchi (S.C.)	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bania (S.C.)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Scheduled Castes	38	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Bodo (Scheduled Tribe)	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmin	12	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Kayastha	33	1	2	...	...	1	...
	Seal	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Guwala	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Turaha	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Shah	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajbangshi	24	1	...	...	...	1	...
	Rajput	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kalita	9	4	...	...	...	...	...
	Kumar	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mallah	9	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Marwari	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Islam	Muslim	49	2	1	...	...	...	...
Jainism	Marwari	6	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Total	200	12	6	...	...	2	3

TABLE 64

Households whose Family Members are Staying Outside by Religion and Caste or Tribe or Community and whose Heads of Households are in Occupational Category

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community		Number of house-holds	Number of households whose members are staying outside and whose heads are non-worker/workers as per group code of National Classification of Occupations (NCO—1968)									
Religion	Caste/Tribe, Community		Non-worker	44	61	50	15	30	40	41	43	35
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Hinduism	Sutradhar (S.C.)	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Namasudra (S.C.)	22	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mali (S.C.)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hira (S.C.)	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jhalo, Malo or Jhalo-Malo (S.C.)	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muchi (S.C.)	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bania (S.C.)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Scheduled Castes	38	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bodo (S.T.)	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmin	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Kayastha	33	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seal	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Guwala	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Turaha	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shah	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajbangshi	24	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajput	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kalita	9	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...
	Kumar	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mallah	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Marwari	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Islam	Muslim	49	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Jainism	Marwari	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
	Total	200	11	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	1

TABLE 65

Particulars of Persons Staying Outside by Occupation of Head of Households and Nature of Relation with Head of Household

Occupation of head of household (as per NCO)	Total number of households	Number of households where members staying outside are related to head of household				
		Father	Mother	Parent	Son	Daughter
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
152	1	1	...	...	...	...
300	2	...	...	...	1	...
350	1	...	...	...	...	...
400	1	...	...	1	...	...
401	2	...	...	...	1	...
419	1	...	...	...	...	...
431	1	...	...	...	...	...
440	1	...	...	...	...	...
500	1	...	...	...	1	...
610	1	...	...	...	1	...
Non-workers	11	...	...	...	5	...
Total	23	1	...	1	9	...

Number of households where members staying outside are related to head of household							Occupation of head of household (as per NCO)
		Other kin					
Brother	Sister	Husband	Daughter's husband	Brother's son	Son with wife and children	Sister's husband	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	350
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	401
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	419
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	431
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	440
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	610
...	...	5	...	...	...	1	Non-workers
2	1	5	1	1	1	1	Total

TABLE 66

Particulars of Non-worker Family Members who are Staying Outside by Nature of Activity and Relationship to Head of Household

Nature of activity of non-worker family members staying outside	Number who are related to head of household as						
	Father	Mother	Son	Daughter	Brother	Sister	Son's daughter
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Dependent	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
Student	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Total	1	1	1	...	...	...	2

TABLE

Number of Family Members Staying Outside by Length of

Number of family members

Relation to head of household	Total number of households	Less than 1 year			1—4 years			5—9 years		
		Service	Business	Settlement	Change of residence	Service	Study	Service	Business	Settlement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Father	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Mother	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Son	10	1	...	...	...	1	1	3	2	...
Brother	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sister	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Husband	5	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Daughter's husband	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Brother's son	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sister's husband	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Son's daughter	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Son's wife	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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Time, Reason and Relation of Head of Household

staying outside for

10—19 years			20+ years			Remarks
Service	Business	Settlement	Service	Business	Settlement	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	Absentee family members with different relations to head of household is counted differently. Hence the number of household in column No. 2 of the table is apparently more than the exact number of household with absentee family members.
...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	1	...	...	...	...	
2	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	...	...	
3	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	3	...	
1	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	...	...	

TABLE

Remittances Sent by Absentee Family Members Classified by State to which the Head of

State to which head of household belongs	Number of households	Total number of absentee members	Average amount of remittances sent by Same — Dhubri town: No. of household to which absentee family members belong	Same — Dhubri town: No. of households receiving remittances from absentee members	Same — Dhubri town: Average amount of remittance received per household (including household not receiving remittance)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Assam	19	20	1	1	1000.00
Tripura	1	1	...	...	...
Rajasthan	2	5	...	...	...
Bangladesh	1	3	...	...	...

State to which head of household belongs	Average amount of remittances sent by Other — Rural: No. of household to which absentee family members belong	Other — Rural: No. of household receiving remittances from absentee members	Other — Rural: Average amount of remittance received per household (including household not receiving remittances)	Other — Urban: No. of household to which absentee family members belong
1	13	14	15	16
Assam	...	...	...	3
Tripura	...	...	...	1
Rajasthan	...	...	...	1
Bangladesh	...	...	...	...

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Household Belongs and Present Address of the Members of the Family Staying Outside

absentee family members where there address is					
district					
Bongaigaon town			Rural		
No. of household to which absentee family members belong	No. of household receiving remittances from absentee members	Average amount of remittance received per household (including household not receiving remittances)	No. of household to which absentee family members belong	No. of household receiving remittances from absentee family members	Average amount of remittance received per household (including household not receiving remitances)
7	8	9	10	11	12
1	1	4000.00	9	5	1522.22
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...

absentee family members where there address is					
district			Other states		
Urban			Tripura		
No. of household receiving remittances from absentee members	Average amount of remittance received per household (including household not receiving remittances)	No. of household to which absentee family members belong	No. of household receiving remittances from absence members	Average amount of remittance received per household (including household not receiving remittances)	State to which head of household belongs
17	18	19	20	21	1
1	2000.00	1	1	5000.00	Assam
1	2000.00	...	...	...	Tripura
...	...	...	...	...	Rajasthan
...	...	...	...	...	Bangladesh

TABLE

Remittances Sent by Absentee Family Members Classified by State to which the Head of

State to which head of household belongs	Average amount of remittances sent by Other — Meghalaya: No. of household to which absentee family members belong	Meghalaya: No. of household receiving remittances from absentee members	Meghalaya: Average amount of remittance received per household (including household not receiving remittances)	Arunachal: No. of household to which absentee family members belong	Arunachal: No. of household receiving remittances from absentee members
1	22	23	34	25	26
Arsam	2	1	550.00	2	2
Tripura	...	...	...	...	...
Rajasthan	...	...	...	...	...
Bangladesh	...	...	...	...	...

68

Household Belongs and Present Address of the Members of the Family Staying Outside

absentee family members where there address is				
states				
Arunachal	Rajasthan			
Average amount of remittance received per household (including household not receiving remittances	No. of household to which absentee family members belong	No. of household receiving remittances from absentee family members	Average amount of remittance received per household (including household not receiving remittances)	State to which head of household belongs
27	28	29	30	1
4750.00	...	...	...	Assam
...	...	...	...	Tripura
...	1	...	...	Rajasthan
...	...	...	...	Bangladesh

TABLE

Remittances Sent by Absentee Family Members Classified by

Relationship to head of household	Number of household	Absentee family members	Average amount of remittances sent by absentee			
			Same town but separate household	Other town of the disirict		Rural areas of the district
				Dhubri	Bongaigaon	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Father	2	2	...	...	...	...
Mother	1	1	...	...	...	...
Sister	1	1	...	...	...	...
Son	10	10	...	1000.00	...	3566.00
Daughter	...	...	...	...	...	...
Husband	5	5	...	...	4000.00	...
Daughter's husband	1	1	...	...	...	...
Sister's husband	1	1	...	...	...	...
Son's wife	1	1	...	...	...	1000.00
Brother's son	1	3	...	...	...	...
Son's daughter	1	2	...	...	...	...
Brothers	2	2	...	...	...	2000.00
Total	26	29				

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Relationship to Head of Household and Present Address

family members whose present address is					
Other districts of the state					
Rural	Urban	Tripura	Arunachal	Meghalaya	Remarks
8	9	10	11	12	13
...	...	...	...	...	Absentee famliy members with different relations to head of household is counted differently. Hence the number of households in column 2 of the table is apparently more than the exact number of households with absentee family members.
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	6000.00	...	3500.00	1100.00	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	2000.00	5000.00	6000.00	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	

TABLE

Remittances Sent by Households to Absentee Family Members Classified

Relationship with head of household	Number of household	Number of absentee family members	Average amount sent by each household to			
			Same town but separate household	Other towns of the district		Rural areas of the district
				Dhubri	Bongaigaon	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Father	2	2	...	...	...	...
Mother	1	1	...	...	...	...
Son	10	10	...	...	...	...
Brother	2	2	...	...	...	...
Sister	1	1	...	...	...	...
Husband	5	5	...	...	...	...
Daughter's husband	1	1	...	...	...	...
Brother's son	1	3	...	...	...	...
Sister's husband	1	1	...	...	...	...
Son's wife	1	1	...	...	...	...
Son's daughter	1	2	...	...	...	...
Total	26	29	...	...	...	...

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by Relationship to Head of Household and Present Address

absentee members whose present address is						
Other districts of the state						
Rural	Urban	Tripura	Arunachal Pradesh	Meghalaya	Rajasthan	Remarks
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
...	...	...	...	...	6000.00	Absentee family members with different relations to head of household is counted differently. Hence, the number of households in column 2 of the table is apparently more than the exact number of households with absentee family members.
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	3000.00	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	

TABLE

Remittances Sent by Households to Absentee Non-working Family Members Classified

Relationship with head of household	No. of households	No. of absentee non-working members	Average amount sent by each household to absentee: Full time student	Household duties	Dependent	Infant	Disabled
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Father	1	1	...	...	6000.00	...	...
Mother	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Son	1	1	3000 00	...	...	...	...
Brother	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sister	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Husband	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sister's husband	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Daughter's husband	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brother's son	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Son's wife	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Son's daughter	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
Total	4	5	...	...	...	...	...

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by Nature of Activity and Relationship with Head of Household

non-working members whose activity is						
Retired	Rentier of independent means	Beggar	Vagrant	Inmate of institute	Others	Relationship with head of household
9	10	11	12	13	14	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	Father
...	...	...	...	...	...	Mother
...	...	...	...	...	...	Son
...	...	...	...	...	...	Brother
...	...	...	...	...	...	Sister
...	...	...	...	...	...	Husband
...	...	...	...	...	...	Sister's husband
...	...	...	...	...	...	Daughter's husband
...	...	...	...	...	...	Brother's son
...	...	...	...	...	...	Son's wife
...	...	...	...	...	...	Son's daughter
...	...	...	...	...	...	Total

TABLE 72

Visit to Close Relations During Last Three Years at least once by Household Classified, Place from where the Household Migrated, Religion, Caste or Tribe or Community of Head of Household

Last residence of household		Number of household members of which visited close relations at the place of last residence at least once during last three years and which belong to								
		Hinduism							Islam	Jainism
		Kayastha	Rajbangshi	Brahmin	Sutradhar SC	Kalita	Bodo ST	Shah	Muslim	Marwari
1		*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*
A. Non-migrant		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. Migrant :										
I. Last residence outside the town but in the district	R	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	6	...
	U	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
II. Last residence outside the district but within the state :										
Kamrup	R	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagaon	R	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III. Last residence in other states :										
Bihar	R	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajasthan	R	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Bengal	R	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV. Last residence in other country :										
Bangladesh		...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE 73

Number of Households Classified by Place from where Migrated, Religion, Caste or Tribe or Community of Head of Household which were Visited at least Once During Last Three Years by any Close Relation Living in the Place from where the Household Migrated

Last residence of household		Number of households which were visited at least once by closer relations living in the place of last residence and who belong to						
		Hinduism						
		Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe	Other castes				Islam
		Sutradhar	Bodo	Kayastha	Rajbangshi	Kalita	Shah	Muslim
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. Non-migrant								
B. Migrant :		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
I. Last residence outside the	Rural	...	1	1	2	1	...	5
town but in the district	Urban	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
II. Last residence outside the	Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
district but within the state	Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III. Last residence in other state :								
Bihar	Rural	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV. Last residence in other country :								
Bangladesh		1	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE

Characteristics (At the time of migration) of the Place of

Distance (km.)	Characteristic of place of migration	Broad category of place from where the: Village — Prior to 1966	Village — 1966—70	Village — 1971—75	Village — 1976 and later	Small town — Prior to 1966	Small town — 1966—70	Small town — 1971—75	Small town — 1976 and later
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10 and less	Rural	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Urban	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	1
11—20	Rural	1	4	3	1	...	...	...	...
	Urbon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21—50	Rural	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51—100	Rural	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Urban	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
101—200	Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
201—500	Rural	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
501+	Rural	25	5	4	2	...	...	...	...
	Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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Origin of Migration by Time of Migration and Distance

household hails and time of migration									
Medium size town				City				Characteristic of place of migration	Distance (km.)
Prior to 1966	1966—70	1971—75	1976 and later	Prior to 1966	1966 —70	1971—75	1976 and later		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	2	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rural	10 and less
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Urban	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rural	11—20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Urban	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rural	21—50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Urban	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rural	51—100
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Urban	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rural	101—200
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Urban	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rural	201—500
2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	Urban	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rural	501+
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Urban	

TABLE 75

Characteristics of Places of Successive Migration in Two Stages by Time of *Migration to Referent Town*

Characteristics of the places	Total number of households	Number of households migrating to referent town			
		Prior to 1966	1966—70	1971—75	1976 and later
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Village-village-referent town	5	4	...	1	...
2. Village-small town-referent town	1	1	...	...	...
3. Village-medium town-referent town	1	1	...	...	...
4. Small town-small town-referent town	1	1	...	...	...
5. Village-city-referent town	1	...	...	1	...

TABLE 76

Characteristics of Places of Successive Migration in Two Stages by Duration of Stay at each Place

Characteristics of the place	First stage		Second stage	
	Duration of stay	Number of households	Duration of stay	Number of households
1	2	3	4	5
1. Village-village-referent town	a. Less than one year	...	Less than one year	...
	b. 1—4 years	...	1—4 years	1
	c. 5—9 years	1	5—9 years	1
	d. 10 and above years	4	10 and above years	3
2. Village-small town-referent town	a. Less than one year	...	Less than one year	...
	b. 1—4 years	...	1—4 years	1
	c. 5—9 years	...	5—9 years	...
	d. 10 and above years	1	10 and above years	...
3. Village-medium town-referent town	10 and above years	1	1—4 years	1
4. Village-city-referent town	10 and above years	1	10 and above years	1
5. Small town-small town-referent town	5—9 years	1	10 and above years	1

TABLE 77

Characteristics of Places of Successive Migration in Four or More Stages by Time of Migration in Referent Town

Characteristics of places involved in migration in succession	Total number of households	Number of households migrating to referent town by			
		Prior to 1966	1966—70	1971—75	1976 and later
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Village-city-small town-small town-referent town	1	...	1	...	...

TABLE 78

Arrangement for Supervision and Management of Property by Distance of Place of Migration and Duration of Stay in the Present Residence

Distance of place of migration (in km.)	Total number of households having property in place from where migrated	Number of households staying in present residence, 0—4 years and made arrangement for supervision in	Number of households staying in present residence, 5—9 years and made arrangement for supervision in		Number of households staying in present residence, 10—19 years and made arrangement for supervision in		Number of households staying in present residence, 20 years and more and made arrangement for supervision in	
		Relatives	Relatives	Self	Relatives	Employee	Relatives	Self
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10 or less	5	1	...	1	2	...	...	1
11—20	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
21—50	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51—100	3	1	1	...	...	1	1	...
101—200	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
201—500	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
500 +	6	...	...	...	2	...	4	...

TABLE 79

Sale of Property at the Time or After Migration by Place from where Migrated and Occupation of Head of Household

Occupation of the head of household (as per National Classification of Occupation code)		Number of households that sold property at the time of or after migration by place from where migrated						
		I. Outside the town but within the district		II. Outside the district but within the state		In other state—West Bengal		In other country
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Bangladesh
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sale of fish	409	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Blacksmithy	839	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Teacher lower primary school	153	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Health technician	089	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fruit seller	409	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Non-worker		...	1	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE

Close Relations at Place from where Migrated by Broad Category

Broad category of place		Duration of stay in present residence	Number of households having at				
			Father	Mother	Son	Parent	Brother
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Outside the town but within the district	Rural	1 year or less	...	...	...	...	...
		2—4 years	...	...	...	1	1
		5—9 years	1	...	...	...	...
		10+ years	1	1	...	...	2
	Urban	1 year or less	...	...	...	...	...
		2—4 years	...	...	...	...	...
		5—9 years	...	...	...	...	2
		10+ years	...	...	...	...	1
In other district of state :							
Kamrup	Rural	1 year or less	...	...	...	...	...
		2—4 years	...	...	...	...	2
		5—9 years	...	...	...	...	...
		10+ years	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	1 year or less	...	...	...	...	...
		2—4 years	...	...	...	...	...
		5—9 years	...	...	...	...	...
		10+ years	...	...	...	...	...
In other states of India	Rural	1 year or less	...	...	...	...	...
		2—4 years	...	...	...	...	...
		5—9 years	...	...	...	...	...
		10+ years	...	...	...	1	...
	Urban	1 year or less	...	...	...	...	...
		2—4 years	...	...	...	...	...
		5—9 years	...	...	...	...	...
		10+ years	...	...	...	...	1
Bihar	Rural	1 year or less	...	...	...	...	...
		2—4 years	...	...	...	...	...
		5—9 years	...	...	...	...	...
		10+ years	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	1 year or less	...	...	...	...	...
		2—4 years	...	...	...	...	...
		5—9 years	...	...	...	...	...
		10+ years	...	...	...	...	...

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of Place and Duration of Stay in Present Residence

place from where migrated				Duration of stay in present residence	Broad category of place	
Daughter	Mother and brother	Father, mother and brother	Brother with wife and children			
8	9	10	11	2	1	
...	...	...	...	1 year or less	Rural	Outside the town but
...	1	...	2	2—4 years		within the district
...	...	...	...	5—9 years		
...	...	1	...	10+ years		
...	...	...	...	1 year or less	Urban	
...	...	...	...	2—4 years		
...	...	...	...	5—9 years		
...	...	...	...	10+ years		
						In other district of state :
...	...	...	...	1 year or less	Rural	Kamrup
...	...	...	...	2—4 years		
...	...	...	...	5—9 years		
...	...	...	...	10+ years		
...	...	...	...	1 year or less	Urban	
...	...	...	...	2—4 years		
...	...	...	...	5—9 years		
...	...	...	...	10+ years		
...	...	...	...	1 year or less	Rural	In other states of
...	...	...	...	2—4 years		India
1	...	...	...	5—9 years		
...	...	...	...	10+ years		
...	...	...	...	1 year or less	Urban	
...	...	...	...	2—4 years		
...	...	...	...	5—9 years		
...	...	...	...	10+ years		
...	...	...	...	1 year or less	Rural	Bihar
...	...	...	...	2—4 years		
1	...	...	...	5—9 years		
...	...	...	...	10+ years		
...	...	...	...	1 year or less	Urban	
...	...	...	...	2—4 years		
...	...	...	...	5—9 years		
...	...	...	...	10+ years		

TABLE

1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Rajasthan	Rural	1 year less	...	...	...	...	...
		2—4 years	...	...	...	...	...
		5—9 years	...	...	...	...	...
		10+ years	...	...	...	1	...
	Urban	1 year or less	...	...	...	...	...
		2—4 years	...	...	...	...	...
		5—9 years	...	...	...	...	...
		10+ years	...	...	...	...	...
West Bengal	Rural	1 year or less	...	...	...	...	...
		2—4 years	...	...	...	...	...
		5—9 years	...	...	...	...	...
		10+ years	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	1 year or less	...	...	...	...	...
		2—4 years	...	...	...	...	...
		5—9 years	...	...	...	...	...
		10+ years	...	...	...	...	1
In other country :							
Bangladesh		1 year or less	...	...	...	...	...
		2—4 years	...	...	...	...	...
		5—9 years	...	...	...	...	1
		10+ years	...	...	...	...	2

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8	9	10	11	2		1
...	...	...	...	1 year or less	Rural	Rajasthan
...	...	...	...	2—4 years		
...	...	...	...	5—9 years		
...	...	...	...	10+ years		
...	...	...	...	1 year or less	Urban	
...	...	...	...	2—4 years		
...	...	...	...	5—9 years		
...	...	...	...	10+ years		
...	...	...	...	1 year or less	Rural	West Bengal
...	...	...	...	2—4 years		
...	...	...	...	5—9 years		
...	...	...	—	10+ years		
...	...	...	...	1 year or less	Urban	
...	...	...	...	2—4 years		
...	...	...	...	5—9 years		
...	...	...	...	10+ years		
						In other country :
...	...	...	...	1 year or less		Bangladesh
...	...	...	1	2—4 years		
...	...	...	...	5—9 years		
...	...	...	...	10+ years		

TABLE 81

Particulars of Help Received from Co-villagers by Place from where the Household Hails

Place to which the household belongs		Total number of households	Particulars of help: Nature of help	Particulars of help: Number of households receiving for: Less than 1 month	1—3 months	4 months	Repay of help: Number of households paid back the help as in corresponding line of col. 3 in: Instalment	Cash	Others
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Outside the town but within the district	Rural	1	a. Loan	...	...	1	...	1	...
			b. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	...	a, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			b. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Country (Bangladesh)		2	a. Loan	...	...	2	2	...	...
			b. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE 82

Particulars of Help Received from Relations at the Time of Settlement by Place from where the Household Hails

Place to which the household belongs		Total number of households	Nature of help	Particulars of help: Number of households receiving for: Less than 1 month	1—3 months	4 months	Repay of help: Number of households paid back the help as in corresponding line of col. 3 in: Instalment	Cash	Others
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Outside the town but within the district	Rural	...	a ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			b ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			c ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	1	a Loan	...	...	1	...	1	...
			b ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			c ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other state (West Bengal)	Rural	1	a Loan	...	...	1	1	...	...
			b ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			c ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	...	a ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			b ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			c ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE 83

Particulars of Help Received from Employing Agency at the Time of Settlement by Place from where the Household Hails

Place to which the household belongs		Total number of households	Nature of help	Particulars of help: Number of households receiving for: Less than 1 month	1—3 months	4 months	Repay of help: Number of households paid back the help as in corresponding line of col. 3 in: Instalment	Cash	Others
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Outside the town but within the district	Rural	1	a Loan	...	...	1	1	...	...
			b ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			c ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	...	a ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			b ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			c ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE 84

Problem Faced During or After Migration by Place from where the Household Hails

Place from where the household hails	Total number of households	Problems		
		Description	Number of households who faced	Number of households for which still continuing
1	2	3	4	5
Other state in India—Bihar	1	Seeking employment and settlement	1	...

TABLE 85

Position of Houses of Selected Households with Reference to Floor by Locality

Locality	Number of houses studied	Floor in the building	Number of households whose houses are in	Problem because of the position with reference to floor		Remarks
			Ground floor	Nature as related	Number of households	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mallahpatty	25	One	25	No problem specifically related to floor	—	All the houses are single storeyed
Beparipatty	25	One	25	-do-	—	
Chowrangeemore	20	One	20	-do-	—	
Dihidarpara	15	One	15	-do-	—	
College Road	15	One	15	-do-	—	
Baruahpatty	15	One	15	-do-	—	
Bazar Area	15	One	15	-do-	—	
Namasudrapara	25	One	25	-do-	—	
Subhaspally	20	One	20	-do-	—	
Rajbangshipara	25	One	25	-do-	—	

TABLE 86

Problem Faced by Households with Reference to Locality and the Floor on which the House is Situated

Locality	Households living in single storied building			Households living on ground floor of multi-storied building			Households living on 1st floor of multi-storied building			Households living in 2nd floor or above of multi-storied building		
		Number reporting			Number reporting			Number reporting			Number reporting	
	Total number	No problem	Lack of sunshine and drainage facility	Total number	No problem	Problem	Total number	No problem	Problem	Total number	No problem	Problem
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Mallahpatty	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beparipatty	25	22	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chowrangeemore	20	19	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dihidarpara	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
College Road	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baruahpatty	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bazar Area	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Namasudrapara	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subhaspally	20	16	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajbangshipara	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE

Households Classified by Number of Members,

Locality	Total number of members		Total number of households studied	Total number of rooms	Household with one room		
					Number of households	Number of members	
	Male	Female				Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mallahpatty	89	86	25	52	11	36	28
Beparipatty	69	55	25	37	15	29	27
Chowrangeemore	73	52	20	65	4	11	7
Dihidarpara	54	47	15	48	3	10	8
College Road	50	50	15	50	1	2	3
Baruahpatty	50	56	15	46	1	3	2
Bazar Area	74	62	15	60	...	...	...
Namasudrapara	90	82	25	55	7	25	15
Subhaspally	86	74	20	49	7	24	16
Rajbangshipara	74	75	25	56	8	20	21
All Localities	709	639	200	518	57	160	127

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Number of Rooms Occupied and Locality

Household with two rooms			Household with three rooms			Household with four rooms			
	Number of members			Number of members			Number of members		
Number of households	Male	Female	Number of households	Male	Female	Number of households	Male	Female	Locality
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
11	39	41	1	4	4	1	3	4	Mallahpatty
8	31	20	2	9	8	...	...	...	Beparipatty
4	11	11	6	17	13	...	...	...	Chowrangeemore
5	14	19	4	18	11	1	1	...	Dihidarpara
4	14	10	4	14	9	3	9	16	College Road
2	5	5	7	22	30	5	20	19	Baruahpatty
...	...	...	5	18	14	6	38	35	Bazar Area
12	43	42	4	13	15	2	9	10	Namasudrapara
4	11	17	5	28	27	2	12	8	Subhaspally
10	24	23	2	9	8	4	15	18	Rajbangshipara
60	192	188	40	152	139	24	107	110	All Localities

TABLE

Households Classified by Number of Members,

Locality	Household with five rooms			Household with six rooms			Household with seven rooms		
	Number of households	Number of members		Number of households	Number of members		Number of households	Number of members	
		Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female
1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Mallahpatty	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beparipatty	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chowrangeemore	3	19	13	2	9	4	...	...	...
Dihidarpara	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	3
College Road	1	2	3	2	9	9	...	...	...
Baruahpatty	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bazar Area	3	13	8	1	5	5	...	...	...
Namasudrapara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subhaspally	1	6	3	1	5	3	...	...	...
Rajbangshipara	...	...	...	1	6	5	...	...	...
All Localities	8	40	27	7	34	26	1	5	3

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Number of Rooms Occupied and Locality

Household with eight rooms			Household with twelve rooms			
	Number of members			Number of members		
Number of households	Male	Female	Number of households	Male	Female	Locality
27	28	29	30	31	32	1
...	...	...	1	7	9	Mallahpatty
...	...	...	...	...	...	Beparipatty
1	6	4	...	...	...	Chowrangeemore
...	...	...	1	6	6	Dihidarpara
...	...	...	...	...	...	College Road
...	...	...	...	...	...	Baruahpatty
...	...	...	...	...	...	Bazar Area
...	...	...	...	...	...	Namasudrapara
...	...	...	...	...	...	Subhaspally
...	...	...	...	...	...	Rajbangshipara
1	6	4	2	13	15	All Localities

TABLE

Households Classified by Locality

Locality	Household		Per capita floor space				
			1 or less sq. metre		2-3 sq. metres		4-5 sq.
	Total number	Number of members	Number of households	Number of members	Number of households	Number of members	Number of households
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mallahpatty	25	175	...	...	13	94	5
Beparipatty	25	124	...	...	7	49	7
Chowrangeemore	20	125	1	7	5	25	4
Dihidarpara	15	101	...	...	6	41	3
College Road	15	100	...	...	2	16	4
Baruahpatty	15	106	...	...	2	17	5
Bazar Area	15	136	...	...	1	14	4
Namasudrapara	25	172	...	...	15	115	6
Subhaspally	20	160	...	...	6	58	6
Rajbangshipara	25	149	...	...	4	24	9
All Localities	200	1,348	1	7	61	453	53

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and Per Capita Floor Space

Per capita floor space							
metres	6—9 sq. metres		10—15 sq. metres		16 and above sq. metres		
Number of members	Number of households	Number of members	Number of households	Number of membars	Number of households	Number of members	Locality
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
30	4	24	2	25	1	2	Mallahpatty
42	8	28	1	1	2	4	Beparipatty
32	4	30	5	26	1	5	Chowrangeemore
22	2	13	3	24	1	1	Dihidarpara
25	4	29	4	21	1	9	College Road
40	5	33	2	12	1	4	Baruahpatty
49	3	27	3	21	4	25	Bazar Area
37	3	17	1	3	...	...	Namasudrapara
45	7	53	1	4	...	...	Subhaspally
58	10	61	2	6	...	...	Rajbangshipara
380	50	315	24	143	11	50	All Localities

TABLE

Materials of which Utensils are Made Classified by Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community and Migration

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community	Migration status	Total number of households	Number of households where			
			Aluminium	Cast iron	Earthen	Aluminium and cast iron
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hinduism :						
Sutradhar	Migrant	4	3	...	...	1
	Non-migrant	...	...	...	...	...
Namasudra	Migrant	2	...	1	...	1
	Non-migrant	20	11	...	...	4
Mali	Migrant	1	1	...	...	...
	Non-migrant	...	...	...	...	...
Hira	Migrant	1	...	...	...	1
	Non-migrant	2	...	...	1	1
Jhalo, Malo or Jhalo-Malo	Migrant	2	1	...	...	...
	Non-migrant	...	...	...	...	...
Muchi	Migrant	...	...	...	...	...
	Non-migrant	5	5	...	...	...
Bania	Migrant	1	1	...	...	...
	Non-migrant	...	...	...	...	...
Total Scheduled Castes	Migrant	11	6	1	...	3
	Non-migrant	27	16	...	1	5
Bodo	Migrant	2	...	...	...	2
	Non-migrant	...	...	...	...	...
Total Scheduled Tribe	Migrant	2	...	...	...	2
	Non-migrant	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmin	Mirgrant	10	3	...	...	7
	Non-migrant	2	2	...	...	...
Kayastha	Migrant	22	9	...	...	5
	Non-migrant	11	2	...	...	7

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Status (Migrant or Non-Migrant with Reference to Place of Last Residence of the Head of Household)

cooking utensils are made of						
Aluminium and stainless steel	Aluminium, brass metal and bell metal	Stainless steel and bell metal	Cast iron and brass metal	Enamal	Migration status	Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community
8	9	10	11	12	2	1
						Hinduism :
...	...	...	...	...	Migrant	Sutradhar
...	...	...	...	...	Non-migrant	
...	...	...	...	...	Migrant	Namasudra
...	4	...	...	1	Non-migrant	
...	...	...	...	...	Migrant	Mali
...	...	...	...	...	Non-migrant	
...	...	...	...	...	Migrant	Hira
...	...	...	...	...	Non-migrant	
...	1	...	1	...	Migrant	Jhalo, Malo or Jhalo-Malo
...	...	...	...	...	Non-migrant	
...	...	...	...	...	Migrant	Muchi
...	...	...	...	...	Non-migrant	
...	...	...	...	...	Migrant	Bania
...	...	...	...	...	Non-migrant	
...	1	...	...	...	Migrant	Total Scheduled Castes
...	4	...	...	1	Non-migrant	
...	...	...	...	...	Migrant	Bodo
...	...	...	...	...	Non-migrant	
...	...	...	...	...	Migrant	Total Scheduled Tribe
...	...	...	...	...	Non-migrant	
...	...	...	...	...	Migrant	Brahmin
...	...	...	...	...	Non-migrant	
1	6	...	1	...	Migrant	Kayastha
1	1	...	...	...	Non-migrant	

TABLE

Materials of which Utensils are Made Classified by Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community and Migration

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community	Migration status	Number of house holds where untensils: Aluminium	Bell metal	Stainless steel	Aluminium and bell metal	Aluminium bell-metal and brass metal	Aluminium stainless steel and bell metal
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18
Hinduism :							
Sutradhar	Migrant	2	...	1	1	...	...
	Non-migrant	...	...	...	...	...	...
Namasudra	Migrant	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Non-migrant	13	...	...	5	...	...
Mali	Migrant	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Non-migrant	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hira	Migrant	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Non-migrant	1	...	...	1	...	...
Jhalo, Malo or Jhalo-Malo	Migrant	1	...	...	1	...	...
	Non-migrant	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muchi	Migrant	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Non-migrant	5	...	...	...	...	...
Bania	Migrant	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Non-migrant	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Scheduled Castes	Migrant	5	...	1	2	...	1
	Non-migrant	19	...	...	6	...	...
Bodo	Migrant	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Non-migrant	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Scheduled Tribe	Migrant	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Non-migrant	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmin	Migrant	2	...	...	...	...	4
	Non-migrant	1	...	...	1	...	...
Kayastha	Migrant	3	6	...	5	...	1
	Non-migrant	3	1	...	1	1	...

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Status (Migrant or Non-Migrant with Reference to Place of Last Residence of the Head of Household)

for serving food are made of							
Aluminium and china clay	Bell metal and stainless steel	Bell metal and brass metal	Bell metal, brass metal and stainless steel	China clay and bell metal	Enamal	Migration status	Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community
19	20	21	22	23	24	2	1
							Hinduism :
...	...	...	...	...	...	Migrant	Sutradhar
...	...	...	...	...	...	Non-migrant	
...	...	...	...	...	...	Migrant	Namasudra
...	1	...	...	...	1	Non-migrant	
1	...	...	...	...	...	Migrant	Mali
...	...	...	...	...	...	Non-migrant	
...	1	...	...	...	...	Migrant	Hira
...	...	...	...	...	...	Non-migrant	
...	...	...	...	...	...	Migrant	Jhalo, Malo or Jhalo-Malo
...	...	...	...	...	...	Non-migrant	
...	...	...	...	...	...	Migrant	Muchi
...	...	...	...	...	...	Non-migrant	
...	...	...	...	...	...	Migrant	Bania
...	...	...	...	...	...	Non-migrant	
1	1	...	...	...	...	Migrant	Total Scheduled Castes
...	1	...	...	...	1	Non-migrant	
...	1	...	...	...	...	Migrant	Bodo
...	...	...	...	...	...	Non-migrant	
...	1	...	...	...	...	Migrant	Total Scheduled Tribe
...	...	...	...	...	...	Non-migrant	
1	2	...	1	...	...	Migrant	Brahmin
...	...	...	...	...	...	Non-migrant	
...	4	...	1	2	...	Migrant	Kayastha
...	5	...	...	...	...	Non-migrant	

TABLE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Seal	Migrant	1	...	...	...	1
	Non-Migrant	...	...	...	...	...
Guwala	Migrant	...	...	...	...	...
	Non-migrant	2	2	...	...	...
Turaha	Migrant	...	...	...	...	...
	Non-migrant	1	1	...	...	...
Shah	Migrant	3	3	...	...	...
	Non-migrant	...	...	...	...	...
Rajbangshi	Migrant	4	2	...	...	2
	Non-migrant	20	2	...	...	15
Rajput	Migrant	1	...	...	...	1
	Non-migrant	...	...	...	...	...
Kalita	Migrant	1	...	...	...	1
	Non-migrant	8	...	...	...	7
Kumar	Migrant	1	...	...	...	1
	Non-migrant	...	...	...	...	...
Mallah	Migrant	3	3	...	...	...
	Non-migrant	6	6	...	...	...
Marwari	Migrant	4	...	...	...	3
	Non-migrant	5	...	...	...	2
Jain :						
Marwari	Migrant	6	...	...	...	3
	Non-migrant	...	...	...	...	...
Islam :						
Muslim	Migrant	11	6	...	...	4
	Non-migrant	38	26	...	...	12
Total	Migrant	80	32	1	...	33
	Non-migrant	120	57	...	1	48

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8	9	10	11	12	2	1
...	...	...	...	...	Migrant	Seal
...	...	...	...	...	Non-migrant	
...	...	...	...	...	Migrant	Guwala
...	...	...	...	...	Non-migrant	
...	...	...	...	...	Migrant	Turaha
...	...	...	...	...	Non-migrant	
...	...	...	...	...	Migrant	Shah
...	...	...	...	...	Non-migrant	
...	...	...	...	...	Migrant	Rajbangshi
3	...	...	...	...	Non-migrant	
...	...	...	...	...	Migrant	Rajput
...	...	...	...	...	Non-migrant	
...	...	...	...	...	Migrant	Kalita
...	1	...	...	...	Non-migrant	
...	...	...	...	...	Migrant	Kumar
...	...	...	...	...	Non-migrant	
...	...	...	...	...	Migrant	Mallah
...	...	...	...	...	Non-migrant	
1	...	...	...	...	Migrant	Marwari
2	...	1	...	...	Non-migrant	
						Jain :
1	...	2	...	...	Migrant	Marwari
...	...	...	...	...	Non-migrant	
						Islam :
1	...	...	...	...	Migrant	Muslim
...	...	...	...	...	Non-migrant	
4	7	2	1	...	Migrant	Total
6	6	1	...	1	Non-migrant	

TABLE

1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18
Seal	Migrant	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Non-migrant	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guwala	Migrant	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Non-migrant	2	...	...	...	...	...
Turaha	Migrant	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Non-migrant	1	...	...	...	...	...
Shah	Migrant	2	...	...	...	1	...
	Non-migrant	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajbangshi	Migrant	2	...	...	1	...	...
	Non-migrant	9	...	...	...	...	5
Rajput	Migrant	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Non-migrant	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalita	Migrant	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Non-migrant	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kumar	Migrant	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Non-migrant	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mallah	Migrant	2	...	...	...	...	...
	Non-migrant	5	...	...	1	...	...
Marwari	Migrant	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Non-migrant	...	...	1	...	...	...
Jain :							
Marwari	Migrant	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Non-migrant	...	...	...	...	...	...
Islam :							
Muslim	Migrant	4	1	...	...	1	...
	Non-migrant	23	...	1	...	8	...
Total	Migrant	22	7	2	9	2	6
	Non-migrant	63	1	2	9	9	5

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19	20	21	22	23	24	2	1
1	...	...	...	...	...	Migrant	Seal
...	...	...	...	...	...	Non-migrant	
...	...	...	...	...	...	Migrant	Guwala
...	...	...	...	...	...	Non-migrant	
...	...	...	...	...	...	Migrant	Turaha
...	...	...	...	...	...	Non-Migrant	
...	...	...	...	...	...	Migrant	Shah
...	...	...	...	...	...	Non-migrant	
...	1	...	...	...	...	Migrant	Rajbangshi
...	5	...	...	1	...	Non-migrant	
...	1	...	...	...	...	Migrant	Rajput
...	...	...	...	...	...	Non-migrant	
...	...	...	...	...	...	Migrant	Kalita
...	6	1	...	1	...	Non-migrant	
...	...	...	...	...	...	Migrant	Kumar
...	...	...	...	...	...	Non-migrant	
1	...	...	...	...	...	Migrant	Mallah
...	...	...	...	...	...	Non-migrant	
...	...	...	3	...	...	Migrant	Marwari
...	3	...	1	...	...	Non-migrant	
							Jain :
...	3	...	3	...	...	Migrant	Marwari
...	...	...	...	...	...	Non-migrant	
							Islam :
...	1	3	1	...	...	Migrant	Muslim
...	1	4	1	...	...	Non-migrant	
4	14	3	9	2	...	Migrant	Total
...	21	5	2	4	1	Non-migrant	

TABLE 90

Light and Fuel by Locality and Migration Status of Household

Locality	Total number of households	Migrant households				Non-migrant households				
		Number using fuel		Number using light		Number using fuel			Number using light	
		Fire wood	Kerosene oil	Kerosene oil	Electri-city	Fire wood	Cowdung gas	Straw	Kerosene oil	Electri-city
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Mallahpatty	25	11	...	10	1	14	...	...	12	2
Beparipatty	25	2	...	2	...	22	...	1	20	3
Chowrangeemore	20	7	2	2	7	11	...	...	7	4
Baruahpatty	15	4	...	2	2	11	...	...	6	5
Dihidarpara	15	3	...	3	...	12	...	...	4	8
College Road	15	6	...	2	4	8	1	...	6	3
Bazar Area	15	10	...	...	10	5	...	...	...	5
Namasudrapara	25	7	...	7	...	18	...	...	16	2
Subhaspally	20	18	...	13	5	2	...	...	2	...
Rajbangshipara	25	10	...	4	7	15	...	...	12	2

TABLE 91

Presence of Luxury and Costly Goods by Locality

Locality	Total number of households	Number of households possessing no luxury and costly goods	Number of households possessing				
			Wrist watch	Table clock	Radio	Television	Gramophone/ Record player
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mallahpatty	25	18	6	3	5	...	1
Beparipatty	25	19	6	2	3	...	...
Chowrangeemore	20	6	14	6	6	...	...
Baruahpatty	15	1	13	7	11	...	...
Dihidarpara	15	7	8	1	6	...	...
College Road	15	3	11	3	7	1	1
Bazar Area	15	...	15	9	14	1	1
Namasudrapara	25	11	11	1	5	...	1
Subhaspally	20	8	12	2	5	...	...
Rajbangshipara	25	11	12	5	9	...	...

Number of household possessing							
Others							
Tape recorder	Fan	Sewing machine	Harmonium	Wall clock	Sterio	Cycle	Locality
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mallahpatty
1	1	1	...	...	...	...	Beparipatty
1	4	4	...	...	...	1	Chowrangeemore
3	...	...	1	...	...	...	Baruahpatty
3	...	...	...	1	...	...	Dihidarpara
2	1	...	...	...	1	...	College Road
2	10	...	...	2	...	...	Bazar Area
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	Namasudrapara
1	1	...	...	...	...	3	Subhaspally
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rajbangshipara

TABLE

Presence of Luxury and Costly Goods by

Locality	Religion and Caste or Tribe or Community	Total number of households	Number of households possessing no luxury and costly goods	Number of households possessing				
				Wrist watch	Table clock	Radio	Television	Gramophone/ Record player
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mallahpatty	Hinduism :							
	Mallah	9	7	2	...	1	...	...
	Rajput	1	...	1	1	1	...	...
	Kayastha	2	1	1	1	1	...	...
	Rajbangshi	1	...	1	1	1	...	1
	Turaha	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Shah	3	2	...	...	1	...	...
	Brahmin	1	1	...	....	...	...	...
	Sutradhar S/C	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Bania S/C	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Muchi S/C	5	5	...	...	...	...	...
Beparipatty	Islam :							
	Muslim	25	19	6	2	3	...	...
Chowrangeemore	Hinduism :							
	Guwala	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Kayastha	1	...	1	1	1	...	...
	Brahmin	1	...	1	1	1	...	...
	Islam :							
	Muslim	16	5	11	4	4	...	...
Baruahpatty	Hinduism :							
	Kayastha	6	...	5	3	6	...	...
	Rajbangshi	6	1	5	2	2	...	...
	Kalita	2	...	2	1	2	...	1
	Bodo S/T	1	...	1	1	1	...	...
Dihidarpara	Hinduism :							
	Kumar	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Kalita	7	2	5	1	3	...	...
	Namasudra S/C	5	4	1	...	1	...	...
	Hira S/C	2	...	2	...	2	...	...

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Locality, Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community

Number of households possessing							Religion and Caste or Tr be or Community	Locality
Others								
Tape recorder	Fan	Sewing machine	Harmonium	Wall clock	Sterio	cycle		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	2	1
							Hinduism :	Mallahpatty
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mallah	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rajput	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kayastha	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rajbangshi	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Turaha	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shah	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Brahmin	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sutradhar S/C	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bania S/C	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muchi S/C	
							Islam :	Beparipatty
1	1	1	...	...	...	...	Muslim	
							Hinduism :	Chowrangeemore
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Guwala	
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	Kayastha	
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	Brahmin	
							Islam :	
1	2	2	...	...	...	...	Muslim	
							Hinduism :	Baruahpatty
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kayastha	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rajbangshi	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kalita	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bodo S/T	
							Hinduism :	Dihidarpara
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kumar	
2	...	...	...	1	...	...	Kalita	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Namasudra S/C	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hira S/C	

TABLE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
College Road	Hinduism :							
	Rajbangshi	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
	Kayastha	6	...	5	3	5	1	1
	Islam :							
	Muslim	8	3	5	...	1	...	...
Bazar Area	Hindu/Marwari	9	...	9	4	8	...	1
	Jain/Marwari	6	...	6	5	6	1	...
Namasudrapara	Hinduism :							
	Kayastha	3	1	1	1	1	...	...
	Seal (Napit)	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Brahmin	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
	Hira S/C	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Jhalo-Malo S/C	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Namasudra S/C	17	8	7	...	3	...	...
Subhaspally	Hinduism :							
	Kayastha	13	4	9	1	3	...	...
	Brahmin	3	2	1	1	1	...	...
	Mali S/C	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Sutradhar S/C	3	1	2	...	1	...	...
Rajbangshipara	Hinduism :							
	Kayastha	2	...	2	2	2	...	...
	Brahmin	6	1	5	1	2	...	...
	Rajbangshi	16	10	4	2	4	...	...
	Bodo S/T	1	...	1	...	1	...	...

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10	11	12	13	14	15	16	2	1
							Hinduism :	College Road
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	Rajbangshi	
1	...	...	...	...	1	...	Kayastha	
							Islam :	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muslim	
1	5	...	...	2	...	...	Hindu/Marwari	Bazar Area
1	5	...	...	...	...	...	Jain/Marwari	
							Hinduism :	Namasudrapara
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kayastha	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Seal (Napit)	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Brahmin	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hira S/C	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhalo-Malo S/C	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Namasudra S/C	
							Hinduism :	Subhaspally
1	1	...	...	...	...	2	Kayastha	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Brahmin	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mali S/C	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Sutradhar S/C	
							Hinduism :	Rajbangshipara
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kayastha	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Brahmin	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rajbangshi	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bodo S/T	

TABLE

Presence of Luxury and Costly Goods by

Locality	Educational level of head of household	Total number of households	Number of households possessing no luxury and costly goods	Number of			
				Wrist watch	Table clock	Radio	Televi-sion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mallahpatty	Illiterate	6	5	1	...	...	...
	Education without level	9	7	1	...	2	...
	Below primary	5	4	1	...	...	...
	Primary	3	2	1	1	1	...
	Degree and above	2	...	2	2	2	...
Beparipatty	Illiterate	12	10	2	...	...	...
	Education without level	3	3	...	...	...	...
	Primary	8	6	2	1	2	...
	Matric	1	...	1	...	...	...
	Degree and above	1	...	1	1	1	...
Chowrangeemore	Illiterate	2	1	1	...	...	...
	Education without level	4	2	2	...	1	...
	Primary	4	2	2	1	1	...
	Matric	5	1	4	3	3	...
	Degree and above	5	...	5	2	1	...
Baruahpatty	Illiterate	2	1	1	...	...	...
	Primary	6	...	6	2	4	...
	Matric	4	...	3	2	4	...
	Degree and above	3	...	3	3	3	...
Dihidarpara	Illiterate	2	2	...	...	...	...
	Education without level	2	2	...	...	...	...
	Primary	7	3	4	1	3	...
	Matric	3	...	3	...	3	...
	Degree and above	1	...	1	...	...	...
College Road	Illiterate	2	1	1	...	...	...
	Primary	4	2	3	...	1	...
	Matric	5	...	4	1	3	1
	Degree and above	4	...	3	2	3	...

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Educational Level of Head of Household

households possessing									
Others									
Gramophone/ Record player	Tape recoder	Fan	Sewing machine	Harmo-nium	Wall clock	Sterio	Cycle	Educational level of head of household	Locality
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	2	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Illiterate	Mallahpatty
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Education without level	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Below primary	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Primary	
1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	Degree and above	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Illiterate	Beparipatty
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Education without level	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Primary	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Matric	
...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	Degree and above	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Illiterate	Chowrangeemore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Education without level	
...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	Primary	
...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	Matric	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	Degree and above	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Illiterate	Baruahpatty
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Primary	
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	Matric	
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	Degree and above	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Illiterate	Dihidarpara
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Education without level	
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	Primary	
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	Matric	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Degree and above	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Illiterate	College Road
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Primary	
1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	Matric	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	Degree and above	

TABLE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Subhaspally	Illiterate	5	3	2	...	...	...
	Education without level	2	...	2	...	...	...
	Primary	8	4	4	1	2	...
	Matric	3	1	2	1	1	...
	Degree and above	2	...	2	...	2	...
Rajbangshipara	Education without level	2	2	...	...	...	...
	Primary	16	8	6	3	6	...
	Matric	4	1	3	...	1	...
	Diploma and certificate	1	...	1	...	1	...
	Degree and above	2	...	2	2	1	...
Bazar Area	Education without level	1	...	1	...	...	...
	Below primary	1	...	1	1	1	...
	Primary	5	...	5	3	5	...
	Matric	7	...	7	5	7	1
	Degree and above	1	...	1	...	1	...
Namasudrapara	Illiterate	2	2	...	...	...	...
	Education without level	3	2	...	1	...	...
	Below primary	4	2	1	...	2	...
	Primary	15	5	9	...	2	...
	Matric	1	...	1	...	1	...

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9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	2	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Illiterate	Subhaspally
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Education without level	
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	Primary	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Matric	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	Degree and above	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Education without level	Rajbangshipara
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Primary	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Matric	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Diploma and certificate	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Degree and above	
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	Education without level	Bazar Area
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	Below primary	
...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	Primary	
1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	Matric	
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	Degree and above	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Illiterate	Namasudrapara
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Education without level	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Below primary	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Primary	
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Matric	

TABLE

Presence of Luxury and Costly Goods by Locality

Locality	Occupation	Total number of house-holds	Number of households possessing no luxury and costly goods	Number of households: Wrist watch	Table clock	Radio	Television	Gramophone/ Record player
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mallahpatty	Unskilled manual	6	6	...	...	...	...	...
	Skilled manual	9	7	1	1	2	...	...
	Small business	5	4	1	...	...	...	...
	Intermediate professional and related posts, secondary teachers etc.	1	...	1	1	1	...	1
	Medium business	1	...	1	1	1	...	...
	Cultivator	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
	Non-worker	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Total	25	18	6	3	5	...	1
Beparipatty	Unskilled manual	5	5	...	...	...	...	...
	Lowest professional and administrative (e.g. primary teacher)	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Small business	12	11	1	...	...	...	...
	Medium business	2	...	2	1	2	...	...
	Higher professional and salaried post	1	...	1	1	1	...	...
	Beggars and prostitutes	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Non-worker	3	2	1	...	...	...	...
	Total	25	19	6	2	3	...	...
Chowrangee-	Unskilled manual	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
more	Skilled manual	3	2	1	...	...	...	...
	Lowest professional and administrative	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Small Business	4	2	2	...	...	...	...
	Intermediate professional and related posts, secondary teachers etc.	2	...	2	1	1	...	...
	Medium business	2	...	2	1	2	...	...
	Cultivator	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Pensioners and retired personnels	4	...	4	3	3	...	...
	Non-worker	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Total	20	6	14	6	6	...	...

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and Occupation of Head of Household

possessing									
Others									
Tape recorder	Fan	Sewing machine	Harmo-nium	Wall block	Sterio	Bicycle	Remarks	Occupation	Locality
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	2	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Number shown	Unskilled manual	Mallahpatty
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	in column No.	Skilled manual	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 to 16 show	Small Business	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	apparently more than actual households. This	Intermediate professional and related posts, secondary teachers etc.	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	is due to the	Medium Business	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	fact that same	Cultivator	
...	...	...	...	...	...		household pos-	Non-worker	
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	sesses different	Total	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	luxury and costly	Unskilled manual	Beparipatty
							goods.	Lowest professional and administrative (e.g. primary teacher)	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Small business	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Medium business	
1	1	1	...	...	...	...		Higher professional and salaried post	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Beggars and prostitutes	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Non-worker	
1	1	1	...	...	...	...		Total	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Unskilled manual	Chowrangee-
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Skilled manual	more
...	...	...	...	...	...	1		Lowest professional and administrative	
1	...	1	...	...	...	...		Small business	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...		Intermediate professional and related posts, secondary teachers etc.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Medium business	
...	1	1	...	...	...	...		Cultivator	
...	2	2	...	...	...	...		Pensioners and retired personnels	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Non-worker	
1	4	4	...	...	...	1		Total	

TABLE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Baruahpatty	Unskilled manual	3	1	2	...	1	...	...
	Skilled manual	1	...	1	1	1	...	...
	Lowest professional and administrative	3	...	2	1	2	...	...
	Small business	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
	Intermediate and related post	1	...	1	1	1	...	...
	Medium business	1	...	1	1	1	...	...
	Higher professional and salaried post	1	...	1	1	1	...	...
	Pensioners and retired personnels	3	...	3	2	3	...	...
	Non worker	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Total	15	1	13	7	11	...	...
Dihidarpara	Skilled manual	2	1	1	...	1	...	...
	Lowest professional and administrative	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Small Business	6	4	2	1	1	...	...
	Clerk and shop assistant	1	—	1	...	1	...	...
	Intermediate and related post	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
	Non-worker	4	2	2	...	2	...	...
	Total	15	7	8	1	6	...	...
College Road	Skilled manual	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Lowest professional and administrative	1	...	1	1	1	...	...
	Clerks and shop assistant	2	...	2	. .	2	...	...
	Intermediate and related posts	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
	Medium business	3	...	3	1	2	1	1
	Higher professional and salaried posts	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
	Cultivators	4	3	1	...	—	...	...
	Pensioners and retired personnel	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Non-worker	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Total	15	3	11	3	7	1	1

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10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	2	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Unskilled manual	Baruahpatty
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Skilled manual	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Lowest professional and administrative	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Small Business	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...		Intermediate and related post	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Medium business	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...		Higher professional and salaried post	
1	...	...	1	...	...	...		Pensioners and retired personnels	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Non-worker	
3	...	...	1	...	...	...		Total	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...		Skilled manual	Dihidarpara
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Lowest professional and administrative	
2	...	...	...	...	...	...		Small business	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Clerk and shop assistant	
...	...	...	...	1	...	...		Intermediate and related post	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Non-worker	
3	...	...	...	1	...	...		Total	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Skilled manual	College Road
...	...	...	...	...	1	...		Lowest professional and administrative	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...		Clerks and shop assistant	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Intermediate and related posts	
1	1	...	...	...	...	...		Medium business	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Higher professional and salaried posts	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Cultivators	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Pensioners and retired personnels	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Non-worker	
2	1	...	...	...	1	...		Total	

TABLE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bazar Area	Small Business	2	...	2	1	1	...	...
	Clerks and shop assistant	1	...	1	1	1	...	...
	Medium business	8	...	8	6	8	1	...
	Owners of factories, large shops etc.	3	...	3	1	3	...	1
	Non-worker	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
	Total	15	...	15	9	14	1	1
Namasudra-para	Unskilled manual	8	6	1	...	1	...	...
	Skilled manual	4	2	1	...	1	...	...
	Lowest professional and administrative	5	...	5	...	1	...	1
	Small business	5	3	2	...	...	...	...
	Highly skilled and supervisory manual	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Owners of factories, large shops etc.	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
	Non-worker	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Total	25	11	11	1	5	...	1
Subhaspally	Unskilled manual	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
	Skilled manual	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
	Lowest professional and administrative	2	1	1	...	1	...	...
	Small business	5	...	5	...	1	...	...
	Highly skilled and supervisory manual	1	...	1	1	1	...	...
	Clerk and shop assistant	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
	Pensioners and retired personnel	3	1	2	1	1	...	...
	Non-worker	3	1	2	...	...	...	...
	Total	20	8	12	2	5	...	...

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10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	2	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Small business	Bazar Area
...	1	...	...	...	...	...		Clerks and shop assistant	
1	8	...	...	2	...	...		Medium business	
1	1	...	...	...	...	...		Owners of factories, large shops etc.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Non-worker	
2	10	...	...	2	...	...		Total	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Unskilled manual	Namasudra-para
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Skilled manual	
1	...	...	...	...	...	1		Lowest professional and administrative	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Small business	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Highly skilled and supervisory manual	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Owners of factories, large shops etc.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Non-worker	
1	...	...	...	...	...	1		Total	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Unskilled manual	Subhaspally
...	..	...	...	...	...	...		Skilled manual	
...	...	...	...	...	...	.		Lowest professional and administrative	
1	1	...	...	...	...	1		Small business	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Highly skilled and supervisory manual	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1		Clerk and shop assistant	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1		Pensioners and retired personnel	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Non-worker	
1	1	...	...	...	...	3		Total	

TABLE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rajbangshi-para	Unskilled manual	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
	Skilled manual	7	6	...	...	1	...	...
	Lowest professional and administrative	3	...	2	2	1	...	...
	Small business	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Highly skilled and supervisory manual	3	...	3	...	2	...	...
	Clerk and shop assistant	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Intermediate professional and related posts	1	...	1	1	1	...	...
	Cultivator	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
	Pensioner and retired persons	2	...	2	1	2	...	...
	Non-worker	3	1	2	1	1	...	...
	Total	25	11	12	5	9	...	...

94—Concld.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	2	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Unskilled manual	Rajbangshi-para
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Skilled manual	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Lowest professional and administrative	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Small business	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Highly skilled and supervisory manual	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Clerk and shop assistant	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Intermediate professional and related posts	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Cultivator	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...		Pensioner and retired persons	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Non-worker	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...		Total	

TABLE 95

Households in Possession of Agricultural or Horticultural Land Inside Town or Within 2 kms. from Outer Periphery of Town by Locality where the Household is Situated

Locality	Total No. of households	No. of households having agricultural or horticultural land inside or adjoining the town	Number of households having agricultural or horticultural land				Average size (hectares of agricultural land per household)
			Adjoining the house	Within a distance of 1 km. from house	Within a distance of 2-3 kms. from house	More than 4 kms. from house	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Dihidarpara	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Namasudrapara	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mallahpatty	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bazar Area	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beparipatty	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baruahpatty	15	4	4	...	...	...	.60
Chowrangeemore	20	2	...	...	2	...	.40
Subhaspally	20	5	...	1	4	...	178
College Road	15	5	2	3	...	...	3.21
Rajbangshipara	25	4	3	1	...	...	1.71
Total	200	20	9	5	6	...	1.70

TABLE 96

Crops Production, Consumption and Marketing by Locality

Locality	Total number of households	Number of households having agri-cultural or horticultural land	Crops cultivated	Number of households cultivating	Yield per cultivating household (in '00 kg.)	Consumption per cultivating household (in '00 kg.)	Marketing per cultivating household (in '00 kg.)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dihidarpara	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mallahpatty	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bazar Area	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Namasudrapara	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Beparipatty	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Baruahpatty	15	4	Paddy	4	16.65	16.65	...	
Chowrangeemore	20	2	Paddy	2	9.62	9.62	...	
Subhaspally	20	5	Paddy	5	25.16	22.20	2.96	
College Road	15	5	Paddy	5	15.44	15.44	...	
Rajbangshipara	25	4	Jute	4	3.70	...	3.70	1 H/H cultivated both Jute & Paddy
			Paddy	4	11.20	11.20		
Total	200	20						

TABLE 97

Manpower Engaged in Agricultural Operations by Locality and Size of Holding

Locality	Size of holding	Number of households possessing land	Number of households where agricultural operations are carried on by			Remarks
			Family worker alone	Family worker and hired worker	Hired worker alone	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Subhashpally	Below 0.50 Hectares	5	...	2	3	
	0.50—0.99	...	...	...	...	
	1.00—1.99	...	...	...	...	
	2.00—2.99	...	...	...	...	
	3.00—3.99	...	...	...	...	
	4.00—4.99	...	...	...	...	
	5.00—7.49	...	...	...	...	
	7.50—9.99	...	...	...	...	
	10.00—19.99	...	...	...	...	
	20.00—29.99	...	...	...	...	
	30.00—39.99	...	...	...	...	
	40.00—49.99	...	...	...	...	
	50.00 and above	...	...	...	...	
Chowrangeemore	Below 0.50 Hectares	...	...	...	...	
	0.50—0.99	...	...	...	...	
	1.00—1.99	...	...	...	...	
	2.00—2.99	1	...	1	...	
	3.00—3.99	...	...	...	...	
	4.00—4.99	...	...	...	...	
	5.00—7.49	1	...	...	1	
	7.50—9.99	...	...	...	...	
	10.00—19.99	...	...	...	...	
	20.00—29.99	...	...	...	...	
	30.00—39.99	...	...	...	...	
	40.00—49.99	...	...	...	...	
	50.00 and above	...	...	...	...	

TABLE 97—Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rajbangshipara	Below 0.50 Hectares	1	...	...	1	
	0.50 - 0.99	1	...	...	1	
	1.00—1.99	1	...	...	1	
	2.00—2.99	...	...	...	...	
	3.00—3.99	...	...	...	...	
	4.00—4.99	1	...	...	1	
	5.00—7.49	...	...	...	...	
	7.50—9.99	...	...	...	...	
	10.00—19.99	...	...	...	...	
	20.00—29.99	...	...	...	...	
	30.00—39.99	...	...	...	...	
	40·00—49.99	...	...	...	...	
	50.00 and above	...	...	...	...	
College Road	Below 0.50 Hectares	...	...	...	...	
	0.50—0.99	3	3	...	...	
	1.00—1.99	...	...	...	...	
	2.00—2.99	...	...	...	...	
	3.00—3.99	1	...	1	...	
	4.00—4.99	...	...	...	...	
	5.00—7.49	...	...	...	...	
	7.50—9.99	...	...	...	...	
	10.00—19.99	1	...	...	1	
	20.00—29.99	...	...	...	...	
	30.00—39.99	...	...	...	...	
	40.00—49.99	...	...	...	...	
	50.00 and above	...	...	...	...	
Baruahpatty	Below 0.50 Hectares	...	...	...	...	
	0.50—0.99	4	...	...	2	2 H/h cultivated
	1.00—1.99	...	...	...	...	on Adhia or crop-
	2.00—2.99	...	...	...	...	sharing basis
	3.00—3.99	...	...	...	...	
	4.00—4.99	...	...	...	...	
	5.00—7.49	...	...	...	...	
	7.50—9.99	...	...	...	...	
	10.00—19.99	...	...	...	...	
	20.00—29.99	...	...	...	...	
	30.00—39.99	...	...	...	...	
	40.00—49.99	...	...	...	...	
	50.00 and above	...	...	...	...	

TABLE 97—Concld.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	Below 0.50 Hectares	6	...	2	4	
	0.50—0.99	8	3	...	3	
	1.00—1.99	1	...	...	1	
	2.00—2.99	1	...	1	...	
	3.00—3.99	1	...	1	...	
	4.00—4.99	1	...	...	1	
	5.00—7.49	1	...	...	1	
	7.50—9.99	...	...	...	...	
	10.00—19.99	1	...	...	1	
	20.00—29.99	...	...	...	...	
	30.00—39.99	...	...	...	...	
	40.00—49.99	...	...	...	...	
	50.00 and above	...	...	...	...	
		20	3	4	11	

TABLE 98

Important Tools and Equipment for Agriculture/Horticulture as related to Educational Level of Head of Household and Size of Holding

Educational level of head of household	Size of holding (in hectares)	Number of households owning land	Number of households using		
			Plough	Yoke	Harrow
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Illiterate	(a) Upto 5	4	4	4	4
	(b) 6—10	...	...	...	...
	(c) 11—25	...	...	...	...
	(d) 26+	...	...	...	...
2. Literate upto primary	(a) Upto 5	6	6	6	6
	(b) 6—10	1	1	1	1
	(c) 11—25	...	...	...	...
	(d) 26+	...	...	...	...
3. Matric or higher secondary	(a) Upto 5	6	6	6	6
	(b) 6—10	1	1	1	1
	(c) 11—25	...	...	...	...
	(d) 26+	...	...	...	...
4. Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	(a) Upto 5	...	...	...	...
	(b) 6—10	...	...	...	...
	(c) 11—25	...	...	...	...
	(d) 26+	...	...	...	...
5. Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	(a) Upto 5	1	1	1	1
	(b) 6—10	...	...	...	...
	(c) 11—25	...	...	...	...
	(d) 26+	...	...	...	...
6. Graduate and above	(a) Upto 5	1	1	1	1
	(b) 6—10	...	...	...	...
	(c) 11—25	...	...	...	...
	(d) 26+	...	...	...	...

TABLE

Practice of Animal Husbandry by Type

Description of livestock and poultry	Total number of households rearing	Total number reared	Total number of households rearing belonging to Hinduism: Namasudra (S.C.)		Hinduism: Hira (S.C.)	
			Number of households rearing	Number reared	Number of households rearing	Number reared
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cattle	42	111	2	4	...	...
Goat	8	23	...	...	1	6
Poultry	2	12	...	...	...	...

Description of livestock and poultry	Total number of households rearing belonging to Hinduism: Kalita		Hinduism: Rajput		Hinduism: Guwala	
	Number of households rearing	Number reared	Number of households rearing	Number reared	Number of households rearing	Number reared
1	14	15	16	17	18	19
Cattle	2	8	1	2	1	3
Goat	1	1	...	...	...	...
Poultry	...	...	...	...	...	...

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and Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community

to Religion, Caste, Tribe or Community

Hinduism						
Kayastha		Brahmin		Rajbangshi		
Number of households rearing	Number reared	Number of households rearing	Number reared	Number of households rearing	Number reared	Description of livestock and poultry
8	9	10	11	12	13	1
9	33	6	14	7	17	Cattle
3	9	1	2	2	5	Goat
...	...	...	...	...	—	Poultry

to Religion, Caste, Tribe or Community

Hinduism		Jainism		Islam		
Marwari		Marwari		Muslim		
Number of households rearing	Number reared	Number of households rearing	Number reared	Number of households rearing	Number reared	Description of livestock and poultry
20	21	22	23	24	25	1
7	18	1	2	6	10	Cattle
...	...	...	...	...	...	Goat
...	...	...	...	2	12	Poultry

TABLE

Household and Small Scale Industry by Type of

Type of product	Total number of households engaged in household and small scale industry	Number of households engaged in			
		Dihidarpara	Bazar Area	Namasudra-para	Mallahpatty
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Well ring and earthen utensils	1	1	...	...	...
2. Earthen utensils	2	1	...	1	...
3. Bricks and tiles	2	1	...	1	...
4. Candle	2	...	2	...	...
5. Planks, beams	1	...	1	...	...
6. Khol, Tabla (Musical instrument)	1	...	...	...	1
7. Bellmetals	1	...	...	1	...
8. Brass metal utensils	1	...	...	...	...
9. Blacksmithy	1	...	...	1	...
10. Bamboo product	1	...	...	...	...
Total	13	3	3	4	1

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Product and Location of Household

manufacture which are situated in						
Subhas-pally	Chowrangee-more	Barua h-patty	Bepari-patty	Rajbangshi-para	College Road	Type of product
7	8	9	10	11	12	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	1. Well ring and earthen utensils
...	...	...	...	...	...	2. Earthen utensils
...	...	...	...	...	...	3. Bricks and tiles
...	...	...	...	...	...	4. Candle
...	...	...	...	...	...	5. Planks, beams
...	...	...	...	...	...	6. Khol, Tabla (Musical instrument)
...	...	...	...	...	...	7. Bellmetals
1	...	...	...	...	...	8. Brass metal utensils
...	...	...	...	...	...	9. Blacksmithy
1	...	...	...	...	...	10. Bamboo product
2	...	...	...	...	...	Total

TABLE 101

Location of Workshop of Household and Small Scale Industry with Reference to Location of the Households

Locality where the household resides	Type of product	Number of workshops in the same house as the household or adjoining it	Number of workshops away from household and			
			Within 1 km.	1—2 kms.	3—5 kms.	5+ kms.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bazar Area	(a) Candle	2	...	...	...	...
	(b) Planks and beams	1	...	...	...	...
Dihidarpara	(a) Well ring	1	...	...	...	...
	(b) Earthen utensils	1	...	...	...	...
	(c) Bricks and tiles	...	1	...	...	...
Namasudrapara	(a) Earthen utensils	1	...	...	...	...
	(b) Bricks and tiles	...	1	...	...	...
	(c) Bellmetal utensils	1	...	...	...	...
	(d) Blacksmithy	1	...	...	...	...
Subhaspally	(a) Brass metal utensils	1	...	...	...	...
	(b) Bamboo product	1	...	...	...	...
Mallahpatty	(a) Khol and Tabla (Musical instrument)	1	...	...	...	...
Beparipatty	—	...	...	...	...	...
Chowrangeemore	—	...	...	...	...	...
Baruahpatty	—	...	...	...	...	...
College Road	—	...	...	...	...	...
Rajbanshipara	—	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE 102

Household and Small Scale Industry by Type of Product Classified by Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community

	Type of product	Number of households in manufacture who belong to Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community						
		Hinduism/ Kumar	Hinduism/ Kayastha	Hinduism/ Kalita	Hinduism/ Scheduled Caste/Hira	Jainism/ Marwari	Hinduism/ Scheduled Caste/Muchi	Hinduism/ Scheduled Caste/Mali
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Well ring and earthen utensils	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.	Bricks and tiles	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
3.	Earthen utensils	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
4.	Candle	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
5.	Planks, beams	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
6.	Khol, Tabla (Musical instrument)	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
7.	Bellmetal utensils	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
8.	Brass metal utensils	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
9.	Blacksmithy	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
10.	Bamboo product	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Total	1	4	1	2	3	1	1

TABLE

Household and Small Scale Industry by Type of Product and Type of Main

Type of product	Number of households using				
	Cement	Clay	Soil	Max	Timber
	Dhubri	Local market	Locally	Gauhati and Bongaigaon town	Golakganj
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Well ring	1	...	...	...	...
2. Bricks and Tiles	...	...	2	...	...
3. Earthen utensils	...	2	...	...	...
4. Candle	...	...	...	2	...
5. Plank, beams	...	...	...	...	1
6. Khol, Tabla (Musical instrument)	...	...	...	...	...
7. Bellmetal utensils	...	...	...	...	...
8. Brass metal utensils	...	...	...	...	...
9. Blacksmithy	...	...	...	...	...
10. Bamboo product	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1	2	2	2	1

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Raw-material by Source and Implements, Tools etc.

main raw materials					
Timber & Leather — Golakganj & Dhubri	Bellmetal sheet — Dhubri	Brass metal — Dhubri	Soft iron — Dhubri	Bamboo — Golakganj	Type of product
7	8	9	10	11	1
...	...	...	...	...	1. *Well ring*
...	...	...	...	...	2. Bricks and tiles
...	...	...	...	...	3. Earthen utensils
...	...	...	...	...	4. Candle
...	...	...	...	...	5. Plank, beams
1	...	...	...	...	6. Khol, Tabla (Musical instrument)
...	1	...	...	...	7. Bellmetal utensils
...	...	1	...	...	8. *Brass metal utensils*
...	...	...	1	...	9. Blacksmithy
...	...	...	...	1	10. Bamboo product
1	1	1	1	1	Total

TABLE

Household and Small Scale Industry by Type of Product and Type of Main

Type of product	Number of Tools					
	Hammer and envil, tiles, forge & blower	Hammer, envil, blacksmiths, tongs, blower	Potter's wheel	Machine metal forma	Rolling board	Ring
1	12	13	14	15	16	17
1. Well ring	...	...	...	...	...	1
2. Bricks and tiles	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Earthen utensils	...	...	2	...	...	...
4. Candle	...	...	...	2	...	...
5. Plank, Beams	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Khol, Tabla (Musical instrument)	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Bellmetal utensils	1	...	...	...	...	...
8. Brass metal utensils	1	...	...	...	...	...
9. Blacksmithy	...	1	...	...	...	...
10. Bamboo product	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2	1	2	2	...	1

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Raw-material by Source and Implements, Tools etc.

households using						
Tools						
Wood planner	Wooden forma	Dao	Files	Forge and blower	Handi saw	Type of product
18	19	20	21	22	23	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	1. Well ring
...	2	...	...	...	...	2. Bricks and tiles
...	...	...	...	...	...	3. Earthen utensils
...	...	...	...	...	...	4. Candle
1	...	...	...	...	...	5. Plank, beams
...	...	...	...	...	1	6. Khol, Tabla (Musical instrument)
...	...	...	...	...	...	7. Bellmetal utensils
...	...	...	...	...	...	8. Brass metal utensils
...	...	...	...	...	...	9. Blacksmithy
...	...	1	...	...	...	10. Bamboo product
1	2	1	...	...	1	Total

TABLE 104

Household and Small Scale Industry by Type of Workers and Fuel and Power

Industries by type of product	Type of fuel or power	Number of households running the industry by		
		Family worker	Family worker and hired worker	Hired worker alone
1	2	3	4	5
1. Well ring and earthen utensils	Firewood	1	...	...
2. Bricks and tiles	Coal	...	1	1
3. Earthen utensils	Firewood	2	...	...
4. Candle	Manual	...	1	1
5. Saw mill	Power	...	1	...
6. Khol, Tabla	Manual	1	...	...
7. Bellmetal	Coal	1	...	...
8. Brassmetal	Coal	...	1	...
9. Blacksmithy	Coal	...	1	...
10. Bamboo	Manual	1	...	...
Total		6	5	2

TABLE 105

Frequency of Visit to Rural Areas by Members of Household Classified by Locality of the Household and Distance of the Place Visited

Locality of household	Total number of households	Number of households whose members visited rural areas	Distance of places visited	Number of household members of which visited					Remarks
				Once	Twice	Thrice	Four times	Five times or more	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Dihidarpara	15	7	Upto 10 kms.	...	...	1	...	...	Total number of households in column 5 to 9 is apparently more than actual household only because different member of same household visited different rural areas at different frequency
			11—20 „	...	...	...	...	1	
			21—50 „	1	...	...	...	...	
			51—100 „	2	...	...	...	...	
			101—200 „	...	1	...	...	...	
			201+	...	1	...	...	...	
2. Mallahpatty	25	6	Upto 10 kms.	...	...	...	...	...	
			11—20 „	1	1	...	...	...	
			21—50 „	1	...	...	...	...	
			51—100 „	...	...	...	...	...	
			101—200 „	...	...	...	...	...	
			201+	2	1	...	...	...	
3. Subhaspally	20	8	Upto 10 kms.	5	1	1	2	1	
			11—20 „	...	...	...	...	1	
			21—50 „	2	1	...	...	...	
			51—100 „	1	...	...	...	...	
			101—200 „	...	...	...	...	...	
			201+	...	...	...	...	...	

TABLE 105—Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4. Namasudrapara	25	11	Upto 10 kms.	1	...	1	...	2	
			11—20 „	3	1	...	...	1	
			21—50 „	3	...	...	...	...	
			51—100 „	1	1	...	...	...	
			101—200 „	...	...	...	...	...	
			201+	...	—	...	...	...	
5. Bazar Area	...	2	Upto 10 kms.	2	...	...	...	...	
			11—20 „	...	...	...	...	...	
			21—50 „	...	...	...	...	...	
			51—100 „	...	...	...	...	...	
			101—200 „	...	...	...	...	...	
			201+	...	...	...	...	...	
6. Baruahpatty	15	5	Upto 10 kms.	...	2	...	...	...	
			11—20 „	...	...	...	...	...	
			21—50 „	2	...	...	...	...	
			51—100 „	...	...	1	...	...	
			101—200 „	...	...	...	...	...	
			201+	...	...	...	...	...	
7. Rajbangshipara	25	13	Upto 10 kms.	...	4	...	...	...	
			11—20 „	...	...	...	...	...	
			21—50 „	3	...	...	...	...	
			51—100 „	2	...	...	...	...	
			101—200 „	...	...	...	...	...	
			201+	...	...	...	...	...	
8. Beparipatty	25	7	Upto 10 kms.	...	...	1	...	...	
			11—20 „	...	...	...	...	...	
			21—50 „	2	...	...	...	2	
			51—100 „	...	...	...	...	2	
			101—200 „	...	...	...	...	...	
			201+	...	...	...	...	...	

TABLE 105—Concld.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9. Chowrangeemore	20	17	Upto 10 kms.	7	5	1	1	3	
			11—20 „	3	1	...	...	1	
			21—50 „	1	...	...	...	...	
			51—100 „	2	...	...	...	1	
			101—200 „	...	...	...	...	...	
			201+	...	...	...	...	1	
10. College Road	15	8	Upto 10 kms.	7	1	1	1	2	
			11—20 „	2	...	...	...	...	
			21—50 „	...	...	2	...	4	
			51—100 „	...	...	...	...	...	
			101—200 „	...	...	...	...	...	
			201+	...	...	...	...	...	
Total		84		84	21	9	4	22	

TABLE 106

Visit to Rural Areas by Members Classified by Locality of the Household and Distance of Places Visited and Purpose

Locality of household	Total number of households	Number of households whose members visited rural areas	Distance of places visited	Number of households members of which visited for					Remarks
				Social	Business	Domestic	Cultivation	Official	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Chowrangeemore	20	17	Upto 10 kms.	15	...	2	...	...	Total number
			11—20 „	4	...	1	...	...	of households
			21—50 „	...	1	...	...	...	shown in
			51—100 „	1	1	1	...	...	column 5 to 9
			101—200 „	...	...	...	...	...	added together
			201+	...	...	1	...	...	show more than
Rajbangshipara	25	13	Upto 10 kms.	5	...	...	...	...	actual house-
			11—20 „	...	...	...	...	...	holds only
			21—50 „	29	...	...	...	...	because diffe-
			51—100 „	3	...	...	...	...	rent members
			101—200 „	...	...	...	...	...	of the same
			201+	...	...	...	...	...	household visi-
Baruahpatty	15	5	Upto 10 kms.	2	...	...	...	...	ted different
			11—20 „	...	...	...	...	...	rural areas for
			21—50 „	2	...	...	...	...	different pur-
			51—100 „	1	...	...	...	...	pose.
			101—200 „	...	...	...	...	...	
			201+	...	...	...	...	...	
Beparipatty	25	7	Upto 10 kms.	1	...	...	...	...	
			11—20 „	...	...	...	...	...	
			21—50 „	4	...	...	...	...	
			51—100 „	1	1	...	...	...	
			101—200 „	...	...	—	...	...	
			201+	...	...	...	...	...	
Bazar Area	...	2	Upto 10 kms.	...	2	...	...	...	
			11—20 „	...	...	...	...	...	
			21—50 „	...	...	...	...	...	
			51—100 „	...	...	...	...	...	
			101—200 „	...	...	...	...	...	
			201+	...	...	...	...	...	

TABLE 106—Concld.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Namasudrapara	25	11	Upto 10 kms.	3	1	...	...	...	
			11—20 „	5	...	...	...	...	
			21—50 „	3	...	...	...	...	
			51—100 „	2	...	...	...	...	
			101—200 „	...	...	...	...	...	
			201+	...	...	...	...	...	
Subhaspally	20	8	Upto 10 kms.	5	1	...	2	2	
			11—20 „	...	...	1	...	...	
			21—50 „	1	...	...	...	2	
			51—100 „	1	...	...	...	...	
			101—200 „	...	...	...	...	...	
			201+	...	...	...	...	...	
Mallahpatty	25	6	Upto 10 kms.	...	...	...	...	...	
			11—20 „	2	...	...	...	...	
			21—50 „	...	1	...	...	...	
			51—100 „	...	...	...	...	...	
			101—200 „	...	...	...	...	...	
			201+	3	...	...	...	...	
Dihidarpara	15	7	Upto 10 kms.	...	1	...	...	...	
			11—20 „	...	...	...	1	...	
			21—50 „	1	...	...	...	...	
			51—100 „	2	...	...	...	...	
			101—200 „	1	...	...	...	...	
			201+	1	...	...	...	...	
College Road	15	8	Upto 10 kms.	12	...	...	...	...	
			11—20 „	2	...	...	...	...	
			21—50 „	...	...	...	6	...	
			51—100 „	...	...	...	...	...	
			101—200 „	...	...	...	...	...	
			201+	...	...	...	...	...	
				112	9	6	9	4	

TABLE

Frequency of Visit to Rural Areas by Members' Migrational Status with Reference to

Migration status and place of last residence of head of household		Categories of places: Rural areas in the same district — Once	Twice	Thrice	Four times	Five times and above
1		2	3	4	5	6
A. Non-migrant (Born in the town)		38	6	3	2	9
B. Migrant :						
I. Last residence outside the town but in the district	Rural	26	5	1	...	11
	Urban	3	2	4	...	...
II. Last residence outside the district but within the state :						
Kamrup	Rural	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	...	...	...	...	...
Naogaon	Rural	2	...	...	...	...
	Urban	...	...	...	...	...
III. Last residence in other state :						
West Bengal	Rural	2	...	...	...	...
	Urban	...	...	...	...	1
Bihar	Rural	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	...	...	...	...	...
Arunachal Pradesh	Rural	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	...	1	...	...	...
Rajasthan	Rural	1	1	...	...	...
	Urban	...	...	...	...	...
IV. Last residence in other country :						
Bangladesh		1	2	...	...	...
V. Unspecified		...	...	...	...	...

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Place of Last Residence of Head of Household and Categories of Places Visited

visited and frequency						
Rural area in other district of state—Kamrup						
Once	Twice	Thrice	Four times	Five times and above		Migration status and place of last residence of head of household
7	8	9	10	11		1
...	1	...	...	...		A. Non-migrant (Born in the town)
						B. Migrant :
...	...	...	...	...	Rural	I. Last residence outside the
...	...	...	...	...	Urban	town but in the district
						II. Last residence outside the district but within the state :
1	...	...	...	...	Rural	Kamrup
...	...	...	...	...	Urban	
...	...	...	...	...	Rural	Naogaon
...	...	...	...	...	Urban	
						III. Last residence in other state :
...	...	...	...	...	Rural	West Bengal
...	...	...	...	...	Urban	
...	...	...	...	...	Rural	Bihar
...	...	...	...	...	Urban	
...	...	...	...	...	Rural	Arunachal Pradesh
...	...	...	...	...	Urban	
...	...	...	...	...	Rural	Rajasthan
...	...	...	...	...	Urban	
						IV. Last residence in other country :
...	...	...	...	...		Bangladesh
...	...	...	...	...		V. Unspecified

TABLE

Frequency of Visit to Rural Areas by Members' Migrational Status with Reference to

Migration status and place of last residence of head of household		Categories of places: Rural area in Bihar: Once	Twice	Thrice	Four times	Five times and above	Rural area in West: Once	Twice	Thrice
1		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
A. Non-migrant (Born in the town)		...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
B. Migrant :									
I. Last residence outside the town but in the district	Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II. Last residence outside the district but within the state :									
Kamrup	Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naogaon	Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III. Last residence in other state :									
West Bengal	Rural	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar	Rural	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arunachal Pradesh	Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajasthan	Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV. Last residence in other country :									
Bangladesh		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V. Unspecified		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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Place of Last Residence of Head of Household and Categories of Places Visited

visited and frequency								
other state		Other country						
Bengal		Bangladesh						
Four times	Five times and above	Once	Twice	Thrice	Four times	Five times and above		Migration status and place of last residence of head of household
20	21	22	23	24	25	26		1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		A. Non-migrant (Born in the town)
								B. Migrant :
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rural	I. Last residence outside the
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	Urban	town but in the district
								II. Last residence outside the district but within the state :
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rural	Kamrup
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Urban	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rural	Naogaon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Urban	
								III. Last residence in other state :
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rural	West Bengal
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	Urban	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rural	Bihar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Urban	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rural	Arunachal Pradesh
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Urban	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rural	Rajasthan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Urban	
								IV. Last residence in other country :
...	...	7	2	1	2	...		Bangladesh
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		V. Unspecified

TABLE

Visit to Rural Areas by Members by Migration Status with Reference to Place of

Migration status and place of last residence of head of household		Categories of places: Rural area in the same district				
		Social	*Business*	*Domestic*	*Cultivation*	*Official*
1		2	3	4	5	6
A. Non-migrant (Born in the town)		53	4	...	1	...
B. Migrant :						
I. Last residence outside the town but in the district	Rural	32	1	6	4	...
	Urban	7	...	...	2	...
II. Last residence outside the district but within the state :						
Kamrup	Rural	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	...	...	...	...	...
Naogaon	Rural	...	2	...	...	...
	Urban	...	...	...	...	...
III. Last residence in other state :						
West Bengal	Rural	2	...	...	...	...
	Urban	1	...	...	...	...
Bihar	Rural	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	...	...	...	...	...
Arunachal Pradesh	Rural	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	1	...	...	...	...
Rajasthan	Rural	2	...	...	...	...
	Urban	...	...	...	...	...
IV. Last residence in other country :						
Bangladesh	Rural	3	...	...	...	...
	Urban	...	...	...	...	...
V. Unspecified		...	...	...	...	...
Total		101	7	6	7	...

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Last Residence of Head of Household and Categories of Places Visited and Purpose

visited and purpose

Rural area in other district of state—Kamrup						
Social	Business	Domestic	Cultivation	Official		Migration status and place of last residence of head of household
7	8	9	10	11		1
...	...	...	1	...		A. Non-migrant (Born in the town)
						B. Migrant :
...	...	...	...	...	Rural	I. Last residence outside the
...	...	...	...	...	Urban	town but in the district
						II. Last residence outside the district but within the state :
1	...	...	...	...	Rural	Kamrup
...	...	...	...	...	Urban	
...	...	...	...	...	Rural	Naogaon
...	...	...	...	...	Urban	
						III. Last residence in other state :
...	...	...	...	...	Rural	West Bengal
...	...	...	...	...	Urban	
...	...	...	...	...	Rural	Bihar
...	...	...	...	...	Urban	
...	...	...	...	...	Rural	Arunachal Pradesh
...	...	...	...	...	Urban	
...	...	...	...	...	Rural	Rajasthan
...	...	...	...	...	Urban	
						IV. Last residence in other country :
...	...	...	...	...	Rural	Bangladesh
...	...	...	...	...	Urban	
...	...	...	...	...		V. Unspecified
1	...	...	1	...		Total

TABLE

Visit to Rural Areas by Members by Migration Status with Reference to Place of

Migration status and place of last residence of head of houeshold		Categories of places						
		Rural area in other state—Bihar					Rural area in	
		Social	Business	Domestic	Cultivation	Official	Social	Business
1		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
A. Non-migrant (Born in the town)		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. Migrant :								
I. Last residence outside the town but in the District	Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II. Last residence outside the district but within the state :								
Kamrup	Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naogaon	Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III. Last residence in other state :								
West Bengal	Rural	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bihar	Rural	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arunachal Pradesh	Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajasthan	Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV. Last residence in other country :								
Bangladesh	Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V. Unspecified		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		2	1	...	...	...	1	1

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Last Residence of Head of Household and Categories of Places Visited and Purpose

visited and purpose									
other state—West Bengal			Other country—Bangladesh						Migration status and place of last residence of head of household
Domestic	Cultivation	Official	Social	Business	Domestic	Cultivation	Official		
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		A. Non-migrant (Born in the town)
									B. Migrant :
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rural	I. Last residence outside the
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Urban	town but in the disirict
									II. Last residence outside the dlstrict but within the state :
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rural	Kamrup
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Urban	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rural	Naogaon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Urban	
									III. Last residence in other state :
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rural	West Bengal
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Urban	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rural	Bihar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Urban	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rural	Arunachal Bradesh
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Urban	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rural	Rajasthan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Urban	
									IV. Last residence in other country :
...	...	...	7	...	...	1	4	Rural	Bangladesh
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Urban	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		V. Unspecified
...	...	...	7	...	...	1	4		Total

TABLE

Frequency of Being Visited by Friends, Relative and Economically Connected

Locality	Total number of households	Households which were visited as category of relation, friend etc.			Households which were visited by friends	
		Number of households	Average number per households	Average distance from where visitors came per household	Total number of households	Average distance from where came per household
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Dihidarpara	15	7	2.71	70	...	...
2. Rajbangshipara	25	29	1.34	134	4	278
3. Subhaspally	20	7	1.43	215	...	...
4. Bazar Area	15	21	1.70	507	...	...
5. Beparipatty	25	5	2.00	859	2	1,483
6. Baruahpatty	15	7	1.28	151	...	...
7. Chowrangeemore	20	22	1.90	58	4	174
8. Namasudrapara	25	11	2.00	226	4	430
9. College Road	15	23	1.5	51	2	35
10. Mallahpatty	25	6	8.5	137	...	...

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Persons by Locality, Households and Distances of Places from where Visited

Relations								
Father		Mother		Brother		Son		
Number of household	Average distance	Number of household	Average distance	Numbor of household	Average distance	Number of household	Average distance	Locality
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
1	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	1. Dihidarpara
...	...	...	...	2	22	...	...	2. Rajbangshipara
...	...	...	...	1	13	...	...	3. Subhaspally
1	471	1	2,250	3	378	4	272	4. Bazar Area
1	382	...	...	1	540	1	408	5. Beparipatty
...	...	...	...	5	189	...	...	6. Baruahpatty
1	12	...	...	2	10	2	37	7. Chowrangeemore
1	510	...	...	1	350	...	...	8. Namasudrapara
2	18	1	5	1	8	2	12	9. College Road
...	...	...	...	2	20	1	160	10. Mallahpatty

TABLE

Frequency of Being Visited by Friends, Relative and Economically Connected

Locality	Relations		Others					
	Daughter		Sister's husband		Daughter-in-law/ Brother-in-law		Sister	
	Number of household	Average distance	Number of household	Averege distance	Number of household	Average distance	Number of household	Average distance
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1. Dihidarpara	...	...	...	...	2	130	...	...
2. Rajbangshipara	2	5	1	100	...	...	3	57
3. Subhaspally	...	...	1	225	...	...	1	303
4. Bazar Area	3	242	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Beparipatty	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Baruahpatty	...	...	2	58	...	...	...	...
7. Chowrangeemore	1	4	...	...	...	...	1	60
8. Namasudrapara	4	75	1	53	...	...	...	...
9. College Road	1	5	...	...	...	...	4	27
10. Mallahpatty	...	...	...	...	1	201	1	401

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Persons by Locality, Households and Distances of Places from where Visited

Others								
Brother's son		Wife's father		Wife's brother		Wife's sister		
Number of household	Average distance	Number of household	Average distance	Number of household	Average distance	Number of household	Average distance	Locality
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1. Dihidarpara
1	30	2	37	5	189	7	138	2. Rajbangshipara
...	...	1	8	1	430	...	...	3. Subhaspally
1	200	3	568	...	...	...	...	4. Bazar Area
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5. Beparipatty
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6. Baruahpatty
...	...	...	...	2	37	...	...	7. Chowrangeemore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8. Namasudrapara
...	...	1	8	3	210	...	...	9. College Road
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10. Mallahpatty

TABLE

Frequency of Being Visited by Friends, Relative and Economically Connected

Locality	Others					
	Brother's relatives		Sister's relatives		Grand parents	
	Number of household	Average distance	Number of household	Average distance	Number of household	Average distance
1	32	33	34	35	36	37
1. Dihidarpara	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Rajbangshipara	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Subhaspally	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Bazar Area	2	434	2	687	1	825
5. Beparipatty	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Baruahpatty	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Chowrangeemore	1	2	...	...	...	...
8. Namasudrapara	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. College Road	4	45	1	290	...	...
10. Mallahpatty	1	20	...	...	...	...

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Persons by Locality, Households and Distances of Places from wheve Visited

Others		Others who are not personal friends or relatives				
Wife's relatives						
Number of household	Average distance	Number of households	Number per household	Average distance from where visitors came per household	Remarks	Locality
38	39	40	41	42	43	1
...	...	4	1	26	Households shown in column 3 is apparently more than the actual households in some localities due to the fact that different persons from different places came to same household.	1. Dihidarpara
...	...	2	3	60		2. Rajbangshipara
...	...	2	2	312		3. Subhaspally
...	...	...	...	...		4. Bazar Area
...	...	...	...	...		5. Beparipatty
...	...	...	...	...		6. Baruahpatty
8	41	...	...	...		7. Chowrangeemore
...	...	...	...	...		8. Namasudrapara
1	12	...	...	...		9. College Road
...	...	...	...	...		10. Mallahpatty

TABLE

Particulars of

Name of locality	Sex	No.	Age-group	No.	Religion	No.	Caste/Tribe	No.	Occupation	No.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Namasudrapara	Male	10	Below 20 yrs. ...		Hindu	10	Namasudra	8	Fish selling business	2
	Female	...	20—34 yrs.	1			Jhalo-	1	Pitition writer	3
			35—59 yrs.	8			Malo	1	Electric helper	1
			60+ yrs.	1					Driver	1
									Tailor	1
									Supervisor	1
									(Bidi factory)	1
Subhaspally	Male	10	Below 20 yrs. ...		Hindu	10	Brahmin	3	Business	5
	Female	...	20—34 yrs. ...				Kayastha	6	Clerk	1
			35—59 yrs.	9			Sutradhar	1	L.P. teacher	1
			60+ yrs.	1					Music teacher	1
									Priest	1
									Rtd. person	1
Beparipatty	Male	10	Below 20 yrs. ...		Muslim	10	Muslim	10	Business	7
	Female	...	20—34 yrs. ...						College teacher	1
			35—59 yrs.	6					L.P. teacher	1
			60+ yrs.	4					Dependent	1
Rajbangshipara	Male	8	Below 20 yrs. ...		Hindu	10	Brahmin	3	Teacher	2
	Female	2	20—34 yrs.	1			Kayastha	2	Cultivator	1
			35—59 yrs.	5			Rajbangshi	5	Moharar	1
			60+ yrs.	4					Driver	1
									Medical practicener	1
									Retired person	2
									Household duty	2
Bazar Area	Male	10	Below 20 yrs. ...		Hindu	5	Marwari	5	Business	10
	Female	...	20—34 yrs.	1			(Hindu)			
			35—59 yrs.	5	Jain	5	Marwari	5		
			60+ yrs.	4			(Jain)			

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Individuals Covered

Education	No.	Duration of stay in the locality	No.	Name of the various neighbourhoods mentioned by the interviewers	Name of locality
12	13	14	15	16	1
(a) Illiterate	...	Less than 1 yr.	...	North—Laokhowa Bandh Road	Namasudrapara
(b) Literate without		1—3 yrs.	...	East —Matiabag Palace and	
educational level		4—9 yrs.	...	National Highway	
and upto matric		10+ yrs.	10	South—National Highway and	
standard	10			Baruahpatty Road	
(c) Matric and above	...			West —Baruahpatty Road	
(a) Illiterate	...	Less than 1 yr.	...	North—Baruahpatty	Subhaspally
(b) Literate without		1—3 yrs.	...	East —National Highway	
educational level		4—9 yrs.	1	South—Dhubri Boxirhat Road	
and upto matric	5	10+ yrs.	9	West —Baruahpatty	
(c) Matric and above	5				
(a) Illiterate	1	Less than 1 yr.	...	North—Mallahpatty	Beparipatty
(b) Literate without		1—3 yrs.	...	East —National Highway and	
educational level		4—9 yrs.	...	Gadadhar River	
and upto matric	7	10+ yrs.	10	South—Jute Mill Road	
(c) Matric and above	2			West —P.C. Baruah Road	
(a) Illiterate	...	Less than 1 yr.	...	North—Laokhowa Beel	Rajbangshipara
(b) Literate without		1—3 yrs.	...	East —Stable Road	
educational level		4—9 yrs.	2	South Imaginery Town Boundary	
and upto matric	6	10+ yrs.	8	West —Imaginery Town Boundary	
(c) Matric and above	4			near the meeting point of Laokhowa Bandh Road and Gauripur Bashbari Road	
(a) Illiterate	...	Less than 1 yr.	...	North—Dhubrl Boxirhat Road	Bazar Area
(b) Literate without		1—3 yrs.	...	East —National Highway	
educational level		4—9 yrs.	...	South—Cinema Hall and Post	
and upto matric	5	10+ yrs.	10	Office	
(c) Matric and above	5			West—P.C. Baruah Road	

TABLE

Names of Neighbourhoods and the History of the same being associated with

Name of locality	Religion, Caste/Tribe of interviewer	Number who named: Namasudrapara — History	Number who named: Subhaspally — History
1	2	3	4
Namasudrapara	Hinduism : Namasudra-8/ Scheduled Caste Jhalo, Malo or Jhalo-Malo-2/ Scheduled Caste	Inhabited by the Namasudra, a S.C. community of Assam rehabited by the founder Jamindar of Gauripur Estate on the bank of the river Gadadhar. The name of the locality associated with the caste belongs to.	—
Subhaspally	Hinduism : Kayastha-6, Brahmin-3 Sutradhar-1/ Scheduled Caste	—	Originally known as Telani Beel (a marshy land). Renamed as Subhaspally after Bengali community (Mostly from Bangladesh) came to settle here recently.
Beparipatty	Islam : Muslim-10	—	—
Rajbangshipara	Hinduism : Rajbangshi-5 Brahmin-3 Kayastha-2	—	—
Bazar Area	Hindu : Marwari-5 Jain : Marwari-5	—	—

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the Neighbourhoods as Narrated by Persons of Different Religion, Caste/Tribe

the neighbourhood as			
Beparipatty	Rajbangshipara	Bazar Area	
History	History	History	Name of locality
5	6	7	1
—	—	—	Namasudrapara
—	—	—	Subhaspally
Formarly known as Baranashi-patty, renamed after the business community were settled here by the founder ruler of Gauripur estate. The community engaged themselves mainly with the article of stationeries, luxury goods and cosmetic for daily use of the royal families and the nobles.	—	—	Beparipatty
—	The name associated with the Rajbangshi caste who were settled and engaged in agriculture by the founder ruler of the Gauripur estate.	—	Rajbangshipara
—	—	Originally there were two shops— one Govt. ration shop and the other belonged to Munni Saha. The Govt. shop mainly dealt in stationery articles while Munni Saha's was a grocery shop with the frequent visit of people from Calcutta, Siliguri and Rajasthani people shops increased and covered the entire place that laid on either side of the Dhubri Bashbari road.	Bazar Area

TABLE

Names of Neighbourhoods and History of the same being associated with the

Name of locality	Occupational category	Number who named the Namasudrapara — History	Number who named the Subhaspally — History
1	2	3	4
Namasudrapara	Unskilled manual, skilled manual, lowest professional and administrative, small business, highly skilled and supervisory manual	Inhabited by the Namasudrapara a Scheduled Caste community of Assam rehabited by the founder Jamindar of Gauripur Estate on the bank of the river Gadadhar, the name of the locality associated with the caste belong to.	—
Subhaspally	Unskilled manual, lowest professional and administrative, small business, pensioners and retired personnel	—	Originally known as Telani Beel (a marshy land) renamed as Subhaspally after the Bengali community (Mostly from Bangladesh) came to settle here recently.
Beparipatty	Lowest professional and administrative, small business, higher professional	—	—
Rajbangshipara	Skilled manual, lowest professional and administrative, intermediate professional and related post, higher professional and salaried post, cultivator, household duties, pensioner and retired	—	—
Bazar Area	Small business, medium business	—	—

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Neighbourhoods as Narrated by Person of Different Occupational Category

neighbourhood as			
Beparipatty	Rajbangshipara	Bazar Area	
History	History	History	Name of locality
5	6	7	1
—	—	—	Namasudrapara
—	—	—	Subhaspally
Formarly known as Baranashi-patty renamed after the business community were settled here by the founder ruler of Gauripur estate, the community engaged themselves mainly with the articles of stationaries, luxury goods and cosmetic for daily use of the royal families and the nobles.	—	—	Beparipatty
—	The name associated with the Rajbangshi caste, who were settled and engaged in agricul-ture by the founder ruler of the Gauripur estate.	—	Rajbangshipara
—	—	Originally there were two spops— one Govt. ration shop and other belonged to Munni Saha. The Govt. shop mainly dealt in stationary articles while Munni Saha's was a grocery shop with the frequent visit of people from Calcutta, Siliguri and Rajasthan the number of shops increased and covered the entire place that laid on either side or the Dhubri-Bashbari road.	Bazar Area

TABLE

Boundary of Neighbourhood as Defined by Persons

Locality as reported by interviewee	Neighbourhood described by persons interviewed in the locality	Number of interviewees				
		Hinduism				
		Namasudra/S.C.	Jhalo, Malo or Jhalo-Malo/S.C.	Kalita	Hira/S.C.	Brahmin
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Namasudrapara	North : Laokhowa Bandh Road East : Matiabag Palace and National Highway South : National Highway and Baruahpatty Road West : Baruahpatty	8	2	...	...	...
Subhaspally	North : Baruahpatty East : National Highway South : Dhubri Boxirhat Road West : Baruahpatty	1	...	7	2	...
Beparipatty	North : Mallahpatty East : National Highway and river Gadadhar South : Jute Mill Road West : P.C. Baruah Road	...	...	...	...	...
Rajbangshipara	North : Laokhowa Beel East : Stable Road South : Imaginary Town Boundary West : Imaginary Town Boundary	...	...	...	...	3
Bazar Area	North : Dhubri Boxirhat Road East : National Highway South : Cinema Hall and Post Office West : P.C. Baruah Road	...	...	...	...	...

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Belonging to Different Religion, Caste/Tribe

describeing who are of							
Hinduism				Jain	Islam	Neighbourhood described by persons interviewed in the locality	Locality as reported by interviewee
Kayastha	Sutradhar/ S.C.	Rajbangshi	Marwari	Marwari	Muslim		
8	9	10	11	12	13	2	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	North : Laokhowa Bandh Road East : Matiabag Palace and National Highway South : National Highway and Baruahpatty Road West : Baruahpatty	Namasudrapara
...	...	...	...	...	...	North : Baruahpatty East : National Highway South : Dhubri Boxirhat Road West : Baruahpatty	Subhaspally
...	...	...	...	...	10	North : Mallahpatty East : National Highway and river Gadadhar South : Jute Mill Road West : P.C. Baruah Road	Beparipatty
2	...	5	...	...	...	North : Laokhowa Beel East : Stable Road South : Imaginary Town Boundary West : Imaginary Town Boundary	Rajbangshipara
...	...	...	5	5	...	North : Dhubri Boxirhat Road East : National Highway South : Cinema Hall and Post Office West : P.C. Baruah Road	Bazar Area

TABLE 114

Boundary of Neighbourhood as Defined by Person Belonging to Different Occupational Categories (N.C.O. one digit)

Locality as reported by investigator	Neighbourhood described by person interviewed in the locality	Number of interviewees describing who are in								
		Category-0	Category-1	Category-3	Category-4	Category-6	Category-7	Category-8	Category-9	Non-worker
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Namasudra-para	North : Laokhowa Bandh Road East : Matiabag Palace and National Highway South : National Highway and Baruahpatty Road West : Baruahpatty	...	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	...
Subhaspally	North : Baruahpatty East : National Highway South : Dhubri Boxirhat Road West : Baruahpatty	...	3	1	5	...	...	...	...	1
Beparipatty	North : Mallahpatty East : National Highway and river Gadadhar South : Jute Mill Road West : P.C. Baruah Road	...	2	...	7	...	...	...	...	1
Rajbangshi-para	North : Laokhowa Beel East : Stable Road South : Imaginary Town Boundary West : Imaginary Town Boundary	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	1	4
Bazar Area	North : Dhubri Baxirhat Road East : National Highway South : Cinema Hall and Post Office West : P.C. Baruah Road	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE 115

Boundary of Neighbourhood as Defined by Persons Belonging to Different Age-groups and Sex

Locality as reported by investigator	Neighbourhood described by persons interviewed in the locality	Number of male interviewees who are aged				Number of female interviewees who are aged			
		Below 20	20—34	35—59	60+	Below 20	20—34	35—59	60+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Namasudrapara	North : Laokhowa Bandh Road	...	1	8	1	...	...	...	...
	East : Matiabag Palace and National Highway								
	South : National Highway and Baruahpatty Road								
	West : Baruahpatty								
Subhaspally	North : Baruahpatty	...	...	9	1	...	...	...	...
	East : National Highway								
	South : Dhubri Boxirhat Road								
	West : Baruahpatty								
Beparipatty	North : Mallahpatty	...	...	6	4	...	...	...	...
	East : National Highway and river Gadadhar								
	South : Jute Mill Road								
	West : P.C. Baruah Road								
Rajbangshipara	North : Laokhowa Beel	...	...	4	4	...	1	1	...
	East : Stable Road								
	South : Imaginery Town Boundary								
	West : Imaginery Town Boundary								
Bazar Area	North : Dhubri Boxirhat Road	...	1	5	4	...	...	...	...
	East : National Highway								
	South : Cinema Hall and Post Office								
	West : P.C. Baruah Road								

TABLE

Main Characteristics of Neighbourhood as Described by

Name of neighbourhood	Characteristics described	Number of persons describing				
		Hinduism				
		Namasudra (S.C.)	Jhalo-Malo (S.C.)	Kalita	Hira (S.C.)	Brahmin
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Namasudrapara	Predominately inhabited by Assamese Scheduled Caste Community Namasudra by name whose main occupation is fishing. Now a days few of them are found in govt. service also.	8	2	...	...	...
Subhaspally	Bengali Hindus are the settlers of the area. Most of the people engaged in business, govt. and private service. A section of them is busy running bell-metal industry as their only vocation.	...	...	...	...	3
Beparipatty	Their old profession underwent great changes with the expulsion of the Jamindary system. Now, they turned to be daily labourer, rickshaw puller etc. They are now hardhit economically. All belong to the Muslim Community. The establishment of Jumma Mosque in 1886 justify their place of occupation in the town.	...	...	...	...	...
Rajbangshipara	Jamindars settled them in the western side of the 'Rajbari'. They originally professed as 'Mostan'. Now occupation changed to driver, conductor, labour and cultivator etc. They belong to Hindu religion.	...	...	...	...	3
Bazar Area	This is the main business area of the town.	...	...	...	...	...

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Persons Belonging to Different Religion, Caste/Tribe

the characteristics who are of							
Hinduism				Jain	Islam		
Kayastha	Sutradhar (S.C.)	Rajbangshi	Marwari	Marwari	Muslim	Characteristics described	Name of neighbourhood
8	9	10	11	12	13	2	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	Predominately inhabited by Assamese Scheduled Caste Community Namasudra by name whose main occupation is fishing. Now a days few of them are found in govt. service also.	Namasudrapara
6	1	...	...	...	...	Bengali Hindus are the settlers of the area. Most of the people engaged in business, govt. and private service. A section of them is busy running bell-metal industry as their only vocation.	Subhashpally
...	...	...	...	...	10	Their old profession underwent great changes with the expulsion of the Jamindary system. Now, they turned to be daily labourer, rickshaw puller etc. They are now hardhit economically. All belong to the Muslim Community. The establishment of Jumma Mosque in 1886 justify their place of occupation in the town.	Beparipatty
2	...	5	...	...	...	Jamindars settled them in the western side of the 'Rajbari'. They originally professed as 'Mostan'. Now occupation changed to driver, conductor, labour and cultivator etc. They belong to Hindu religion.	Rajbangshipara
...	...	...	5	5	...	This is the main business area of the town.	Bazar Area

TABLE 117

Main Characteristics of Neighbourhood as Described by Persons Belonging to Different Occupational Category

Name of neighbourhood	Characteristics described	Number of persons describing the characteristics who are in the occupational category of (N.C.O. 1 digit)								
		Cat-0	Cat-1	Cat-3	Cat-4	Cat-6	Cat-7	Cat-8	Cat-9	Non-worker
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Namasudrapara	Predominately inhabited by Assamese Scheduled Caste Community Namasudra by name whose main occupation is fishing. Now a days few of them are found in govt. service also.	...	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	...
Subhaspally	Bengali Hindus are the settlers of the area. Most of the people engaged in business, govt. and private service. A section of them is busy running bell-metal industry as their only vocation.	...	3	1	5	...	...	...	...	1
Beparipatty	Their old profession underwent great changes with the expulsion of the Jamindary system. Now, they turned to be daily labourer, rickshaw puller etc. They are now hardhit economically. All belong to the Muslim Community. The establishment of Jumma Mosque in 1886 justify their place of occupation in the town.	...	2	...	7	...	...	...	...	1

TABLE 117—Concld.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Rajbangshipara	Jamindars settled Rajbangshi in the western side of the 'Rajbari'. They originally professed as 'Mostan'. Now occupation changed to driver. conductor, labour and cultivator etc. They belong to Hindu religion.	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	1	4
Bazar Area	This is the main business area of the town.	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE

Particulars of Cultural, Religious and Social Activities Inside the Neighbourhood

Neighbourhood	Cultural, religious or social activity			Number of households: Hinduism: Participated: Took active part	Participated: Witnessed only	Made financial contribution
	Name	Description	Performer			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Namasudrapara	Kali Puja	Worshiping of Goddess Kali	Local people	Jhalo-Malo—1	Jhalo-Malo—1 Namasudra—8 Jhalo-Malo—1	Jhalo-Malo—1 Namasudra—8 Jhalo-Malo—1
	Annual meeting of Dhubri District Fishermen Co-operative Society	Annual meeting	Fishermen co-operative society	Jhalo-Malo—1	Jhalo-Malo—1	Jhalo-Malo—1
Subhaspally	Durga Puja	Worshiping of Goddess Durga	Puja committee	Brahmin—1 Kayastha—2	Brahmin—3 Kayastha—6 Sutradhar—1	Brahmin—3 Kayastha—6 Sutradhar—1
	Saraswati Puja	Worshiping of Goddess Saraswati	Local student	...	Brahmin—3 Kayastha—6 Sutradhar—1	Brahmin—3 Kayastha—6 Sutradhar—1
Beparipatty	Id-Ul-Fiter	Mass prayer	Muslim community	...	...	...
	Id-Uz-Zaha	Mass prayer	Muslim community	...	...	...
Rajbangshipara	Durga Puja	Worshiping of Goddess Durga	Local people	Rajbangshi—1	Brahmin—3 Kayastha—2 Rajbangshi—5	Brahmin—3 Kayastha—2 Rajbangshi—5
	Lakshmi Puja	Worshiping of Goddess Lakshmi	Local people	Rajbangshi—1	Brahmin—3 Kayastha—2 Rajbangshi—5	Brahmin—3 Kayastha—2 Rajbangshi—5
Bazar Area	Durga Puja	Worshiping of Goddess Durga	Puja committee	Marwari—5	Marwari—5	Marwari—5
	Holi	Holi festival	Local people	Marwari—5	Marwari—5	Marwari—5
	Shiva-Ratri	Worshiping of Lord Shiva	Local people	Marwari—2	Marwari—5	Marwari—5
	Gopastami	Cattle show	Marwari community	Marwari—5	Marwari—5	Marwari—5
	Mahabir Jayanti	Worshiping of Saint Mahabir	Jayanti committee	...	...	...

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during 1983-84 as Reported by Persons Belonging to Different Religion, Caste/Tribe

belonging to religion						
Islam			Jain			
Participated			Participated			
Took active part	Witnessed only	Made financial contribution	Took active part	Witnessed only	Made financial contribution	Neigbbourhood
8	9	10	11	12	13	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	Namasudrapara
...	...	...	...	...	...	Subhaspally
Muslim—10		Muslim—10	...	..	...	Beparipatty
Muslim —10		Muslim—10	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	Rajbangshipara
						Bazar Area
...	...	...	Jain—5	Jain—5	Jain—5	

TABLE

Particulars of Cultural, Religious and Social Activities Inside the Neighbourhood

Neighbourhood	Cultural, religious or social activity			Number of interviewees belonging to Cat-0		
	Name	Description	Performer	Took active part	Witnessed only	Made financial contribution
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Namasudrapara	Kali Puja	Worshiping of Goddess Kali	Local people	...	...	...
	Annual meeting of Dhubri District Fishermen Co-operative Society	Annual meeting	Fishermen Co-operative Society	...	...	...
Subhaspally	Durga Puja	Worshiping of Goddess Durga	Puja Committee	...	...	...
Beparipatty	Id-Ul-Fiter	Mass prayer	Muslim Community	...	...	...
	Id- Uz-Zaha	Mass prayer	Muslim Community	...	...	...
Rajbangshipara	Durga Puja	Worshiping of Goddess Durga	Local people	1	1	1
Bazar Area	Durga Puja	Worshiping of Goddess Durga	Puja Committee	...	...	...
	Holi	Holi festival	Local people	...	...	...
	Shiva-Ratri	Worshiping of Lord Shiva	Local people	...	...	...
	Gopastami	Cattle show	Marwari Community	...	...	...
	Mahabir Jayanti	Worshiping of Saint Mahabir	Jayanti Committee	...	...	...

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during 1983-84 as Reported by Persons Belonging to Different Occupational Category

occupational category (N.C.O. 1 digit)						
Cat-1			Cat-3			
Took active part	Witnessed only	Made financial contribution	Took active part	Witnessed only	Made financial contribution	Neighbourhood
8	9	10	11	12	13	1
...	1	1	...	1	1	Namasudrapara
...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	3	3	...	1	1	Subhaspally
2	...	2	...	...	...	Beparipatty
2	...	2	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	1	Rajbangshipara
...	2	2	...	...	...	Bazar Area
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	

TABLE

Particulars of Cultural, Religious and Social Activities Inside the Neighbourhood

Neighbourhood	Cultural, religious or social activity			Number of interviewees belonging to Cat-4		
	Name	Description	Performer	Took active part	Witnessed only	Made financial contribution
1	2	3	4	14	15	16
Namasudrapara	Kali Puja	Worshiping of Goddess Kali	Local people	...	3	3
	Annual meeting of Dhubri District Fishermen Co-operative Society	Annual meeting	Fishermen Co-operative Society	...	...	...
Subhaspally	Durga Puja	Worshiping of Goddess Durga	Puja Committee	1	5	5
Beparipatty	Id-Ul-Fiter	Mass prayer	Muslim Community	7	...	7
	Id-Uz-Zaha	Mass prayer	Muslim Community	7	...	7
Rajbangshipara	Durga Puja	Worshiping of Goddess Durga	Local people	...	...	...
Bazar Area	Durga Puja	Worshiping of Goddess Durga	Puja Committee	5	5	5
	Holi	Holi festival	Local people	5	5	5
	Shiva-Ratri	Worshiping of Lord Shiva	Local people	...	5	5
	Gopastami	Cattle show	Marwari Community	5	5	5
	Mahabir Jayanti	Worshiping of Saint Mahabir	Jayanti Committee	5	5	5

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during 1983-84 as Reported by Persons Belonging to Different Occupational Category

occupational category (N.C.O. 1 digit)

Cat-6			Cat-7			
Took active part	Witnessed only	Made financial contribution	Took active part	Witnessed only	Made financial contribution	Neighbourhood
17	18	19	20	21	22	1
1	2	2	...	1	1	Namasudrapara
...	...	...	1	1	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	Subhaspally
...	...	...	...	...	...	Beparipatty
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	1	...	...	...	Rajbangshipara
...	...	...	...	...	...	Bazar Area
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	

TABLE

Particulars of Cultural, Religious and Social Activities Inside the Neighbourhood

Neighbourhood	Cultural, religious or social activity			Number of interviewees belonging to Cat-8		
	Name	Description	Performer	Took active part	Witnessed only	Made financial contribution
1	2	3	4	23	24	25
Namasudrapara	Kali Puja	Worshiping of Goddess Kali	Local people	...	1	1
	Annual meeting of Dhubri District Fishermen Co-operative Society	Annual meeting	Fishermen Co-operative Society	...	...	...
Subhaspally	Durga Puja	Worshiping of Goddess Durga	Puja Committee	...	...	...
Beparipatty	Id-Ul-Fiter	Mass prayer	Muslim Community	...	...	...
	Id-Uz-Zaha	Mass prayer	Muslim Community	...	...	...
Rajbangshipara	Durga Puja	Worshiping of Goddess Durga	Local people	...	...	...
Bazar Area	Durga Puja	Worshiping of Goddess Durga	Puja Committee	...	...	...
	Holi	Holi festival	Local people	...	...	...
	Shiva-Ratri	Worshiping of Lord Shiva	Local people	...	...	...
	Gopastami	Cattle show	Marwari Community	...	...	...
	Mahabir Jayanti	Worshiping of Saint Mahabir	Jayanti Committee	...	...	...

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during 1983-84 as Reported by Persons Belonging to Different Occupational Category

occupational category (N.C.O. 1 digit)

Cat-9			Non-worker			
Took active part	Witnessed only	Made financial contribution	Took active part	Witnessed only	Made financial contribution	Neighbourhood
26	27	28	29	30	31	1
...	1	1	...	...	...	Namasudrapara
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	1	Subhaspally
...	..	...	1	...	1	Beparipatty
...	...	...	1	...	1	
...	1	1	...	4	4	Rajbangshipara
...	...	...	...	...	...	Bazar Area
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	

TABLE

Particulars of Cultural, Religious and Social Activities Inside the Neighbourhood during

Neighbourhood	Cultural, religious or social activity			Number of interviewees belonging to Illiterate		
	Name	Description	Performer	Took active part	Witnessed only	Made financial contribution
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Namasudrapara	Kali Puja	Worshiping of Goddess Kali	Local people	...	...	...
	Annual meeting of Dhubri District Fishermen Co-operative Society	Annual meeting	Fishermen co-operative society	...	...	...
Subhaspally	Durga Puja	Worshiping of Goddess Durga	Puja committee	...	...	...
Beparipatty	Id-Ul-Fiter	Mass prayer	Muslim community	1	...	1
	Id-Uz-Zaha	Mass prayer	Muslim community	1	...	1
Rajbangshipara	Durga Puja	Worshiping of Goddess Durga	Local people	...	...	...
Bazar Area	Durga Puja	Worshiping of Goddess Durga	Puja committee	...	...	...
	Holi	Holi Festival	Local people	...	...	...
	Shivaratri	Worshiping of Lord Shiva	Local people	...	...	...
	Gopastami	Cattle show	Marwari community	...	...	...
	Mahabir Jayanti	Worshiping of Saint Mahabir	Jayanti committee	...	...	...

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1983-84 as Reported by Persons Belonging to Different Educational Levels

different educational levels

Literate and educated upto matric standard			Matric and above			
Took active part	Witnessed only	Made financial contribution	Took active part	Witnessed only	Made financial contribution	Neighbourhood
8	9	10	11	12	13	1
1	10	10	...	...	...	Namasudrapara
1	1	1	...	...	...	
...	5	5	3	5	5	Subhaspally
7	...	7	2	...	2	Beparipatty
7	...	7	2	...	2	
...	6	6	1	4	4	Rajbangshipara
3	3	3	2	2	2	Bazar Area
3	3	3	2	2	2	
...	3	3	...	2	2	
3	3	3	2	2	2	
2	2	2	3	3	3	

TABLE

Particulars of Cultural, Religious and Social Activities Inside the Neighbourhood

Neighbourhood	Cultural, religious or social activity			Number of interviewees		
				Below 20		
	Name	Description	Performer	Took active part	Witnessed only	Made financial contribution
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Namasudrapara	Kali Puja	Worshiping of Goddess Kali	Local people	...	...	...
	Annual meeting of Dhubri District Fishermen Co-operative Society	Annual meeting	Fisherman Co-operative Society	...	...	...
Subhaspally	Durga Puja	Worshiping of Goddess Durga	Puja Committee	...	...	...
Beparipatty	Id-Ul-Fiter	Mass Prayer	Muslim Community	...	...	...
	Id-Uz-Zaha	Mass Prayer	Muslim Community	...	...	...
Rajbangshipara	Durga Puja	Worshiping of Goddess Durga	Local people	...	...	...
Bazar Area	Durga Puja	Worshiping of Goddess Durga	Puja Committee	...	...	...
	Holi	Holi Festival	Local people	...	...	...
	Shivaratri	Worshiping of Lord Shiva	Local people	...	...	...
	Gopastami	Cattle show	Marwari Community	...	...	...
	Mahabir Jayanti	Worshiping of Saint Mahabir	Jayanti Committee	...	...	...

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during 1983-84 as Reported by Persons Belonging to Different Age-groups

belonging to different age-groups

20—34			35—59			60+			
Took active part	Witnessed only	Made financial contribution	Took active part	Witnessed only	Made financial contribution	Look active part	Witnessed only	Made financial contribution	Remarks
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	1	1	1	8	8	...	1	1	All are male
...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	
...	...	...	3	9	9	...	1	1	All are male
...	...	...	6	...	6	4	...	4	All are male
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	Female 1	Female 1	...	Male 4 Female 1	Male 4 Female 1	Male 1	Male 4	Male 4	
...	...	...	3	3	3	2	2	2	All are male
...	...	...	3	3	3	2	2	2	
...	...	...	...	3	3	...	2	2	
...	...	...	3	3	3	2	2	2	
1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	

TABLE

Particulars of Cultural, Religious and Social Activities Outside the Neighbourhood during

Neighbourhood	Cultural, religious or social activity			Number of households: Hinduism: Participated: Took active part	Participated: Witnessed only	Made financial contribution
	Name	Description	Performer			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Namasudrapara	Durga Puja	Worshiping of Goddess Durga	Town puja committee	...	Jhalo-Malo—2 Namasudra—8	Jhalo-Malo—2 Namasudra—8
	Shiva-Ratri	Worshiping of Lord Shiva	Local people of Bazar Area	...	Jhalo-Malo—2 Namasudra—8	...
	Bohag Bihu	Cultural function	Town people	...	Jhalo-Malo—2 Namasudra—8	Jhalo-Malo—2 Namasudra—8
	Tithi of Sankardev	Recitation of devotional songs	Town people	Namasudra—1	Jhalo-Malo—2 Namasudra—8	Jhalo-Malo—2 Namasudra—8
	Tithi of Madhabdev	Recitation of devotional songs	Town people	Namasudra—1	Jhalo-Malo—2 Namasudra—8	Jhalo-Malo—2 Namasudra—8
Subhaspally	Kali Puja	Worshiping of Goddess Kali	Local people of Namasudra	Kayastha—1	Brahmin—3 Kayastha—6 Sutradhar—1	Brahmin—3 Kayastha—6 Sutradhar—1
	Bohag Bihu	Bihu Festival	Town people	Kayastha—1	Brahmin—3 Kayastha—6 Sutradhar—1	Brahmin—3 Kayastha—6 Sutradhar—1
	Rabindra Jayanti	Cultural and Literary discussion	Bengali community of town	Kayastha—1	Brahmin—3 Kayastha—6 Sutradhar—1	Brahmin—3 Kayastha—6 Sutradhar—1
	Netaji's Brith Day	Cultural and Literary discussion	Bengali community of town	Kayastha—1	Brahmin—3 Kayastha—6 Sutradhar—1	Brahmin—3 Kayastha—6 Sutradhar—1
Beparipatty	Bohag Bihu	Cultural function	Town people	...	...	...
	Cultural show	Cultural show	Town people	...	...	...

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1983-84 as Reported by Persons Belonging to Different Religion, Caste/Tribe

belonging to religion

Islam			Jainism			
Participated			Participated			
Took active part	Witnessed only	Made financial contribution	Took active part	Witnessed only	Made financial contribution	Neighbourhood
8	9	10	11	12	13	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	Namasudrapara
...	...	...	...	...	...	Subhaspally
Muslim—1	Muslim—10	Muslim—10	...	...	...	Beparipatty
Muslim—1	Muslim—10	Muslim—10	...	...	...	

TABLE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rajbangshipara	Bohag Bihu	Cultural function	Town people	Rajbangshi—1	Brahmin – 3 Kayastha—2 Rajbangshi—5	Brahmin—3 Kayastha—2 Rajbangshi—5
	Lakshmi Puja	Worshiping of Goddess Lakshmi	Town people	...	Brahmin—3 Kayastha—2 Rajbangshi—5	Brahmin—3 Kayastha—2 Rajbangshi—5
	Tithi of Sankardev	Recitation of devotional songs	Town people	Rajbangshi—1	Brahmin—3 Kayastha—2 Rajbangshi—5	Brahmin—3 Kayastha—2 Rajbangshi—5
	Tithi of Madhabdev	Recitation of devotional songs	Town people	Rajbangshi—1	Brahmin—3 Kayastha—2 Rajbangshi—5	Brahmin—3 Kayastha—2 Rajbangshi—5
Bazar Area	Bohag Bihu	Bihu Festival	Town people	Marwari—2	Marwari—5	Marwari—5
	Durga Puja	Worshiping of Goddess Durga	Town puja committee	Marwari—2	Marwari—5	Marwari—5
	Cultural show	Cultural show	Town people	Marwari—2	Marwari—5	Marwari—5

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8	9	10	11	12	13	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	Rajbangshipara
...	...	...	...	Jain—5	Jain—5	Bazar Area
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	Jain 1	Jain—5	Jain—5	

TABLE

Particulars of Cultural, Religious and Social Activities Outside the Neighbourhood

Neighbourhood	Cultural, religious or social activity			Number of Cat-0		
	Name	Description	Performer	Took active part	Witnessed only	Made financial contribution
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Namasudrapara	Durga Puja	Worshiping of Goddess Durga	Town Puja Committee	...	...	...
	Shivaratri	Worshiping of Lord Shiva	People of Bazar Area	...	...	...
	Bohag Bihu	Cultural function	Town people	...	...	...
	Tithi of Sankardev	Recitation of devotional songs	Town people	...	...	...
	Tithi of Madhab-dev	Recitation of devotional songs	Town people	...	...	...
Subhaspally	Kali Puja	Worshiping of Goddess Kali	People of Nama-sudrapara	...	...	...
	Bohag Bihu	Bihu festival	Town people	...	...	...
	Rabindra Jayanti	Cultural and literary discussion	Bengali Community of Town	...	...	...
	Netaji's Birthday	Cultural and literary discussion	Bengali Community of Town	...	...	...
Beparipatty	Bohag Bihu	Cultural function	Town people	...	...	...
	Cultural show	Cultural show	Town people	...	...	...
Rajbangshipara	Bohag Bihu	Cultural function	Town people	1	1	1
	Lakshmi Puja	Worshiping of Goddess Lakshmi	Town people	...	1	1
	Tithi of Sankardev	Recitation of devotional songs	Town people	1	1	1
	Tithi of Madhab-dev	Recitation of devotional songs	Town people	1	1	1
Bazar Area	Bohag Bihu	Bihu festival	Town people	...	...	...
	Durga Puja	Worshiping of Goddess Durga	Town Puja Committee	...	...	...
	Cultural show	Cultural show	Town people	...	...	...

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during 1983-84 as Reported by Persons Belonging to Different Occupational Category

interviewees belonging to occupational category (N.C.O. 1 digit)											
Cat-1			Cat-3			Cat-4			Cat-6		
Took active part	Witnessed only	Made financial contribution	Took active part	Witnessed only	Made financial contribution	Took active part	Witnessed only	Made financial contribution	Took active part	Witnessed only	Made financial contribution
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
...	1	1	...	1	1	...	3	3	...	2	2
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	2	...
...	1	1	...	1	1	...	3	3	...	2	2
1	1	1	...	1	1	...	3	3	...	2	2
1	1	1	...	1	1	...	3	3	...	2	2
...	3	3	...	1	1	...	5	5	...	...	...
1	3	3	...	1	1	...	5	5	...	...	...
1	3	3	...	1	1	...	5	5	...	...	...
1	3	3	...	1	1	...	5	5	...	...	...
1	2	2	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...
1	2	2	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...
...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	10	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	5	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	10	10	...	...	...

TABLE

Particulars of Cultural, Religious and Social Activities Outside the Neighbourhood

Neighbourhood	Cultural, religious or social activity			Number of Cat-7		
	Name	Description	Performer	Took active part	Witnessed only	Made financial contribution
1	2	3	4	20	21	22
Namasudrapara	Durga Puja	Worshiping of Goddess Durga	Town Puja Committee	...	1	1
	Shivaratri	Worshiping of Lord Shiva	People of Bazar Area	...	1	...
	Bohag Bihu	Cultural function	Town people	...	1	1
	Tithi of Sankardev	Recitation of devotional songs	Town people	...	1	1
	Tithi of Madhabdev	Recitation of devotional songs	Town people	...	1	1
Subhaspally	Kali Puja	Worshiping of Goddess Kali	People of Namasudrapara	...	...	...
	Bohag Bihu	Bihu festival	Town people	...	...	...
	Rabindra Jayanti	Cultural and literary discussion	Bengali Community of Town	...	...	...
	Netaji's Birthday	Cultural and literary discussion	Bengali Community of Town	...	...	...
Beparipatty	Bohag Bihu	Cultural function	Town people	...	...	...
	Cultural show	Cultural show	Town people	...	...	...
Rajbangshipara	Bohag Bihu	Cultural function	Town people	...	...	...
	Lakshmi Puja	Worshiping of Goddes Lakshmi	Town people	...	...	...
	Tithi of Sankardev	Recitation of devotional songs	Town people	...	...	...
	Tithi of Madhabdev	Recitation of devotional songs	Town people	...	...	...
Bazar Area	Bohag Bihu	Bihu festival	Town people	...	...	...
	Durga Puja	Worshiping of Goddess Durga	Town Puja Committee	...	...	...
	Cultural show	Cultural show	Town people	...	...	...

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during 1983-84 as Reported by Persons Belonging to Different Occupational Category

interviewees belonging to occupational category (N.C.O. 1 digit)								
Cat-8			Cat-9			Non-worker		
Took active part	Witnessed only	Made financial contribution	Took active part	Witnessed only	Made financial contribution	Took active part	Witnessed only	Made financial contribution
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	4	4
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	4	4
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	4	4
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	4	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE

Particulars of Cultural, Religious and Social Activities Outside the Neighbourhood

Neighbourhood	Cultural, religious or social activity			Number of interviewees: Illiterate		
	Name	Description	Performer	Took active part	Witnessed only	Made financial contribution
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Namasudrapara	Durga Puja	Worshiping of Goddess Durga	Town Puja Committee	...	...	...
	Shivaratri	Worshiping of Lord Shiva	Local people of Bazar Area	...	...	...
	Bohag Bihu	Cultural function	Town people	...	...	...
	Tithi of Sankardev	Recitation and devotional songs	Town people	...	...	...
	Tithi of Madhabdev	Recitation and devotional songs	Town people	...	...	...
Subhaspally	Kali Puja	Worshiping of Goddess Kali	Local people of Namasudrapara	...	...	...
	Bohag Bihu	Bihu festival	Town people	...	...	...
	Rabindra Jayanti	Cultural and literary discussion	Bengali Community of Town	...	...	...
	Netaji's Birth day	Cultural and literary discussion	Bengali Community of Town	...	...	...
Bcparipatty	Bohag Bihu	Cultural function	Town people	...	1	1
	Cultural show	Cultural show	Town people	...	1	1
Rajbangshipara	Bohag Bihu	Cultural function	Town people	...	...	...
	Lakshmi Puja	Worshiping of Goddess Lakshmi	Town people	...	...	...
	Tithi of Sankar dev	Recitation and devotional songs	Town people	...	...	...
	Tithi of Madhabdev	Recitation and devotional songs	Town people	...	...	...
Bazar Area	Bohag Bihu	Bihu festival	Town people	...	...	...
	Durga Puja	Worshiping of Goddess Durga	Town Puja Committee	...	...	...
	Cultural show	Cultural show	Town people	...	...	...

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during 1983-84 as Reported by Persons Belonging to Different Educational Levels

belonging to different educational level						
Literate and educated upto matric standard			Matric and above			
Took active part	Witnessed only	Made financial contribution	Took active part	Witnessed only	Made financial contribution	Neighbourhood
8	9	10	11	12	13	1
...	10	10	...	...	...	Namasudrapara
...	10	...	...	...	...	
...	10	10	...	...	...	
1	10	10	...	...	...	
1	10	10	...	...	...	
...	5	5	...	5	5	Subhaspally
...	5	5	1	5	5	
...	5	5	1	5	5	
...	5	5	1	5	5	
...	7	7	1	2	2	Beparipatty
...	7	7	1	2	2	
...	6	6	1	4	4	Rajbangshipara
...	6	6	...	4	4	
...	6	6	1	4	4	
...	6	6	1	4	4	
1	5	5	1	5	5	Bazar Area
1	3	3	1	2	2	
...	5	5	2	5	5	

TABLE

Particulars of Cultural, Religious and Social Activities Outside the Neighbourhood

Neighbourhood	Cultural, religious or social activity			Number of interviewees		
				Below 20		
	Name	Description	Performer	Took active part	Witnessed only	Made financial contribution
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Namasudrapara	Durga Puja	Worshiping of Goddess Durga	Town Puja Committee	...	...	1
	Shivaratri	Worshiping of Lord Shiva	Local people of Bazar Area	...	...	...
	Bohag Bihu	Cultural function	Town people	...	...	...
	Tithi of Sankardev	Recitation and devotional songs	Town people	...	...	...
	Tithi of Madhabdev	Recitation and devotional songs	Town people	...	...	...
Subhaspally	Kali Puja	Worshiping of Goddess Kali	Local people of Namasudrapara	...	...	...
	Bohag Bihu	Bihu Festival	Town people	...	...	...
	Rabindra Jayanti	Cultural and literary discussion	Bengali community of town	...	...	...
	Netaji's Birthday	Cultural and literary discussion	Bengali community of town	...	...	...
Beparipatty	Bohag Bihu	Cultural function	Town people	...	...	...
	Cultural show	Cultural show	Town people	...	...	...
Rajbangshipara	Bohag Bihu	Cultural function	Town people	...	...	...
	Lakshmi Puja	Worshiping of Goddess Lakshmi	Town people	...	...	...
	Tithi of Sankardev	Recitation and devotional songs	Town people	...	...	...
	Tithi of Madhabdev	Recitation and devotional songs	Town people	...	...	...
Bazar Area	Bohag Bihu	Bihu Festival	Town people	...	...	...
	Durga Puja	Worshiping of Goddess Durga	Town Puja Committee	...	...	...
	Cultural show	Cultural show	Town people	...	...	...

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during 1983-84 as Reported by Persons Belonging to Different Age-groups

belonging to different age-groups

20—34			35—59			60+			
Took active part	Witnessed only	Made financial contribution	Took active part	Witnessed only	Made financial contribution	Took active part	Witnessed only	Made financial contribution	Remarks
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	1	1	...	8	8	...	1	1	All are male
...	1	...	...	8	...	...	1	...	
...	1	1	...	8	8	...	1	1	
...	1	1	1	8	8	...	1	1	
...	1	1	1	8	8	...	1	1	
...	...	...	...	9	9	...	1	1	All are male
...	...	...	1	9	9	...	1	1	
...	...	...	1	9	9	...	1	1	
...	...	...	1	9	9	...	1	1	
...	...	...	1	6	6	...	4	4	All are male
...	...	...	1	6	6	...	4	4	
...	Female 1	Female 1	...	Male 4 Female 1	Male 4 Female 1	Male 1 ...	Male 4	Male 4	
...	Female 1	Female 1	...	Male 4 Female 1	Male 4 Female 1		Male 4	Male 4	
...	Female 1	Female 1	...	Male 4 Female 1	Male 4 Female 1	Male 1	Male 4	Male 4	
...	Female 1	Female 1	...	Male 4 Female 1	Male 4 Female 1	Male 1	Male 4	Male 4	
...	1	1	1	5	5	1	4	4	All are male
...	...	...	1	3	3	1	2	2	
1	1	1	1	5	5	1	4	4	

TABLE 126

Purchase of Commodities In and Outside the Different Neighbourhoods

Neighbourhood	Total number of interviewees	Number purchasing commodities			
		Within neighbourhood	Outside neighbourhood	Outside town in metropolitan centre or other town to which the referrent town is satellite or suburb	Others (Calcutta city)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Namasudrapara	10	...	10	3	...
Subhaspally	10	10	10	4	1
Beparipatty	10	...	10	6	...
Rajbangshipara	10	...	10	1	1
Bazar Area	10	10	7	10	4

TABLE 127

Purchase of Commodities In and Outside Neighbourhood by Occupation of Interviewees

Occupational category (N.C.O. 1 digit)	Total number of interviewees	Number purchasing commodities			
		Within neighbourhood	Outside neighbourhood	Outside town in metropolitan centre or other town to which the referrent town is satellite or suburb	Others (Calcutta city)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Cat—0	1	...	1	1	1
Cat—1	8	3	8	...	...
Cat—3	3	1	3	...	...
Cat—4	25	15	22	23	5
Cat—6	3	...	3	...	...
Cat—7	1	...	1	...	...
Cat—8	1	...	1	...	...
Cat—9	2	...	2	...	...
Non-worker	6	1	6	...	...

TABLE

Educational Facility and its Enjoyment In and

Territorial unit under consideration	Number of neighbourhoods/other units	Institution for Primary education: Number of neighbourhoods other units where institution exists	Number of households requiring the institutional facility	Number of households availing of the facility in the referrent territorial unit	Number of households availing of the facility other-wise (describe in remarks column)	Institution for Secondary: Number of neighbourhoods/other units where institution exists	Number of households requiring the institutional facility
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Namasudrapara	1	Town	7	...	7	Town	4
Subhaspally	1	1	7	7	...	1	7
Beparipatty	1	Town	6	...	6	Town	1
Rajbangshipara	1	Town	5	...	5	Town	7
Bazar Area	1	Town	7	...	7	Town	7

TABLE

Medical Facility and its Enjoyment

Territorial unit under consideration	Number of neighbourhoods/other units	Homeopathic facility: Number of neighbourhoods/other units where homeopathic facility exists	Number of households requiring the homeopathic facility	Number of households availing of the facility in the referrent territorial unit	Number of households availing of the facility other-wise (describe in remarks column)	Medical Allopathic: Number of neighbourhoods/other units where allopathic facility exists	Number of households requiring the allopathic facility
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Namasudrapara	1	Town	10	...	10	Town	10
Subhashpally	1	1	10	10	10	Town	10
Beparipatty	1	Town	10	...	10	Town	10
Rajbangshipara	1	Town	10	...	10	1	10
Bazar Area	1	1	10	10	10	Town	10

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Outside Neighbourhood by Level of Education

education						
education			Degree level			
Number of households availing of the facility in the referrent territorial unit	Number of households availing of the facility other-wise (describe in remarks column)	Number of neighbourhoods/other units where institution exists	Number of households requiring the institutional facility	Number of households availing of the facility in the referrent territorial unit	Number of households availing of the facility other-wise (describe in remarks column)	Remarks
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
...	4	Town	...	...	...	No. of household shown in 6, 10 are availing the facility in Gauripur and Dhubri town and households in column 14 are availing the same in Dhubri town and Guwahati city.
6	1	Town	3	...	3	
...	1	Town	1	...	1	
...	7	Town	4	...	4	
...	7	Town	5	...	5	

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In and Outside Neighbourhood

facilities						
facility		Ayurbedic facility				
Number of households availing of the facility in the referrent territorial unit	Number of households availing of the facility other-wise (describe in remarks column)	Number of neighbourhoods/other units where ayurbedic facility exists	Number of households requiring the ayurbedic facility	Number of households availing of the facility in the referrent territorial unit	Number of households availing of the facility other-wise (describe in remarks column)	Remarks
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
...	10	Town	...	...	...	No. of households, shown in column 6 and 10 are availing the facility in the town and nearby town, Dhubri also.
...	10	Town	...	...	...	
...	10	Town	...	...	...	
10	10	Town	...	...	...	
...	10	1	...	...	...	

TABLE

Recreational Facility and its Enjoyment

Territorial unit under consideration	Number of neighbourhoods/ other units	Recreational: Play ground facility: Number of neighbourhoods/ other units whether the play ground exists	Play ground facility: Number of households requiring the play ground facility	Play ground facility: Number of households availing of the facility in the referrent territorial unit	Play ground facility: Number of households availing of the facility otherwise (describe in remarks column)	Recreational: Club: Number of neighbourhoods/other units whether the club exists	Club: Number of households requiring the club ground facility
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Namasudrapara	1	Town	10	...	10	Town	6
Subhaspally	1	Town	10	...	10	1	10
Beparipatty	1	Town	10	...	10	Town	5
Rajbangshipara	1	Town	10	...	10	Town	4
Bazar Area	1	Town	10	...	10	1	10

Territorial unit under consideration	Recreational: Theatre hall: Number of neighbourhoods/ other units whether the theatre hall exists	Theatre hall: Number of households requiring the theatre hall facility	Theatre hall: Number of households availing of the facility in the referrent territorial unit	Theatre hall: Number of households availing of the facility otherwise (describe in remarks column)	Recreational: Library: Number of neighbourhoods/ other units whether the library exists	Library: Number of households requiring the library facility
1	15	16	17	18	19	20
Namasudrapara	...	...	...	...	Town	5
Subhaspally	...	...	...	...	1	10
Beparipatty	...	...	...	...	Town	6
Rajbangshipara	...	...	...	...	Town	4
Bazar Area	...	...	...	...	1	8

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In and Outside Neighbourhood

facilities						
facility		Cinema facility				
Number of households availing of the facility in the referrent territorial unit	Number of households availing of the facility otherwise (describe in remarks column)	Number of neighbourhoods/ other units whether the cinema hall exists	Number of households requiring the cinema hall facility	Number of households availing of the facility in the referrent territorial unit	Number of households availing of the facility otherwise (describe in remarks column)	Territorial unit under consideration
9	10	11	12	13	14	1
...	6	Town	10	...	10	Namasudrapara
10	3	Town	10	...	10	Subhaspally
...	5	Town	10	...	10	Beparipatty
...	4	Town	10	...	10	Rajbangshipara
10	...	1	10	10	10	Bazar Area

facilities						
Library		Children park				
Number of households availing of the facility in the referrent territorial unit	Number of households availing of the facility other-wise (describe in remarks column)	Number of neighbourhoods/other units whether the children park exists	Number of households requiring the children-park facility	Number of households availing of the facility in the referrent territorial unit	Number of households availing of the facility otherwise (describe in remarks column)	Remarks
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
...	5	Town	4	...	4	No. of households shown in column No. 6, 10, 14, 18, 22 and 26 are availing the facilities in the town and nearby Dhubri town also.
10	4	Town	7	...	7	
...	6	Town	3	...	3	
...	4	Town	4	...	4	
8	...	1	6	6	...	

TABLE

Particulars of Five Most Respected

Neighbourhood	Name of the person	Sex	Caste/Community	Education	Occupation
1	2	3	4	5	6
Namasudrapara	1. Chand Krisore Sarkar	Male	Namasudra (S.C.)	Literate	Fishing
	2. Bisewar Sarkar	Male	Namasudra (S.C.)	Literate	Business
	3. Panchanon Sarkar	Male	Namasudra (S.C.)	IX	Petitions writer
	4. Deben Sarkar	Male	Namasudra (S.C.)	VIII	Rtd. person
	5. Kshiroda Sarkar	Male	Namasudra (S.C.)	IV	Supervisor of bidi factory
Subhaspally	1. Prabhat Dutta	Male	Kayastha	Matric	Business
	2. Sachindra Saha	Male	Kayastha	B.A.	L.I.C. agent
	3. Budheswar Sen	Male	Kayastha	Matric	Business
	4. Raicharan Karmakar	Male	Kayastha	Literate	Goldsmithy
	5. Madan Mohan Seal	Male	Napit	VII	Business
Beparipatty	1. Jamaluddin Ahmed	Male	Muslim	M.A.	Rtd. D.C.
	2. Md. Razak	Male	Muslim	Matric	L.P. teacher
	3. Md. Ibrahim	Male	Muslim	Matric	Business
	4. Hazi Abdur Rahman	Male	Muslim	IX	Religious worker
	5. Md. Ali	Male	Muslim	IX	Cultivator
Rajbangshipara	1. Kamakhya Rai	Male	Rajbangshi	L.M.P.	Medical practitioner
	2. Alakesh Baruah	Male	Kayastha	M.A.	Professor
	3. Budu Baruah	Male	Kayastha	Matric	Business
	4. Deben Rai	Male	Rajbangshi	IX	Cultivator
	5. Syamal Rai	Male	Rajbangshi	B.A.	H.E. Headmaster
Bazar Area	1. Sagarmal Sevasaria	Male	Marwari (Hindu)	IX	Rtd. person
	2. Nandalal	Male	Marwari (Hindu)	I.A.	Business
	3. Kanailal Jain	Male	Marwari (Jain)	Matric	Business
	4. Prakash Jain	Male	Marwari (Jain)	Matric	Business
	5. Malchand Chajer	Male	Marwari (Jain)	B.A.	Business

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Persons in the Neighbourhood

Number of persons by Caste/Tribe naming person at column 2 as most respectable								
Namasudra (S.C.)	Jhalo, Malo or Jhalo-Malo (S.C.)	Brahmin	Kayastha	Sutradhar (S.C.)	Muslim	Rajbangshi	Marwari (Hindu)	Marwari (Jain)
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	6	1	...	.	...	...
..	..	..	.	...	10	...	..	...
...	...	3	2	...	...	5	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5

TABLE

Particulars of Five Most Respected

Neighbourhood	Name of the person	Sex	Caste/Community	Education	Occupation	Number of: Unskilled manual	Number of: Skilled manual
1	2	3	4	5	6	16	17
Namasudrapara	1. Chand Krisore Sarkar	Male	Namasudra (S.C.)	Literate	Fishing	3	2
	2. Bisewar Sarkar	Male	Namasudra (S.C,)	Literate	Business		
	3. Panchanon Sarkar	Male	Namasudra (S.C.)	IX	Petitions writer		
	4. Deben Sarkar	Male	Namasudra (S.C.)	VIII	Rtd. person		
	5. Kshiroda Sarkar	Male	Namasudra (S.C.)	IV	Supervisor of bidi factory		
Subhaspally	1. Prabhat Dutta	Male	Kayastha	Matric	Business	1	...
	2. Sachindra Saha	Male	Kayastha	B.A.	L.I.C. agent		
	3. Budheswar Sen	Male	Kayastha	Matric	Business		
	4. Raicharan Karmakar	Male	Kayastha	Literate	Goldsmithy		
	5. Madan Mohan Seal	Male	Napit	VII	Business		
Beparipatty	1. Jamaluddin Ahmed	Male	Muslim	M.A.	Rtd. D.C.	...	...
	2. Md. Razak	Male	Muslim	Matric	L.P. teacher		
	3. Md. Ibrahim	Male	Muslim	Matric	Business		
	4. Hazi Abdur Rahman	Male	Muslim	IX	Religious worker		
	5. Md. Ali	Male	Muslim	IX	Cultivator		
Rajbangshipara	1. Kamakhya Rai	Male	Rajbangshi	L.M.P.	Medical practitioner	...	1
	2. Alakesh Baruah	Male	Kayastha	M.A.	Professor		
	3. Budu Baruah	Male	Kayastha	Matric	Business		
	4. Deben Rai	Male	Rajbangshi	IX	Cultivator		
	5. Syamal Rai	Male	Rajbangshi	B.A.	H.E. Headmaster		
Bazar Area	1. Sagarmal Sevasaria	Male	Marwari (Hindu)	IX	Rtd. person	...	...
	2. Nandalal	Male	Marwari (Hindu)	I.A.	Business		
	3. Kanailal Jain	Male	Marwari (Jain)	Matric	Business		
	4. Prakash Jain	Male	Marwari (Jain)	Matric	Business		
	5. Malchand Chajer	Male	Marwari (Jain)	B.A.	Business		

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Persons in the Neighbourhood

persons by occupational category naming person at column 2 as most respectable

Lowest professional and administrative	Small business and supervisory manual	Highly skilled and supervisory manual	Intermediate professional	Medium business	Higher professional and salaried post	Cultivators	Pensioners and retired personnels	Dependent	Household duties
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
1	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
1	...	...	2	...	1	1	2	...	2
...	4	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE

Particulars of Five Most Respected

Neighbourhood	Name of the person	Sex	Caste/Community	Education	Occupation
1	2	3	4	5	6
Namasudrapara	1. Chand Krisore Sarkar	Male	Namasudra (S.C.)	Literate	Fishing
	2. Bisewar Sarkar	Male	Namasudra (S.C.)	Literate	Business
	3. Panchanon Sarkar	Male	Namasudra (S.C.)	IX	Petitions writer
	4. Deben Sarkar	Male	Namasudra (S.C.)	VIII	Rtd. person
	5. Kshiroda Sarkar	Male	Namasudra (S.C.)	IV	Supervisor of bidi factory
Subhaspally	1. Prabhat Dutta	Male	Kayastha	Matric	Business
	2. Sachindra Saha	Male	Kayastha	B.A.	L.I.C. agent
	3. Budheswar Sen	Male	Kayastha	Matric	Business
	4. Raicharan Karmakar	Male	Kayastha	Literate	Goldsmithy
	5. Madan Mohan Seal	Male	Napit	VII	Business
Beparipatty	1. Jamaluddin Ahmed	Male	Muslim	M.A.	Rtd. D.C.
	2. Md. Razak	Male	Muslim	Matric	L.P. teacher
	3. Md. Ibrahim	Male	Muslim	Matric	Business
	4. Hazi Abdur Rahman	Male	Muslim	IX	Religious worker
	5. Md. Ali	Male	Muslim	IX	Cultivator
Rajbangshipara	1. Kamakhya Rai	Male	Rajbangshi	L.M.P.	Medical practitioner
	2. Alakesh Baruah	Male	Kayastha	M.A.	Professor
	3. Budu Baruah	Male	Kayastha	Matric	Business
	4. Deben Rai	Male	Rajbangshi	IX	Cultivator
	5. Syamal Rai	Male	Rajbangshi	B.A.	H.E. Headmaster
Bazar Area	1. Sagarmal Sevasaria	Male	Marwari (Hindu)	IX	Rtd. person
	2. Nandalal	Male	Marwari (Hindu)	I.A.	Business
	3. Kanailal Jain	Male	Marwari (Jain)	Matric	Business
	4. Prakash Jain	Male	Marwari (Jain)	Matric	Business
	5. Malchand Chajer	Male	Marwari (Jain)	B.A.	Business

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Persons in the Neighbourhood

Number of persons by educational level naming person at column 2 as most respectable			Number of persons by sex naming person at column 2 as most respectable	
Illiterate	Litrate without and upto matric standard	Matric and above	Male	Female
28	29	30	31	32
...	10	...	10	...
...	5	5	10	...
1	7	2	10	...
...	6	4	8	
...	5	5	10	...

TABLE

Particulars of Five Most Influential

Neighbourhood	Name of the person	Sex	Caste	Education	Occupation
1	2	3	4	5	6
Namasudrapara	1. Tulsi Sarkar	Male	Namasudra (S.C.)	VI	Driver
	2. Moti Das	Male	Namasudra (S.C.)	IV	Govt. service
	3. Sachimohan Sarkar	Male	Namasudra (S.C.)	VIII	Fish catching
	4. Radhamohan Sarkar	Male	Namasudra (S.C.)	VI	Fish catching
	5. Chandra Kisore Biswas	Male	Namasudra (S.C.)	VIII	Govt. service
Subhaspally	1. Jiban Paramanik	Male	Kayastha	B.A.	Teacher
	2. Haradhan Paul	Male	Kayastha	IX	Business
	3. Prabhat Dutta	Male	Kayastha	Matric	Business
	4. Budheswar Sen	Male	Kayastha	Matric	Business
	5. Sachindra Saha	Male	Kayastha	B.A.	L.I.C. agent
Beparipatty	1. Jamaluddin Ahmed	Male	Muslim	M.A.	Rtd. person
	2. Brijmohan Jain	Male	Jain	Matric	Business
	3. Abdul Kayem	Male	Muslim	Matric	Religious worker
	4. Mazid Bepari	Male	Muslim	IX	Business
	5. Ibrahim Ali	Male	Muslim	Matric	Business
Rajbangshipara	1. Kamakhya Rai	Male	Rajbangshi	L.M.P.	Medical profession
	2. Alakesh Baruah	Male	Kayastha	M.A.	Professor
	3. Indrabhusan Chakraborty	Male	Brahmin	IX	Religious worker
	4. Girindra Dutta	Male	Kayastha	L.P.	Business
	5. Subal Sarkar	Male	Kayastha	B.A., B.T.	Teacher
Bazar Area	1. Sagarmal Sovasaria	Male	Marwari (Hindu)	IX	Rtd. person
	2. Malchand Chajer	Male	Marwari (Jain)	B.A.	Business
	3. Tolamol Jain	Male	Marwari (Jain)	Matric	Business
	4. Manilal Agrawala	Male	Marwari (Hindu)	Matric	Business
	5. Fateh Chand Agrawala	Male	Marwari (Hindu)	VIII	Business

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Persons in the Neighbourhood

Number of persons by Caste/Tribe naming person at column 2 as most influential								
Namasudra (S.C.)	Jhalo, Malo or Jhalo-malo (S.C.)	Brahmin	Kayastha	Sutradhar (S.C.)	Muslim	Rajbangshi	Marwari (Hindu)	Marwari (Jain)
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	6	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...
...	...	3	2	...	...	5	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5

TABLE

Particulars of Five Most Influential

Neighbourhood	Name of the person	Sex	Caste	Education	Occupation	Number of persons: Unskilled manual	Number of persons: Skilled manual
1	2	3	4	5	6	16	17
Namasudrapara	1. Tulsi Sarkar	Male	Namasudra (S.C.)	VI	Driver	3	2
	2. Moti Das	Male	Namasudra (S.C.)	IV	Govt. service		
	3. Sachimohan Sarkar	Male	Namasudra (S.C.)	VIII	Fish catching		
	4. Radhamohan Sarkar	Male	Namasudra (S.C.)	VI	Fish catching		
	5. Chandra Kisore Biswas	Male	Namasudra (S.C.)	VIII	Govt. service		
Subhaspally	1. Jiban Paramanik	Male	Kayastha	B.A.	Teacher	1	...
	2. Haradhan Paul	Male	Kayastha	IX	Business		
	3. Prabhat Dutta	Male	Kayastha	Matric	Business		
	4. Budheswar Sen	Male	Kayastha	Matric	Business		
	5. Sachindra Saha	Male	Kayastha	B.A.	L.I.C. agent		
Beparipatty	1. Jamaluddin Ahmed	Male	Muslim	M.A.	Rtd. person	...	...
	2. Brijmohan Jain	Male	Jain	Matric	Business		
	3. Abdul Kayem	Male	Muslim	Matric	Religious worker		
	4. Mazid Bepari	Mate	Muslim	IX	Business		
	5. Ibrahim Ali	Male	Muslim	Matric	Business		
Rajbangshipara	1. Kamakhya Rai	Male	Rajbangshi	L.M.P.	Medical profession	...	1
	2. Alakesh Baruah	Male	Kayastha	M.A.	Professor		
	3. Indrabhusan Chakraborty	Male	Brahmin	IX	Religious worker		
	4. Girindra Dutta	Male	Kayastha	L.P.	Business		
	5. Subal Sarkar	Male	Kayastha	B.A., B.T.	Teacher		
Bazar Area	1. Sagarmal Soyasaria	Male	Marwari (Hindu)	IX	Rtd. person	...	...
	2. Malchand Chajer	Male	Marwari (Jain)	B.A.	Business		
	3. Tolamol Jain	Male	Marwari (Jain)	Matric	Business		
	4. Manilal Agrawala	Male	Marwari (Hindu)	Matric	Business		
	5. Fateh Chand Agrawala	Male	Marwari (Hindu)	VIII	Business		

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Persons in the Neighbourhood

by occupational category naming person at column 2 as most influential

Lowest professional and administrative	Small business and supervisory manual	Highly skilled and supervisory manual	Intermediate professional	Medium business	Higher professional and salaried post	Cultivators	Pensioners and retired personnels	Dependent	Household duties
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
1	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
1	...	...	2	...	1	1	2	...	2
...	4	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE

Particulars of Five Most Influential

Neighbourhood	Name of the person	Sex	Caste	Education	Occupation
1	2	3	4	5	6
Namasudrapara	1. Tulsi Sarkar	Male	Namasudra (S.C.)	VI	Driver
	2. Moti Das	Male	Namasudra (S.C.)	IV	Govt. service
	3. Sachimohan Sarkar	Male	Namasudra (S.C.)	VIII	Fish catching
	4. Radhamohan Sarkar	Male	Namasudra (S.C)	VI	Fish catching
	5. Chandra Kisore Biswas	Male	Namasudra (S.C.)	VIII	Govt. service
Subhaspally	1. Jiban Paramanik	Male	Kayastha	B.A.	Teacher
	2. Haradhan Paul	Male	Kayastha	IX	Business
	3. Prabhat Dutta	Male	Kayastha	Matric	Business
	4. Budheswar Sen	Male	Kayastha	Matric	Business
	5. Sachindra Saha	Male	Kayastha	B.A.	L.I.C. agent
Beparipatty	1. Jamaluddin Ahmed	Male	Muslim	M.A.	Rtd. person
	2. Brijmohan Jain	Male	Jain	Matric	Business
	3. Abdul Kayem	Male	Muslim	Matric	Religious worker
	4. Mazid Bepari	Male	Muslim	IX	Business
	5. Ibrahim Ali	Male	Muslim	Matric	Business
Rajbangshipara	1. Kamakhya Rai	Male	Rajbangshi	L.M.P.	Medical profession
	2. Alakesh Baruah	Male	Kayastha	M.A.	Professor
	3. Indrabhusan Chakraborty	Male	Brahmin	IX	Religious worker
	4. Girindra Dutta	Male	Kayastha	L.P.	Business
	5. Subal Sarkar	Male	Kayastha	B.A., B.T.	Teacher
Bazar Area	1. Sagarmal Sovasaria	Male	Marwari (Hindu)	IX	Rtd. person
	2. Malchand Chajer	Male	Marwari (Jain)	B.A.	Business
	3. Tolamol Jain	Male	Marwari (Jain)	Matric	Business
	4. Manilal Agrawala	Male	Marwari (Hindu)	Matric	Business
	5. Fateh Chand Agrawala	Male	Marwari (Hindu)	VIII	Business

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Persons in the Neighbourhood

Number of persons by educational level naming person at column 2 as most influential			Number of persons by sex naming person at column 2 as most influential	
Illiterate	Literate without and upto matric standard	Matric and above	Male	Female
28	29	30	31	32
...	10	...	10	...
...	5	5	...	...
1	7	2	10	...
...	6	4	8	2
...	5	5	10	...

TABLE

Particulars of Five Most

Neighbourhood	Name of the person	Sex	Caste/ Community	Education	Occupation
1	2	3	4	5	6
Namasudrapara	1. Prakritish Baruah	Male	Kayastha	I.A.	Landlord
	2. Rakhal Baruah	Male	Kayastha	I.A.	Business
	3. Amal Baruah	Male	Kayastha	M.A.	Professor
	4. Alakesh Baruah	Male	Kayastha	M.A.	Professor
	5. Pratima Pandey	Female	Kayastha	Matric	Radio artist
Subhaspally	1. Sanat Baruah	Male	Kayastha	Matric	Landlord
	2. Tapan Dutta Choudhary	Male	Kayastha	B.A.	Homeopathic doctor
	3. Rakhal Baruah	Male	Kayastha	I.A.	Business
	4. Santosh Baruah	Male	Kayastha	B.A.	Landlord
	5. Azad Ali	Male	Muslim	B.A.	Rtd. person
Beparipatty	1. Azad Ali	Male	Muslim	B.A.	Rtd. person
	2. Wazed Ali	Male	Muslim	B.A., B.T.	Rtd. person
	3. Md. Hafizuddin	Male	Muslim	IX	Rtd person
	4. Md. Hazuruddin	Male	Muslim	IX	Cultivator
	5. Alakesh Baruah	Male	Kayastha	M.A.	Professor
Rajbangshipara	1. Alakesh Baruah	Male	Kayastha	M.A.	Professor
	2. Kamakhya Rai	Male	Rajbangshi	L.M.P.	Medical profession
	3. Sailesh Baruah	Male	Kalita	Matric	Landlord
	4. Pratima Pandey	Female	Kayastha	Matric	Radio artist
	5. Dakshyapati Tarkasastri	Male	Brahmin	Tarkasastri	Principal Sanskrit Tol
Bazar Area	1. Sagarmal Sovasaria	Male	Marwari (Hindu)	IX	Business
...	2. Alakesh Baruah	Male	Kayastha	M.A.	Professor
	3. Lakshyapati Tarkasastri	Male	Brahmin	Tarkasastri (Sanskrit)	Principal Sanskrit Tol
	4. Prakritish Baruah	Male	Kayastha	I.A.	Landlord
	5. Kanailal Jain	Male	Marwari (Jain)	Matric	Business

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Respectable Persons in the Town

Number of persons by Caste/Tribe naming person at column 2 as most respectable								
Namasudra (S.C.)	Jhalo, Malo or Jhalo-Malo (S.C.)	Brahmin	Kayastha	Sutradhar (S.C.)	Muslim	Rajbangshi	Marwari (Hindu)	Marwari (Jain)
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	6	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...
...	...	3	2	...	...	5	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5

TABLE

Particulars of Five Most

Neighbourhood	Name of the person	Sex	Caste/ Community	Education	Occupation	Number of: Unskilled manual	Number of: Skilled manual
1	2	3	4	5	6	16	17
Namasudrapara	1. Prakritish Baruah	Male	Kayastha	I.A.	Landlord	3	2
	2. Rakhal Baruah	Male	Kayastha	I.A.	Business		
	3. Amal Baruah	Male	Kayastha	M.A.	Professor		
	4. Alakesh Baruah	Male	Kayastha	M.A.	Professor		
	5. Pratima Pandey	Female	Kayastha	Matric	Radio artist		
Subhaspally	1. Sanat Baruah	Male	Kayastha	Matric	Landlord	1	...
	2. Tapan Dutta Choudhary	Male	Kayastha	B.A.	Homeopathic doctor		
	3. Rakhal Baruah	Male	Kayastha	I.A.	Business		
	4. Santosh Baruah	Male	Kayastha	B.A.	Landlord		
	5. Azad Ali	Male	Muslim	B.A.	Rtd. person		
Beparipatty	1. Azad Ali	Male	Muslim	B.A.	Rtd. person	...	...
	2. Wazed Ali	Male	Muslim	B.A., B.T.	Rtd. person		
	3. Md. Hafizuddin	Male	Muslim	IX	Rtd. person		
	4. Md. Hazuruddin	Male	Muslim	IX	Cultivator		
	5. Alakesh Baruah	Male	Kayastha	M.A.	Professor		
Rajbangshipara	1. Alakesh Baruah	Male	Kayastha	M.A.	Professor	...	1
	2. Kamakhya Rai	Male	Rajbangshi	L.M.P.	Medical profession		
	3. Sailesh Baruah	Male	Kalita	Matric	Landlord		
	4. Pratima Pandey	Female	Kayastha	Matric	Radio artist		
	5. Dakshyapati Tarkasastri	Male	Brahmin	Tarkasastri	Principal Sanskrit Tol		
Bazar Area	1. Sagarmal Sovasaria	Male	Marwari (Hindu)	IX	Business	...	...
	2. Alakesh Baruah	Male	Kayastha	M.A.	Professor		
	3. Lakshyapati Tarkasastri	Male	Brahmin	Tarkasastri (Sanskrit)	Principal Sanskrit Tol		
	4. Prakritish Baruah	Male	Kayastha	I.A.	Landlord		
	5. Kanailal Jain	Male	Marwari (Jain)	Matric	Business		

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Respectable Persons in the Town

persons by occupational category naming person at column 2 as most respectable

Lowest professional and administrative	Small business and supervisory manual	Highly skilled and supervisory manual	Intermediate professional	Medium business	Higher professional and salaried post	Cultivators	Pensioners and retired personnels	Dependent	Household duties
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
1	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
1	...	...	2	...	1	1	2	...	2
...	4	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE

Particulars of Five Most

Neighbourhood	Name of the person	Sex	Caste/ Community	Education	Occupation
1	2	3	4	5	6
Namasudrapara	1. Prakritish Baruah	Male	Kayastha	I.A.	Landlord
...	2. Rakhal Baruah	Male	Kayastha	I.A.	Business
	3. Amal Baruah	Male	Kayastha	M.A.	Professor
	4. Alakesh Baruah	Male	Kayastha	M.A.	Professor
	5. Pratima Pandey	Female	Kayastha	Matric	Radio artist
Subhaspally	1. Sanat Baruah	Male	Kayastha	Matric	Landlord
	2. Tapan Dutta Choudhary	Male	Kayastha	B.A.	Homeopathic doctor
	3. Rakhal Baruah	Male	Kayastha	I.A.	Business
	4. Santosh Baruah	Male	Kayastha	B.A.	Landlord
	5. Azad Ali	Male	Muslim	B.A.	Rtd. person
Beparipatty	1. Azad Ali	Male	Muslim	B.A.	Rtd. person
	2. Wazed Ali	Male	Muslim	B.A., B.T.	Rtd. person
	3. Md. Hafizuddin	Male	Muslim	IX	Rtd. person
	4. Md. Hazuruddin	Male	Muslim	IX	Cultivator
	5. Alakesh Baruah	Male	Kayastha	M.A.	Professor
Rajbangshipara	1. Alakesh Baruah	Male	Kayastha	M.A.	Professor
	2. Kamakhya Rai	Male	Rajbangshi	L.M.P.	Medical profession
	3. Sailesh Baruah	Male	Kalita	Matric	Landlord
	4. Pratima Pandey	Female	Kayastha	Matric	Radio artist
	5. Dakshyapati Tarkasastri	Male	Brahmin	Tarkasastri	Principal Sanskrit Tol
Bazar Area	1. Sagarmal Sovasaria	Male	Marwari (Hindu)	IX	Business
	2. Alakesh Baruah	Male	Kayastha	M.A.	Professor
	3. Lakshyapati Tarkasastri	Male	Brahmin	Tarkasastri (Sanskrit)	Principal Sanskrit Tol
	4. Prakritish Baruah	Male	Kayastha	I.A.	Landlord
	5. Kanailal Jain	Male	Marwari (Jain)	Matric	Business

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Respectable Persons in the Town

Number of persons by educational level naming persons at column 2 as most respectable			Number of persons by sex naming person at column 2 as most respectable	
Illitetate	Literate without and upto matric standard	Matric and above	Male	Female
28	29	30	31	32
...	10	...	10	...
...	5	5	10	...
1	7	2	10	...
...	6	4	8	2
...	5	5	10	...

TABLE

Particulars of Five Most

Neighbourhood	Name of the person	Sex	Caste/ Community	Education	Occupation
1	2	3	4	5	6
Namasudrapara	1. Sanat Baruah	Male	Kayastha	Matric	Landlord
	2. Pratima Pandey	Female	Kayastha	Matric	Radio Artist
	3. Azad Ali	Male	Muslim	B.A.	Rtd. Person
	4. Nripen Dihidar	Male	Kalita	IX	Social Worker
	5. Rakhal Baruah	Male	Kayastha	I.A.	Business
Subhaspally	1. Rakhal Baruah	Male	Kayastha	I.A.	Business
	2. Pratima Pandey	Female	Kayastha	Matric	Radio Artist
	3. Santosh Baruah	Male	Kayastha	B.A.	Landlord
	4. Jiban Paramanik	Male	Kayastha	B.A.	Teacher
	5. Nripen Dihidar	Male	Kalita	IX	Social Worker
Beparipatty	1. Azad Ali	Male	Muslim	B.A.	Rtd. Person
	2. Sachindra Dutta	Male	Kayastha	I.A.	Social Worker
	3. Alakesh Baruah	Male	Kayastha	M.A.	Professor
	4. Md. Omar Ali	Male	Muslim	M.A.	Professor
	5. Kamakhya Rai	Male	Rajbangshi	L.M.P.	Medical Practitioner
Rajbangshipara	1. Nripen Dihidar	Male	Kalita	IX	Social Worker
	2. Kamakhya Rai	Male	Rajbangshi	L.M.P.	Medical Practitioner
	3. Rakhal Baruah	Male	Kayastha	I.A.	Business
	4. Gajanan Kanu	Male	Kayastha	M.A.	Professor
	5. Azad Ali	Male	Muslim	B.A.	Rtd. Person
Bazar Area	1. Sagarmal Sovasaria	Male	Marwari	IX	Rtd. Person
	2. Rakhal Baruah	Male	Kayastha	I.A.	Business
	3. Jiban Paramanik	Male	Kayastha	B.A.	Teacher
	4. Azad Ali	Male	Muslim	B.A.	Rtd. Person
	5. Pratima Pandey	Female	Kayastha	Matric	Radio Artist

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Influential Persons in the Town

Number of persons by Caste/Tribe naming person at column 2 as most influential								
Namasudra (S.C.)	Jhalo, Malo or Jhalo-Malo (S.C.)	Brahmin	Kayastha	Sutradhar (S.C.)	Muslim	Rajbangshi	Marwari (Hindu)	Marwari (Jain)
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	6	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	10	..	..	...
...	...	3	2	...	...	5	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5

TABLE

Particulars of Five Most

Neighbourhood	Name of the person	Sex	Caste/ Community	Education	Occupation	Number of persons: Unskilled manual	Number of persons: Skilled manual
1	2	3	4	5	6	16	17
Namasudrapara	1. Sanat Baruah	Male	Kayastha	Matric	Landlord	3	2
	2. Pratima Pandey	Female	Kayastha	Matric	Radio Artist		
	3. Azad Ali	Male	Muslim	B.A.	Rtd. Person		
	4. Nripen Dihidar	Male	Kalita	IX	Social Worker		
	5. Rakhal Baruah	Male	Kayastha	I.A.	Business		
Subhaspally	1. Rakhal Baruah	Male	Kayastha	I.A.	Business	..	..
	2. Pratima Pandey	Female	Kayastha	Matric	Radio Artist		
	3. Santosh Baruah	Male	Kayastha	B.A.	Landlord		
	4. Jiban Paramanik	Male	Kayastha	B.A.	Teacher		
	5. Nripen Dihidar	Male	Kalita	IX	Social Worker		
Beparipatty	1. Azad Ali	Male	Muslim	B.A.	Rtd. Person	...	...
	2. Sachindra Dutta	Male	Kayastha	I.A.	Social Worker		
	3. Alakesh Baruah	Male	Kayastha	M.A.	Professor		
	4. Md. Omar Ali	Male	Muslim	M.A.	Professor		
	5. Kamakhya Rai	Male	Rajbangshi	L.M.P.	Medical Practitioner		
Rajbangshipara	1. Nripen Dihidar	Male	Kalita	IX	Social Worker	...	1
	2. Kamakhya Rai	Male	Rajbangshi	L.M.P.	Medical Practitioner		
	3. Rakhal Baruah	Male	Kayastha	I.A.	Business		
	4. Gajanan Kanu	Male	Kayastha	M.A.	Professor		
	5. Azad Ali	Male	Muslim	B.A.	Rtd. Person		
Bazar Area	1. Sagarmal Sovasaria	Male	Marwari	IX	Rtd. Person	...	...
	2. Rakhal Baruah	Male	Kayastha	I.A.	Business		
	3. Jiban Paramanik	Male	Kayastha	B.A.	Teacher		
	4. Azad Ali	Male	Muslim	B.A.	Rtd. Person		
	5. Pratima Pandey	Female	Kayastha	Matric	Radio Artist		

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Influential Persons in the Town

by occupational category naming person at column 2 as most influential

Lowest professional and administrative	Small business and supervisory manual	Highly skilled and supervisory manual	Intermediate professional	Medium business	Higher professional and salaried post	Cultivators	Pensioners and retired personnels	Dependent	Household duties
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
1	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
1	...	...	2	...	1	1	2	...	2
...	4	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE

Particulars of Five Most

Neighbourhood	Name of the person	Sex	Caste/ Community	Education	Occupation
1	2	3	4	5	6
Namasudrapara	1. Sanat Baruah	Male	Kayastha	Matric	Landlord
	2. Pratima Pandey	Female	Kayastha	Matric	Radio Artist
	3. Azad Ali	Male	Muslim	B.A.	Rtd. Person
	4. Nripen Dihidar	Male	Kalita	IX	Social Worker
	5. Rakhal Baruah	Male	Kayastha	I.A.	Business
Subhaspally	1. Rakhal Baruah	Male	Kayastha	I.A.	Business
	2. Pratima Pandey	Female	Kayastha	Matric	Radio Artist
	3. Santosh Baruah	Male	Kayastha	B.A.	Landlord
	4. Jiban Paramanik	Male	Kayastha	B.A.	Teacher
	5. Nripen Dihidar	Male	Kalita	IX	Social Worker
Beparipatty	1. Azad Ali	Male	Muslim	B.A.	Rtd. Person
	2. Sachindra Dutta	Male	Kayastha	I.A.	Social Worker
	3. Alakesh Baruah	Male	Kayastha	M.A.	Professor
	4. Md. Omar Ali	Male	Muslim	M.A.	Professor
	5. Kamakhya Rai	Male	Rajbangshi	L.M.P.	Medical Practitioner
Rajbangshipara	1. Nripen Dihidar	Male	Kalita	IX	Social Worker
	2. Kamakhya Rai	Male	Rajbangshi	L.M.P.	Medical Practitioner
	3. Rakhal Baruah	Male	Kayastha	I.A.	Business
	4. Gajanan Kanu	Male	Kayastha	M.A.	Professor
	5. Azad Ali	Male	Muslim	B.A.	Rtd. Person
Bazar Area	1. Sagarmal Sovasaria	Male	Marwari	IX	Rtd. Person
	2. Rakhal Baruah	Male	Kayastha	I.A.	Business
	3. Jiban Paramanik	Male	Kayastha	B.A.	Teacher
	4. Azad Ali	Male	Muslim	B.A.	Rtd. Person
	5. Pratima Pandey	Female	Kayastha	Matric	Radio Artist

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Influential Persons in the Town

Number of persons by educational level naming person at column 2 as most influential			Number of persons by six naming person at column 2 as most influential	
Illiterate	Literate without and upto matric standard	Matric and above	Male	Female
28	29	30	31	32
...	10	...	10	...
...	5		10	...
1	2		10	...
...	6	4	8	2
...	5	5	10	...

TABLE 135

Knowledge about Family Planning Measures as Related to Education, Religion and Caste/Tribe of Informant

Religion and Caste/ Tribe of informant	Educational status— illiterate, literate upto matric, matric and above	Total number	Number aware of	
			Possibility of prevention of birth	Family planning measures
1	2	3	4	5
Hinduism/Sutradhar (S.C.)	Illiterate	1	...	1
	Literate upto matric	2	1	1
	Matric and above	1	1	...
Hinduism/Namasudra (S.C.)	Illiterate	18	4	14
	Literate upto matric	4	4	...
	Matric and above	...	...	...
Hinduism/Mali (S.C.)	Illiterate	1	1	...
	Literate upto matric	...	...	...
	Matric and above	...	...	...
Hinduism/Hira (S.C.)	Illiterate	1	...	1
	Literate upto matric	2	1	1
	Matric and above	...	...	...
Hinduism/Jhalo, Malo or	Illiterate	1	...	1
Jhalo-Malo (S.C.)	Literate upto matric	1	1	...
	Matric and above	...	...	...
Hinduism/Muchi (S.C.)	Illiterate	5	2	3
	Literate upto matric	...	...	...
	Matric and above	...	...	...
Hinduism/Bania (S.C.)	Illiterate	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	1	1	...
	Matric and above	...	...	...
Hinudism/Total	Illiterate	27	7	20
Scheduled Castes	Literate upto matric	10	8	2
	Matric and above	1	1	...
Hinduism/Bodo (S.T.)	Illiierate	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	1	...	1
	Matric and above	1	1	...
Hinduism/Brahmin	Illiterate	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	10	...	10
	Matric and above	2	2	...
Hinduism/Kayastha	Illiterate	2	...	2
	Literate upto matric	25	5	20
	Matric and above	6	...	6

TABLE 135—Concld.

1	2	3	4	5
Hinduism/Seal	Illiterate	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	1	1	...
	Matric and above	...	...	...
Hinduism/Guwala	Illiterate	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	2	1	1
	Matric and above	...	...	...
Hinduism/Turaha	Illiterate	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	1	...	1
	Matric and above	...	...	...
Hinduism/Shah	Illiterate	1	...	1
	Literate upto matric	2	2	...
	Matric and above	...	...	...
Hinduism/Rajbangshi	Illiterate	1	1	...
	Literate upto matric	22	4	18
	Matric and above	1	1	...
Hinduism/Rajput	Illiterate	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	...	...	...
	Matric and above	1	1	...
Hinduism/Kalita	Illiterate	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	8	3	5
	Matric and above	1	1	...
Hinduism/Kumar	Illiterate	1	...	1
	Literate upto matric	...	...	...
	Matric and above	...	...	...
Hinduism/Mallah	Illiterate	2	2	...
	Literate upto matric	7	...	7
	Matric and above	...	...	...
Hinduism/Marwari	Illiterate	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	8	6	2
	Matric and above	1	...	1
Jainism/Marwari	Illiterate	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	6	2	4
	Matric and above	...	...	...
Islam/Muslim	Illiterate	9	9	...
	Literate upto matric	38	...	38
	Matric and above	2	...	2
Total	Illiterate	43	19	24
	Literate upto matric	141	32	109
	Matric and above	16	7	19

TABLE

Knowledge about Practice of Family Planning Measures as

Religion and Caste/Tribe of informant	Educational status	Total number	Number any of whose					
			Vesectomy			Tubectomy		
			Self	Son	Brother	Wife	Son's wife	Brother's wife
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hinduism/Sutradhar (S.C.)	Illiterate	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Matric and above	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hinduism/Namasudra (S.C.)	Illite rate	18	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Matric and above	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hinduism/Mali (S.C.)	Illiterate	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Litarate upto matric	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Matric and above	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hinduism/Hira (S.C.)	Illiterate	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Matric and above	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hinduism/Jhalo, Malo or	Illiterate	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhalo-Malo (S.C.)	Literate upto matric	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Matric and above	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hinduism/Muchi (S.C.)	Illiterate	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Matric and above	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hinduism/Bania (S.C.)	Illiterate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Matric and above	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Scheduled Castes	Illiterate	27	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Matric and above	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hinduism/Bodo (S.T.)	Illiterate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Matric and above	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

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Related to Religion and Caste/Tribe

kins practising

Oral method			Contraceptive			Number whose non-kin known persons practising	
Wife	Son's wife	Brother's wife	Son	Brother	Self	Measure—1	Measure—2
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...		
1	4	2	1	2	...		
...	...	...	...	...	4		
...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...		
1	4	2	1	2	...		
...	...	...	...	...	4		
...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...		
1	...	...	1	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...		

TABLE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hinduism/Brahmin	Illiterate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	10	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Matric and above	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hinduism/Kayastha	Illiterate	2	1	...	1	2	1	4
	Literate upto matric	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Matric and above	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hinduism/Seal	Illiterate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Matric and above	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hinduism/Guwala	Illiterate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Matrie and above	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hinduism/Turaha	Illiterate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Matric and above	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hinduism/Shah	Illiterate	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Matric and above	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hinduism/Rajbangshi	Illiterate	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Matric and above	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hinduism/Rajput	Illiterate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Matric and above	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hinduism/Kalita	Illiterate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	8	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Matric and above	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hinduism/Kumar	Illiterate	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Matric and above	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

136—Contd.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	...	...	...	...		
1	3	2	4	1	2		
...	...	...	...	...	...		
3	4	2	1	2	1		
...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	..	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...		
2	4	1	3	2	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...		
1	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...		

TABLE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hinduism/Mallah	Illiterate	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Matric and above	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hinduism/Marwari	Illiterate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Matric and above	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jainism/Marwari	Illiterate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Matric and above	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Islam/Muslim	Illiterate	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	38	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Matric and above	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	Illiterate	43	3	...	2	2	1	4
	Literate upto matric	141	...	...	...	1	1	1
	Matric and above	16	...	...	...	...	...	...

136—Concld.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...		
2	1	1	3	4	2		
...	...	...	...	...	...		
6	12	5	5	6	1		
5	4	3	8	5	8		
...	...	...	...	...	...		

TABLE 137

Desirable Number of Sons and Daughters as Reported by Married Persons Classified by Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community and Education

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community	Educational status	Total number	Number reporting desirable number to be							
			Nil	One son	One daughter	Son 1+ daughter 1	Son-2 daughter-1	Son-3 daugther-2	Any number	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Hindusim :										
Sutradhar (S.C)	Illiterate	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
	Matric and above	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Namasudra (S.C.)	Illiterate	18	...	...	...	1	11	6	...	...
	Literate upto matric	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
	Matric and above	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mali (S.C.)	Illitrate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Matric and above	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hira (S.C.)	Illiterate	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Matric and above	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhalo, Malo or	Illiterate	3	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...
Jhalo-Malo (S.C.)	Literate upto matric	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
	Matric and above	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muchi (S.C.)	Illiterate	5	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...
	Literare upto matric	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Matric and above	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bania (S.C.)	Illiterate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Matric and above	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Schedule	Illiterate	28	...	...	...	5	15	8	...	...
Caste	Literate upto matric	9	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	...
	Matric and above	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Bodo (S.T.)	Illiterate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Matric and above	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...

TABLE 137—Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Hindusim :										
Brahmin	Illiterate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	10	...	...	...	...	2	4	4	...
	Matric and above	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Kayastha	Illiterate	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
	Literate upto matric	30	...	...	...	3	20	7	...	...
	Matric and above	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...
Seal	Illiterate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Matric and above	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guwala	Illiterate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Matric and above	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turaha	Illiterate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Matric and above	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shah	Illiterate	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Literate upto matric	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Matric and above	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajbangshi	Illiterate	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Literate upto matric	22	...	...	...	3	11	5	3	...
	Matric and above	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Rajput	Illiterate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Matric and above	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Kalita	Illiterate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	9	...	—	...	2	3	2	2	...
	Matric and above	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Kumar	Illiterate	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Matric and above	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...

TABLE 137—Concld.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Hinduism :										
Mallah	Illiterate	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
	Literate upto matric	6	...	...	...	2	3	...	1	...
	Matric and above	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marwari	Illiterate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	14	...	...	...	1	5	7	1	...
	Matric and above	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Jainism/Marwari	Illiterate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	14	...	...	...	1	6	7	...	...
	Matric and above	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Islam/Muslim	Illiterate	10	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	40	...	...	...	5	...	30	...	5
	Matric and above	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total	Illiterate	49	...	...	...	5	26	11	7	...
	Literate upto matric	163	...	...	...	26	58	64	10	5
	Matric and above	18	...	...	...	5	3	7	1	2

TABLE 138

Reason for Considering a Number of Children as Desirable as Reported by Persons Classified by Religion and Caste/Tribe and Education

Religion and Caste/Tribe	Educational status	Total number	Number reporting as desirable						
			Children numbering 2		Children numbering 4		Children numbering 6		Children numbering any number
			Economic	Health	Economic	Health	Economic	Health	Economic
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hinduism :									
Sutradhar (S.C.)	Illiterate	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	4	...	...	2	2	...	...	...
	Matric and above	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Namasudra (S.C.)	Illiterate	18	1	...	4	7	6	...	...
	Literate upto matric	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Matric and above	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mali (S.C.)	Illiterate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Matric and above	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hira (S.C.)	Illiterate	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Matric and above	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhalo, Malo or Jhalo-Malo (S.C.)	Illiterate	3	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
	Literate upto matric	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Matric and above	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muchi (S.C.)	Illiterate	5	1	1	1	1	1	...	...
	Literate upto matric	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Matric and above	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bania (S.C.)	Illiterate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Matric and above	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Scheduled Caste	Illiterate	28	4	1	6	8	8	1	...
	Literate upto matric	9	...	...	6	3	...	...	...
	Matric and above	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...

TABLE 138—Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hinduism :									
Bodo (Scheduled	Illiterate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tribe)	Literate upto matric	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Matric and above	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Brahmin	Illiterate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	10	1	...	1	...	3	1	4
	Matric and above	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Kayastha	Illiterate	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
	Literate upto matric	30	2	1	11	9	4	3	...
	Matric and above	6	...	...	...	...	6	...	...
Seal	Illiterate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Matric and above	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guwala	Illiterate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Matric and above	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turaha	Illiterate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Matric and above	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shah	Illiterate	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Matric and above	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajbangshi	Illiterate	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	22	2	...	9	2	2	2	5
	Matric and above	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Rajput	Illiterate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Matric and above	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Kalita	Illiterate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	9	2	...	2	1	1	1	2
	Matric and above	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Kumar	Illiterate	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Matric and above	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE 138—Concld.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hinduism :									
Mallah	Illiterate	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Literate upto matric	6	1	1	2	1	...	1	...
	Matric and above	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marwari	Illiterate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	14	...	1	2	3	4	3	1
	Matric and above	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jainism :									
Marwari	Illiterate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	14	1	...	4	2	5	2	...
	Matric and above	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Islam :									
Muslim	Illiterate	10	...	3	...	...	...	...	7
	Literate upto matric	40	2	...	4	6	17	11	...
	Matric and above	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Total	Illiterate	49	4	4	9	8	9	1	14
	Literate upto matric	163	15	3	44	27	38	24	12
	Matric and above	18	5	...	2	1	10	...	...

TABLE

Aspiration about Number of Sons and Daughters in Case of Persons

Religion and Caste/Tribe		Number who are illiterate and who aspire to have sons and daughters				Number who are literate and aspire to have	
Religion	Caste/Tribe	Son-1 Daughter-1	Son-2 Daughter-2	Son-3 Daughter-3	Any member	Son-1 Daughter-1	Son-2 Daughter-2
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hinduism	Sutradhar (S.C)	1	...	...	...	...	4
	Namasudra (S.C)	1	11	6	...	...	2
	Mali (S.C.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hira (S.C.)	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Jhalo, Malo or Jhalo-Malo (S.C.)	1	...	2	...	...	...
	Muchi (S.C.)	2	2	1	...	...	2
	Bania (S.C.)	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Total Scheduled Castes	5	14	9	...	...	9
	Bodo/Scheduled Tribe	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmin	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Kayastha	...	...	...	6	3	20
	Seal	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Guwala	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Turaha	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Shah	...	1	...	...	1	...
	Rajbangshi	...	1	...	...	2	11
	Rajput	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Kalita	...	...	...	...	2	3
	Kumar	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Mallah	...	...	1	1	2	3
	Marwari	...	...	...	...	1	5
Jainism	Marwari	...	...	...	...	1	6
Islam	Muslim	3	...	..	7	2	10
	Total	8	17	10	14	18	71

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with Spouse Alive Classified by Religion, Caste/Tribe and Education

upto matric standard sons and daughters		Number who are matric and above and aspire to have sons and daughters				Religion and Caste/Tribe	
Son-3 Daughter-3	Any member	Son-1 Daughter-1	Son-2 Daughter-2	Son-3 Daughter-3	Any member	Caste/Tribe	Religion
9	10	11	12	13	14	2	1
...	...	...	1	...	...	Sutradhar (S.C.)	Hinduism
...	...	..	...	...	...	Namasudra (S.C.)	
...	...	...	...	...	...	Mali (S.C.)	
...	...	...	...	...	...	Hira (S.C.)	
...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhalo, Malo or Jhalo-Malo (S.C.)	
...	...	...	...	...	...	Muchi (S.C.)	
...	...	...	...	...	...	Bania (S.C.)	
...	...	...	1	...	...	Total Scheduled Castes	
1	...	...	...	1	...	Bodo/Scheduled Tribe	
4	4	...	2	...	...	Brahmin	
7	...	...	...	6	...	Kayastha	
...	...	...	...	...	...	Seal	
...	...	...	...	...	...	Guwala	
...	...	...	...	...	...	Turaha	
1	...	...	...	...	...	Shah	
4	5	...	...	1	...	Rajbangshi	
...	...	1	...	...	...	Rajput	
2	2	2	...	...	...	Kalita	
...	...	...	...	...	...	Kumar	
1	...	...	...	...	...	Mallah	
7	1	2	...	...	...	Marwari	
7	...	...	...	...	...	Marwari	Jainism
28	...	...	...	2	...	Muslim	Islam
62	12	5	3	10	...	Total	

TABLE

Aspiration about Number of Sons and Daughters in Case of Persons with

Religion, Caste/Tribe		Number of aspirant informant who belong to industrial category as									
		Category-I					Category-II				
Religion	Caste/Tribe	Upto 2 children	3—5	6—7	Upto 8	Any number	Upto 2 children	3—5	6—7	Upto 8	Any number
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Hinduism	Sutradhar (S.C).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Namasudra (S.C.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mali (S.C.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hira (S.C.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jhalo, Malo or Jhalo-Malo (S.C.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muchi (S.C.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bania (S.C.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Scheduled Caste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bodo (Scheduled Tribe)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kayastha	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...
	Seal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Guwala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Turaha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajbangshi	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kalita	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kumar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mallah	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jainism	Marwari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Islam	Muslim	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...

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Spouse Alive Classified by Religion, Caste/Tribe and Industrial Category

mentioned below and who aspire to have sons and daughters—numbering

Category-III					Category-IV					Religion, Caste/Tribe	
Upto 2 children	3—5	6—7	Upto 8	Any number	Upto 2 children	3—5	6—7	Upto 8	Any number	Caste/Tribe	Religion
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	2	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sutradhar (S.C.)	Hinduism
...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Namasudra (S.C)	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mali (S.C.)	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hira (S.C.)	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhalo, Malo or Jhalo-Malo (S.C.)	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muchi (S.C.)	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bania (S.C.)	
...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total Scheduled Caste	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bodo (Scheduled Tribe)	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Brahmin	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kayastha	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Seal	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Guwala	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Turaha	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shah	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rajbangshi	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rajput	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kalita	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kumar	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mallah	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Marwari	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Marwari	Jainism
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muslim	Islam
...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total	

TABLE

Aspiration about Number of Sons and Daughters in Case of Persons with

Religion, Caste/Tribe		Number of aspirant informant who belong to industrial category as									
		Category-V(a)					Category-V(b)				
Religion	Caste/Tribe	Upto 2 children	3—5	6—7	Upto 8	Any number	Upto 2 children	3—5	6—7	Upto 8	Any number
1	2	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Hinduism	Sutradhar (S.C.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Namasudra (S.C.)	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mali (S.C.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hira (S.C.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jhalo, Malo or Jhalo-Malo (S.C.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muchi (S.C.)	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...
	Bania (S.C.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Scheduled Caste	...	2	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...
	Bodo (Scheduled Tribe)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Brahmin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Kayastha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...
	Seal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Guwala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Turaha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajbangshi	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...
	Rajput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kalita	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Kumar	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mallah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jainism	Marwari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Islam	Muslim	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	3	...	...	...	4	3	12	...	...

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Spouse Alive Classified by Religion, Caste/Tribe and Industrial Category

mentioned below and who aspire to have sons and daughters—numbering

Category-VI					Category-VII					Religion, Caste/Tribe	
Upto 2 children	3—5	6—7	Upto 8	Any number	Upto 2 children	3—5	6—7	Upto 8	Any number	Caste/Tribe	Religion
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	2	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sutradhar (S.C.)	Hinduism
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	Namasudra (S.C.)	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mali (S.C.)	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hira (S.C.)	
...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	Jhalo, Malo or Jhalo-Malo (S.C.)	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muchi (S.C.)	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	Bania (S.C.)	
...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	...	...	Total Scheduled Caste	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bodo (Scheduled Tribe)	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Brahmin	
...	3	2	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	Kayastha	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Seal	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Guwala	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Turaha	
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	Shah	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rajbangshi	
...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	Rajput	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kalita	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kumar	
...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	Mallah	
...	...	...	...	...	3	5	6	...	...	Marwari	
...	...	...	...	...	1	6	7	...	...	Marwari	Jainism
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	Muslim	Islam
...	3	2	—	...	10	29	28	...	...	Total	

TABLE

Aspiration about Number of Sons and Daughters in Case of Persons with

Religion	Caste/Tribe	Number of aspirant informant who belong to industrial category as: Category-VIII: Upto 2 children	3—5	6—7	Upto 8	Any number	Category-IX: Upto 2 children	3—5	6—7
1	2	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Hinduism	Sutradhar (S.C.)	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...
	Namasudra (S.C.)	...	3	...	...	...	1	2	2
	Mali (S.C.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hira (S.C.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jhalo, Malo or Jhalo-Malo (S.C.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muchi (S.C.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bania (S.C.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Scheduled Caste	...	3	...	...	...	2	6	2
	Bodo (Scheduled Tribe)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Brahmin	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
	Kayastha	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	...
	Seal	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Guwala	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Turaha	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajbangshi	...	...	2	...	2	3	10	...
	Rajput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kalita	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	2
	Kumar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mallah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jainism	Marwari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Islam	Muslim	...	...	...	...	...	5	10	3
	Total	2	4	2	...	2	... 16	40	13

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Spouse Alive Classified by Religion, Caste/Tribe and Industrial Category

mentioned below and who aspire to have sons and daughters—numbering

Category-IX		Category-X					Religion, Caste/Tribe	
Upto 8	Any number	Upto 2 children	3—5	6—7	Upto 8	Any number	Caste/Tribe	Religion
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	2	1
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	Sutradhar (S.C.)	Hinduism
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	Namasudra (S.C.)	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mali (S.C.)	
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	Hira (S.C.)	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhalo, Malo or Jhalo-Malo (S.C.)	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muchi (S.C.)	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bania (S.C.)	
...	...	...	2	2	...	...	Total Scheduled Caste	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bodo (Scheduled Tribe)	
...	1	...	...	...	...	3	Brahmin	
...	...	...	...	3	...	6	Kayastha	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Seal	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Guwala	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Turaha	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shah	
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	Rajbangshi	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rajput	
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	Kalita	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kumar	
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	Mallah	
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	Marwari	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Marwari	Jainism
...	...	...	...	2	...	7	Muslim	Islam
...	1	...	2	10	...	21	Total	

TABLE 141

Practice of Family Planning Measuers by Religion, Caste/Tribe and Age and Sex

Religion and Caste/Tribe	Age-group	Number of males adopting		Number of females adopting	
		Vasectomy	Contraceptive	Tubectomy	Oral method
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hinduism Namasudra (Scheduled Caste)	Below 20	...	...	...	...
	20—29	...	...	...	...
	30—39	...	7	...	7
	40—49	1	...	...	...
	50+	...	...	...	...
Hinduism/Bodo (Scheduled Tribe)	Below 20	...	...	...	...
	20—29	...	...	...	...
	30—39	...	1	...	1
	40—49	...	...	...	...
	50+	...	...	...	...
Hinduism/Brahmin	Below 20	...	...	...	...
	20—29	...	...	...	...
	30—39	...	7	2	6
	40—49	...	...	...	...
	50+	...	...	...	...
Hinduism/Kayastha	Below 20	...	...	...	...
	20—29	...	...	...	...
	30—39	2	8	...	9
	40—49	...	...	7	...
	50+	...	...	...	...
Hinduism/Rajbangshi	Below 20	...	...	...	...
	20—29	...	...	...	...
	30—39	...	9	...	7
	40—49	2	...	—	...
	50+	...	...	...	...

TABLE 141—Concld.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Hinduism/Kalita	Below 20	...	...	...	...
	20—29	...	...	...	...
	30—39	...	...	...	...
	40—49	...	...	2	—
	50+	...	...	...	...
Islam/Muslim	Below 20	...	...	—	...
	20—29	...	...	—	—
	30—39	...	9	...	4
	40—49	...	—	—	—
	50+	...	...	...	...

TABLE 142

Practice of Family Planning Measures by Religion, Caste/Tribe and Education and Sex

Religion and Caste/Tribe	Educational level	No. of males adopting		No. of females adopting	
		Vasectomy	Contraceptive	Tubectomy	Oral method
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hinduism :					
Namasudra (S.C.)	Illiterate	1	3	...	7
	Literate upto matric	...	4	...	...
	Matric and above	...	...	...	...
Bodo (S.T.)	Illiterate	...	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	...	...	...	1
	Matric and above	...	1	...	...
Brahmin	Illiterate	...	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	...	5	2	6
	Matric and above	...	2	...	...
Kayastha	Illiterate	...	...	3	2
	Literate upto matric	1	3	4	7
	Matric and above	1	5	...	...
Rajbangshi	Illiterate	...	2	...	2
	Literate upto matric	2	7	...	5
	Matric and above	...	...	...	...
Kalita	Illiterate	...	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	...	...	2	...
	Matric and above	...	...	...	...
Islam :					
Muslim	Illiterate	...	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	...	9	...	4
	Matric and above	...	...	...	...

TABLE 143

Practice of Family Planning Measures by Religion and Caste/Tribe and Industrial Category and Sex

Religion and Caste/Tribe	Industrial category	Number of males adopting		Number of females adopting	
		Vasectomy	Contraceptive	Tubectomy	Oral
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hinduism :					
Namasudra (S.C.)	IX	1	3	...	...
	VIII	...	4	...	...
	Non-worker	...	...	...	7
Bodo (S.T.)	IX	...	1	...	...
	X	...	...	...	1
Brahmin	IX	...	7	...	...
	X	...	...	2	6
Kayastha	VII	2	3	...	...
	IX	...	5	...	...
	X	...	...	7	9
Rajbangshi	IX	2	9	...	...
	X	...	...	...	7
Kalita	X	...	...	2	...
Islam :					
Muslim	IX	...	9	...	...
	X	...	...	...	4

TABLE 144

Time of Practice of Family Planning Measures as Related to Religion and Caste/Tribe, Age and Education of Adoptee

(MALE)

Religion and Caste/Tribe	Age-group	Total number of males who are illiterate and who have practised			Total number of males who are literate upto matric standard and who have practised			Total number of males who are matriculate and above and who have practised		
		During less than 5 years	5—9 years	10+ years	During less than 5 years	5—9 years	10+ years	During less than 5 years	5—9 years	10+ years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Hinduism :										
Namasudra (S.C.)	Below 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20—29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—39	2	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
	40—49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	50+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bodo (S.T.)	Below 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20—29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	40—49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	50+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmin	Below 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20—29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—39	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	2	...
	40—49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	50+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kayastha	Below 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20—29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—39	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	5	...
	40—49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	50+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE 144—Concld.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Hinduism :										
Rajbangshi	Below 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20—29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—39	...	2	...	...	7	...	...	...	...
	40—49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	50+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Islam :										
Muslim	Below 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20—29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—39	...	...	...	5	4	...	...	...	...
	40—49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	50+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	Below 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20—29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—39	2	3	...	9	22	...	...	8	...
	40—49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	50+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE 145

Time of Practice of Family Planning Measures as Related to Religion and Caste/Tribe, Age and Education of Adoptee

(FEMALE)

Religion and Caste/Tribe	Age-group	Total number of females who are illiterate and who have practised			Total number of females who are matric standard and who have practised			Total number of females who are matriculate and above and who have practised		
		During less than 5 years	5—9 years	10+ years	During less than 5 years	5—9 years	10+ years	During less than 5 years	5—9 years	10+ years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Hinduism :										
Namasudra (S.C.)	Below 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20—29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—39	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40—49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	50+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bodo (S.T.)	Below 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20—29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—39	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	40—49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	50+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmin	Below 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20—29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—39	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...
	40—49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	50+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kayastha	Below 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20—29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—39	...	2	...	2	5	...	...	...	...
	40—49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	50+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE 145—Concld.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Hinduism :										
Rajbangshi	Below 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20—29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—39	...	2	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
	40 - 49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	50+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Islam :										
Muslim	Below 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20—29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—39	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
	40—49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	50+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	Below 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20—29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—39	...	11	...	3	20	...	...	...	...
	40—49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	50+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE

Attitude of Spouse to the Practice of Family Planning Measures as Related to

Religion and Caste/Tribe	Number of practising males who are illiterate and whose wives are also				Number of practising males matric standard and			
	Illiterate and are having		Literate and are having		Illiterate and are having		Literate upto matric standard and are having	
	Affirmative	Negative	Affirmative	Negative	Affirmative	Negative	Affirmative	Negative
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hinduism :								
Namasudra (S.C.)	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bodo (S.T.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Caste :								
Brahmin	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...
Kayastha	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Rajbangshi	2	...	...	...	3	...	4	...
Islam :								
Muslim	...	...	...	...	4	...	5	...
Grand Total	5	...	...	...	8	...	16	...

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Religion, Caste/Tribe and Education Congruity of Spouse—MALE

who are literate upto whose wives are		Number of practising males who are matriculate and above and whose wives are						
Other and are having		Illiterate and are having		Literate upto matric and are having		Matric and above and are having		Religion and Caste/Tribe
Affirmative	Negative	Affirmative	Negative	Affirmative	Negative	Affirmative	Negative	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
								Hinduism :
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Namasudra (S.C.)
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	Bodo (S.T.)
								Other Caste :
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	Brahmin
...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	Kayastha
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rajbangshi
								Islam :
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muslim
...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	Grand Total

TABLE

Attitude of Spouse to the Practice of Family Planning Measures as Related to

Religion and Caste/Tribe	Number of practising females who are illiterate and whose husbands are also				Number of practising females matric standard and whose			
	Illiterate and are having		Literate and are having		Illiterate and are having		Literate upto matric standard and are having	
	Affirmative	Negative	Affirmative	Negative	Affirmative	Negative	Affirmative	Negative
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hinduism :								
Namasudra (S.C.)	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bodo (S.T.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Other Caste :								
Brahmin	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...
Kayastha	2	...	...	...	2	...	5	...
Rajbangshi	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Islam :								
Muslim	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Grand Total	11	...	...	...	3	...	20	...

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Religion, Caste/Tribe and Education Congruity of Spouse—FEMALE

who are literate upto husbands are		Number of practising females who are matriculate and above and whose husbands are						
Other and are having		Illiterate and are having		Literate upto matric and are having		Matric and above and are having		
Affirmative	Negative	Affirmative	Negative	Affirmative	Negative	Affirmative	Negative	Religion and Caste/Tribe
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
								Hinduism :
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Namasudra (S.C.)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bodo (S.T.)
								Other Caste :
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Brahmin
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kayastha
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rajbangshi
								Islam :
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muslim
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Grand Total

TABLE 148

Physical, Psychological and other After-effects of Family Planning Measures as Related to Religion, Caste/Tribe, Age and Education

(MALE)

Religion and Caste/Tribe	Age-group	No. of practising males who are illiterate and report after-effect as		No. of practising males who are literate upto matric standard and report after-effect as		No. of practising males who are matriculate and above and report after-effect as	
		Physical	Psychological	Physical	Psychological	Physical	Psychological
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hinduism/Namasudra (S.C.)	Below 20	...	...	..	...	...	...
	20—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—39	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40—49	1	...	...	...	...	...
	50+	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hinduism/Bodo (S.T.)	Below 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—39	...	...	...	...	1	...
	40—49	...	...	...	...	...	...
	50+	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hinduism/Brahmin	Below 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—39	...	...	5	...	2	...
	40—49	...	...	...	...	...	...
	50+	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hinduism/Kayastha	Below 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—39	...	...	4	...	6	...
	40—49	...	...	...	...	...	...
	50+	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE 148—Concld.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hinduism/Rajbangshi	Below 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—39	2	...	7	...	...	...
	40—49	...	...	2	...	...	...
	50+	...	...	...	...	...	...
Islam/Muslim	Below 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—39	...	...	9	...	...	...
	40—49	...	...	...	...	...	...
	50+	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	Below 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—39	2	...	25	...	9	...
	40—49	1	...	2	...	...	...
	50+	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE 149

Physical, Psychological and other After-effects of Family Planning Measures as Related to Religion, Caste/Tribe, Age and Education

(FEMALE)

Religion and Caste/Tribe	Age-group	No. of practising females who are illiterate and report after-effect as		No. of practising females who are literate upto matric standard and report after-effect as		No. of practising females who are matriculate and above and report after-effect as	
		Physical	Psychological	Physical	Psychological	Physical	Psychological
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hinduism/Namasudra (S.C.)	Below 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—39	7	...	...	...	...	...
	40—49	...	...	...	...	...	...
	50+	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hinduism/Bodo (S.T.)	Below 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—39	...	...	1	...	...	...
	40—49	...	...	...	...	...	...
	50+	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hinduism/Brahmin	Below 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—39	...	...	8	...	...	...
	40—49	...	...	...	...	...	...
	50+	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hinduism/Kayastha	Below 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—39	2	...	7	...	...	...
	40—49	3	...	7	...	...	...
	50+	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hinduism/Rajbangshi	Below 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—39	2	...	5	...	...	...
	40—49	...	...	...	...	...	...
	50+	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE 149—Concld.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hinduism/Kalita	Below 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—39	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40—49	...	...	2	...	...	...
	50+	...	...	...	...	...	...
Islam/Muslim	Below 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—39	...	...	4	...	...	...
	40—49	...	...	...	...	...	...
	50+	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	Below 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—39	11	...	25	...	...	...
	40—49	3	...	9	...	...	...
	50+	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE

Physical, Psychological and other After Effects of Family Planning Measures

Religion and Caste/Tribe	Age-group	Number of practising males belonging to industrial category-I		Number of practising males belonging to industrial category-II		Number of practising males belonging to industrial category-III	
		Physical	Psychological	Physical	Psychological	Physical	Psychological
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hinduism :							
Namasudra (S.C.)	Below 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20—29	...	...	...	...	...	..
	30—39	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40—49	...	...	...	...	...	...
	50+	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bodo (S.T.)	Below 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	20—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—39	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40—49	...	...	...	...	...	...
	50+	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmin	Below 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—39	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40—49	...	...	...	...	...	...
	50+	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kayastha	Below 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—39	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40—49	...	...	...	...	...	...
	50+	...	...	...	...	...	...

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as Related to Religion, Caste/Tribe, Age and Industrial Category—MALE

Number of practising males belonging to industrial category-IV		Number of practising males belonging to industrial category-V(a)		Number of practising males belonging to industrial category-V(b)			
Physical	Psychological	Physical	Psychological	Physical	Psychological	Age-group	Religion and Caste/Tribe
9	10	11	12	13	14	2	1
							Hinduism :
...	...	...	...	...	...	Below 20	Namasudra (S.C.)
...	...	...	...	...	...	20—29	
...	...	...	...	...	...	30—39	
...	...	...	...	...	...	40—49	
...	...	...	...	...	...	50+	
...	...	...	...	...	...	Below 20	Bodo (S.T.)
...	...	...	...	...	...	20—29	
...	...	...	...	...	...	30—39	
...	...	...	...	...	...	40—49	
...	...	...	...	...	...	50+	
...	...	...	...	...	...	Below 20	Brahmin
...	...	...	...	...	...	20—29	
...	...	...	...	...	...	30—39	
...	...	...	...	...	...	40—49	
...	...	...	...	...	...	50+	
...	...	...	...	...	...	Below 20	Kayastha
...	...	...	...	...	...	20—29	
...	...	...	...	...	...	30—39	
...	...	...	...	...	...	40—49	
...	...	...	...	...	...	50+	

TABLE

Physical, Psychological and other After Effects of Family Planning Measures

Religion and Caste/Tribe	Age-group	Number of practising males belonging to industrial category-VI		Number of practising males belonging to industrial category-VII		Number of practising males belonging to industrial category-VIII	
		Physical	Psychological	Physical	Psychological	Physical	Psychological
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20
Hinduism :							
Namasudra (S.C.)	Below 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—39	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40 – 49	...	...	...	...	...	...
	50+	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bodo (S.T.)	Bleow 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—39	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40—49	...	...	...	...	...	...
	50+	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmin	Below 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—39	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40—49	...	...	...	...	...	...
	50+	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kayastha	Below 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—39	...	...	5	...	...	...
	40—49	...	...	...	...	...	...
	50+	...	...	...	...	...	...

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as Related to Religion, Caste/Tribe, Age and Industrial Category MALE

Number of practising males belonging to industrial category-IX		Number of practising males belonging to industrial category-X (Non-worker)			
Physical	Psychological	Physical	Psychological	Age-group	Religion and Caste/Tribe
21	22	23	24	2	1
					Hinduism :
...	...	...	...	Below 20	Namasudra (S.C.)
...	...	...	...	20—29	
...	...	...	...	30—39	
1	...	...	...	40—49	
...	...	...	...	50+	
...	...	...	...	Below 20	Bodo (S.T.)
...	...	...	...	20—29	
1	...	...	...	30—39	
...	...	...	...	40—49	
...	...	...	...	50+	
...	...	...	...	Below 20	Brahmin
...	...	...	...	20—29	
7	...	...	...	30—39	
...	...	...	...	40—49	
...	...	...	...	50+	
...	...	...	...	Below 20	Kayastha
...	...	...	...	20—29	
5	...	...	...	30—39	
...	...	...	...	40—49	
...	...	...	...	50+	

TABLE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hinduism :							
Rajbangshi	Below 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—39	...	...	...	...	...	. .
	40—49	...	...	...	...	...	...
	50+	...	...	...	...	...	...
Islam :							
Muslim	Below 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—39	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40—49	...	...	...	...	...	...
	50+	...	...	...	...	...	...

150—Contd.

9	10	11	12	13	14	2	1
							Hindusim :
...	...	...	...	...	...	Below 20	Rajbangshi
...	...	...	...	...	...	20—29	
...	...	...	...	...	...	30—39	
...	...	...	...	...	...	40—49	
...	...	...	...	...	...	50+	
							Islam :
...	...	...	...	...	...	Below 20	Muslim
—	...	...	...	...	...	20—29	
...	...	...	...	...	...	30—39	
...	—	...	...	...	...	40—49	
...	...	...	...	...	...	50+	

TABLE

1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20
Hinduism :							
Rajbangshi	Below 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—39	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40—49	...	...	...	...	...	...
	50+	...	...	...	...	...	...
Islam :							
Muslim	Below 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—39	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40—49	...	...	...	...	...	...
	50+	...	...	...	...	...	...

150—Concld.

21	22	23	24	2	1
					Hinduism :
...	...	...	...	Below 20	Rajbangshi
...	...	...	...	20—29	
9	...	...	...	30—39	
2	...	...	...	40—49	
...	...	...	...	50+	
					Islam :
...	...	...	...	Below 20	Muslim
...	...	...	...	20—29	
9	...	...	...	30—39	
...	...	...	...	40—49	
...	...	...	...	50+	

TABLE

Physical, Psychological and other After Effects of Family Planning Measures as

Religion and Caste/Tribe	Age-group	Number of practising females belonging to industrial category-I		Number of practising females belonging to industrial category-II		Number of practising females belonging to industrial category-III	
		Physical	Psychological	Physical	Psychological	Physical	Psychological
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hinduism :							
Namasudra (S.C.)	Below 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—39	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40—49	...	...	...	...	...	...
	50+	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bodo (S.T.)	Below 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—39	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40—49	...	...	...	...	...	...
	50+	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmin	Below 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—39	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40—49	...	...	...	...	...	...
	50+	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kayastha	Below 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—39	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40—49	...	...	...	...	...	...
	50+	...	...	...	...	...	...

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Related to Religion, Caste/Tribe, Age and Industrial Category—FEMALE

Number of practisiag females belonging to industrial category-IV		Number of practising females belonging to industrial category-V(a)		Number of practising females belonging to industrial category-V(b)			
Physical	Psychological	Physical	Psychological	Physical	Psychological	Age-group	Religion and Caste/Tribe
9	10	11	12	13	14	2	1
							Hinduism :
...	...	...	...	...	...	Below 20	Namasudra (S.C.)
...	...	...	...	...	...	20—29	
...	...	...	...	...	...	30—39	
...	...	...	...	...	...	40—49	
...	...	...	...	...	...	50+	
...	...	...	...	...	...	Below 20	Bodo (S.T.)
...	...	...	...	...	...	20—29	
...	...	...	...	...	...	30—39	
...	...	...	...	...	...	40—49	
...	...	...	...	...	...	50+	
...	...	...	...	...	...	Below 20	Brahmin
...	...	...	...	...	...	20—29	
...	...	...	...	...	...	30—39	
...	...	...	...	...	...	40—49	
...	...	...	...	...	...	50+	
...	...	...	...	...	...	Below 20	Kayastha
...	...	...	...	..	...	20—29	
...	...	...	...	...	...	30—39	
...	...	...	...	...	...	40—49	
...	...	...	...	...	...	50+	

TABLE

Physical, Psychological and other After Effects of Family Planning Measures as

Religion and Caste/Tribe	Age-group	Number of practising females belonging to industrial category-VI		Number of practising females belonging to industrial categoty-VII		Number of practising females belonging to industrial category-VIII	
		Physical	Psychological	Physical	Psychological	Physical	Psychological
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20
Hinduism :							
Namasudra (S.C.)	Below 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—39	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40—49	...	...	...	...	...	...
	50+	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bodo (S.T.)	Below 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—39	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40—49	...	...	...	...	...	...
	50+	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmin	Below 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—39	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40—49	...	...	...	...	...	...
	50+	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kayastha	Below 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—39	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40—49	...	...	...	...	...	...
	50+	...	...	...	...	...	...

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Related to Religion, Caste/Tribe, Age and Industrial Category—FEMALE

Number of practising females belonging to industrial category-IX		Number of practising females belonging to industrial category-X (Non-worker)			
Physical	Psychological	Physical	Psychological	Age-group	Religion and Caste/Tribe
21	22	23	24	2	1
					Hinduism :
...	...	...	...	Below 20	Namasudra (S.C.)
...	...	...	...	20—29	
...	...	7	...	30—39	
...	...	...	...	40—49	
...	...	...	...	50+	
...	...	...	...	Below 20	Bodo (S.T.)
...	...	...	...	20—29	
...	...	1	...	30—39	
...	...	...	...	40—49	
...	...	...	...	50+	
...	...	...	...	Below 20	Brahmin
...	...	...	...	20—29	
...	...	8	...	30—39	
...	...	...	...	40—49	
...	...	...	...	50+	
...	...	...	...	Below 20	Kayastha
...	...	...	...	20—29	
...	...	9	...	30—39	
...	...	10	...	40—49	
...	...	...	...	50+	

TABLE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hinduism :							
Rajbangshi	Below 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—39	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40—49	...	...	...	...	...	...
	50+	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalita	Below 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—39	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40—49	...	...	...	...	...	...
	50+	...	...	...	...	...	...
Islam :							
Muslim	Below 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—39	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40—49	...	...	...	...	...	...
	50+	...	...	...	...	...	...

151—Contd.

9	10	11	12	13	14	2	1
							Hinduism :
...	...	...	...	...	...	Below 20	Rajbangshi
...	...	...	...	...	...	20—29	
...	...	...	...	...	...	30—39	
...	...	...	...	...	...	40—49	
...	...	...	...	...	...	50+	
...	...	...	...	...	...	Below 20	Kalita
...	...	...	...	...	...	20—29	
...	...	...	...	...	...	30—39	
...	...	...	...	...	...	40—49	
...	...	...	...	...	...	50+	
							Islam :
...	...	...	...	...	...	Below 20	Muslim
...	...	...	...	...	...	20—29	
...	...	...	...	...	...	30—39	
...	...	...	...	...	...	40—49	
...	...	...	...	...	...	50+	

TABLE

1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20
Hinduism :							
Rajbangshi	Below 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—39	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40—49	...	...	...	...	...	...
	50 +	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalita	Below 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—39	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40—49	...	...	...	...	...	...
	50+	...	...	...	...	...	...
Islam :							
Muslim	Below 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30 – 39	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40—49	...	...	...	...	...	...
	50+	...	...	...	...	...	...

151—Concld.

21	22	23	24	2	1
					Hinduism :
...	...	...	...	Below 20	Rajbangshi
...	...	...	...	20—29	
...	...	7	...	30—39	
...	...	...	...	40—49	
...	...	...	...	50+	
...	...	...	...	Below 20	Kalita
...	...	...	...	20—29	
...	...	...	...	30—39	
...	...	2	...	40—49	
...	...	...	...	50+	
					Islam :
...	...	...	...	Below 20	Muslim
...	...	...	...	20—29	
...	...	4	...	30—39	
...	...	...	...	40—49	
...	...	...	...	50+	

TABLE 152

Knowledge about Indian Social Legislations as Related to Religion/Caste/Tribe/Community and Education of Informant

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community of informant	Total number of informents	Number of illiterates having knowledge/no knowledge about Indian social legislation		Number of literates upto matric standard having knowledge/no knowledge about Indian social legislation		Number of educated above matric having knowledge/ no knowledge of Indian social legislation	
		Aware	Not aware	Aware	Not aware	Aware	Not aware
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hinduism :							
Sutradhar (S.C.)	4	...	1	...	2	1	...
Namasudra (S.C.)	22	...	2	...	20	...	...
Mali (S.C.)	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Hira (S.C.)	3	...	1	...	1	...	1
Jhalo, Malo or Jhalo-Malo (S.C.)	2	...	...	...	2	...	...
Muchi (S.C.)	5	...	4	...	1	...	...
Bania (S.C.)	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Total Scheduled Caste	38	...	9	...	27	1	1
Bodo-Scheduled Tribe	2	...	...	...	1	1	...
Brahmin	12	...	...	1	3	4	4
Kayastha	33	...	3	2	15	4	9
Seal	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Guwala	2	...	...	...	1	1	...
Turaha	1	...	...	...	1	...	..
Shah	3	...	1	1	1	...	..
Rajbangshi	24	...	2	2	16	1	3
Rajput	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Kalita	9	...	...	...	5	2	2

TABLE 152—Concld.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hinduism :							
Kumar	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Mallah	9	...	1	1	7	...	...
Marwari	9	...	...	5	...	4	...
Jainism :							
Marwari	6	...	...	2	...	4	...
Islam :							
Muslim	49	...	16	2	18	4	9
Total	200	...	33	16	96	27	28

TABLE 153

Knowledge about Indian Social Legislations as Related to Occupation and Education of the Informant

Occupation of the informant (N.C.O. 2 digit)	Total number of informants	Number of illiterates having knowledge/no knowledge about Indian social legislation		Number of literates upto matric standard having knowledge/no knowledge about Indian social legislation		Number of educated above matric having knowledge/no knowledge about Indian social legislation	
		Aware	Not aware	Aware	Not aware	Aware	Not aware
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
07	2	...	...	...	...	2	...
08	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
15	21	...	...	...	...	14	7
19	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
21	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
24	6	...	..	1	1	1	3
25	2	...	...	...	...	1	1
30	3	...	...	...	...	1	2
35	12	...	...	2	5	2	3
37	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
40	46	...	3	6	33	1	3
41	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
43	3	...	3	...	...	...	...
44	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
50	2	...	...	...	2	...	...
61	7	...	1	1	4	1	...
68	6	...	1	...	5	...	...
75	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
77	4	...	3	1	...	...	...
78	2	...	1	...	1	...	...

TABLE 153—Concld.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
79	2	...	...	...	2	...	...
80	4	...	3	...	1	...	...
81	5	...	1	...	4	...	...
83	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
85	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
87	2	...	...	...	2	...	...
89	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
94	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
96	2	...	1	...	1	...	...
98	14	...	...	2	12	...	...
99	10	...	7	...	3	...	...
Pensioner	13	...	1	1	4	2	5
Beggar	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Non-worker (Others)	20	...	6	2	10	...	2
Total	200	...	33	16	96	27	28

TABLE

Reporting of Indian Social Legislations and Knowledge About These by Time as

Religion, Caste/Tribe/ Community of the informant	Age-group	Sex	Number of informants	Number having: Social legislation of Bonded Labour Act: For the last 5 years	Social legislation of Bonded Labour Act: 6—10 years	Social legislation of Bonded Labour Act: 11+ years	Social legislation of Hindu Marriage Act: For the last 5 years	Social legislation of Hindu Marriage Act: 6—10 years	Social legislation of Hindu Marriage Act: 11+ years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hinduism :									
Sutradhar (Scheduled Caste)	Below 20	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20—44	M	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	45+	M	3	...	1	...	...	1	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Namasudra (Scheduled Caste)	Below 20	M	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20—44	M	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	45+	M	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mali (Scheduled Caste)	Below 20	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20—44	M	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	45+	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hira (Scheduled Caste)	Below 20	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20—44	M	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	45+	M	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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Related to Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community, Sex and Age of Informant

knowledge of

Social legislation of Dowry Act			Social legislation of Prohibition Act			Social legislation of child Marriage Restraint Act			Social legislation of Child labour Act		
For the last 5 years	6—10 years	11+ years	For the last 5 years	6—10 years	11+ years	For the last 5 years	6—10 years	11+ years	For the last 5 years	6—10 years	11+ years
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hinduism :									
Jhalo, Malo (Scheduled Caste)	Below 20	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20—44	M	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	45+	M	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muchi (Scheduled Caste)	Below 20	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20—44	M	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	45+	M	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bania (Scheduled Caste)	Below 20	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20—44	M	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	45+	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bodo (Scheduled Tribe)	Below 20	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20—44	M	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
		F	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	45+	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmin	Below 20	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20—44	M	4	2	...	...	...	2	...
		F	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	45+	M	7	...	3	...	...	...	3
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

154—Contd.

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hinduism :									
Kayastha	Below 20	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20—44	M	7	2	...	...	...	...	2
		F	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	45+	M	24	...	4	...	...	...	4
		F	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seal	Below 20	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20—44	M	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	45+	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guwala	Below 20	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20—44	M	2	1	...	...	...	1	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	45+	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turaha	Below 20	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20—44	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	45+	M	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shah	Below 20	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20—44	M	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
		F	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	45+	M	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

154—Contd.

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hinduism :									
Rajbangshi	Below 20	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20—44	M	8	1	...	...	...	1	...
		F	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	45+	M	13	...	2	...	...	2	...
		F	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajput	Below 20	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20—44	M	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	45+	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalita	Below 20	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20—44	M	4	1	...	...	...	1	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	45+	M	5	...	1	...	...	...	1
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kumar	Below 20	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20—44	M	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	45+	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mallah	Below 20	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20—44	M	3	1	...	...	...	1	...
		F	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	45+	M	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

154—Contd.

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hinduism :									
Marwari	Below 20	M	1	1	...	...	1	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20—44	M	2	...	2	...	...	2	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	45+	M	6	...	6	...	...	...	6
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jainism :	Below 20	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marwari		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20—44	M	2	2	...	...	...	2	...
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	45+	M	4	...	2	2	...	...	4
		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Islam :	Below 20	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muslim		F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20—44	M	16	2	...	...	1	...	...
		F	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	45+	M	26	...	4	...	...	...	2
		F	3	...	...	...	...	...	...

154—Concld.

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE 155

Assessment of Legal Action and Suggestion as Related to Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community and Education of Informant

Religion/Caste/Tribe/ Community of the informant	Education	Total number	Number who consider that legal action to remove social evils is				
			Adequate	Not adequate and who suggests			Not adequate and who do not suggest any other actions
				Social punishment	Other	Other	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hinduism :							
Sutradhar (S.C.)	Illiterate	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Above matric	1	1	...	...	...	...
Bodo (S.T.)	Illiterate	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Above matric	1	1	...	...	...	...
Brahmin	Illiterate	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Above matric	4	2	1	...	...	1
Kayastha	Illiterate	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	2	2	...	...	...	...
	Above matric	4	3	...	...	...	1
Guwala	Illiterate	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Above matric	1	1	...	...	...	...
Shah	Illiterate	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Above matric	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajbangshi	Illiterate	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	2	1	...	...	...	1
	Above matric	1	1	...	...	...	...

TABLE 155—Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hinduism :							
Rajput	Illiterate	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Above matric	1	1	...	...	...	...
Kalita	Illiterate	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Above matric	2	2	...	...	...	...
Mallah	Illiterate	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Above matric	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marwari	Illiterate	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	5	5	...	...	...	...
	Above matric	4	4	...	...	...	...
Jainism/Marwari	Illiterate	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	2	2	...	...	...	...
	Above matric	4	4	...	...	...	...
Islam/Muslim	Illiterate	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	2	2	...	...	...	...
	Above matric	4	4	...	...	...	...

TABLE

Attitude of the Informants with Respect to the Indian Social Legislations as

Number

Religion, Caste/ Tribe/Community of the informant	Education	Total number of informant	Social legislation of bonded labour and having		Social legislation of Hindu marriage and having		Social legislation of dowry act and having	
			Positive attitude	Negative attitude	Positive attitude	Negative attitude	Positive attitude	Negative attitude
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hinduism :								
Sutradhar (S.C.)	Illiterate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Above matric	1	1	...	1	...	1	...
Bodo (S.T.)	Illiterate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Avobe matric	1	1	...	1	...	1	...
Brahmin	Illiterate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	1	1	...	1	...	1	...
	Above matric	4	4	...	4	...	4	...
Kayastha	Illiterate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	2	2	...	2	...	2	...
	Above matric	4	4	...	4	...	4	...
Guwala	Illiterate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Above matric	1	1	...	1	...	1	...
Shah	Illiterate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	1	1	...	1	...	1	...
	Above matric	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajbangshi	Illiterate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	2	2	...	2	...	2	...
	Above matric	1	1	...	1	...	1	...

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Related to Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community and Education of the Informant

about

Social legislation of prohibition and having		Social legislation of child marriage restraint act and having		Social legislation of child labour act and having			
Positive attitude	Negative attitude	Positive attitude	Negative attitude	Positive attitude	Negative attitude	Education	Religion, Caste/ Tribe/Community of the informant
10	11	12	13	14	15	2	1
							Hinduism :
...	...	...	...	...	...	Illiterate	Sutradhar (S.C.)
...	...	...	...	...	...	Literate upto matric	
1	...	1	...	1	...	Above matric	
...	...	...	...	...	...	Illiterate	Bodo (S.T.)
...	...	...	...	...	...	Literate upto matric	
...	1	1	...	1	...	Above matric	
...	...	...	...	...	...	Illiterate	Brahmin
1	...	1	...	1	...	Literate upto matric	
4	...	4	...	4	...	Above matric	
...	...	...	...	...	...	Illiterate	Kayastha
2	...	2	...	2	...	Literate upto matric	
4	...	4	...	4	...	Above matric	
...	...	...	...	...	...	Illiterate	Guwala
...	...	...	...	...	...	Literate upto matric	
1	...	1	...	1	...	Above matric	
...	...	...	...	...	...	Illiterate	Shah
1	...	1	...	1	...	Literate upto matric	
...	...	...	...	...	...	Above matric	
...	...	...	...	...	...	Illiterate	Rajbangshi
2	...	2	...	2	...	Literate upto matric	
1	...	1	...	1	...	Above matric	

TABLE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hinduism :								
Rajput	Illiterate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Above matric	1	1	...	1	...	1	...
Kalita	Illiterate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Above matric	2	2	...	1	...	1	...
Mallah	Illiterate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	1	1	...	1	...	1	...
	Above matric	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marwari	Illiterate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	5	5	...	5	...	5	...
	Above matric	4	4	...	4	...	4	...
Jainism :								
Marwari	Illiterate	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Literate upto matric	2	2	...	...	...	2	...
	Above matric	4	4	...	...	...	4	...
Islam :								
Muslim	Illiterate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	2	2	...	2	...	2	...
	Above matric	4	4	...	4	...	4	...

156—Concld.

10	11	12	13	14	15	2	1
							Hinduism :
...	...	...	...	...	...	Illiterate	Rajput
...	...	...	...	...	...	Literate upto matric	
1	...	1	...	1	...	Above matric	
...	...	...	...	...	...	Illiterate	Kalita
...	...	...	...	...	...	Literate upto matric	
1	...	1	...	1	...	Above matric	
...	...	...	...	...	...	Illiterate	Mallah
1	...	1	...	1	...	Literate upto matric	
...	...	...	...	...	...	Above matric	
...	...	...	...	...	...	Illiterate	Marwari
5	...	5	...	5	...	Literate upto matric	
4	...	4	...	4	...	Above matric	
							Jainism :
...	...	...	...	...	...	Illiterate	Marwari
2	...	2	...	2	...	Literate upto matric	
4	...	4	...	4	...	Above matric	
							Islam :
...	...	...	...	...	...	Illiterate	Muslim
2	...	2	...	2	...	Literate upto matric	
4	...	4	...	4	...	Above matric	

TABLE 157

Practice/Adherence to Indian Social Legislation Classified by Religion, Caste/Tribe/ Community and Education of the Informant

Religion, Caste/Tribe/ Community of the informant	Education	Total number of informants	Number of informants who practise/adhere to					
			Bonded labour act	Hindu marriage act	Dowry act	Prohibition act	Child marriage act	Child labour act
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hinduism :								
Sutradhar (S.C.)	Illiterate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Above matric	1	...	1	...	1	1	...
Bodo (S.T.)	Illiterate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Above matric	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
Brahmin	Illiterate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	1	...	1	...	1	1	1
	Above matric	4	3	4	2	1	...	2
Kayastha	Illiterate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	2	...	2	2	2	2	1
	Above matric	4	...	4	4	4	4	2
Guwala	Illiterate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Above matric	1	1	1	1	1	1	...
Shah	Illiterate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	1	...	1	1	1	1	...
	Above matric	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Rajbangshi	Illiterate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	2	...	2	2	...	2	...
	Above matric	1	...	1	1	...	1	1
Rajput	Illiterate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Above matric	1	1	1	1	1	1	...

TABLE 157—Concld.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hinduism :								
Kalita	Illiterate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Above matric	2	1	2	2	2	2	1
Mallah	Illiterate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	1	...	1	1	1	1	...
	Above matric	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marwari	Illiterate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Literate upto matric	5	5	5	5	5	5	3
	Above matric	4	4	4	4	4	4	1
Jainism/Marwari	Illiterate	2	1	2	2	2	2	1
	Literate upto matric	2	1	2	2	2	2	1
	Above matric	4	...	4	4	4	4	3
Islam/Muslim	Illiterate	2	2	...	2	2	2	1
	Literate upto matric	4	4	...	4	4	4	2
	Above matric	...	...	...	...	...	...	...